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MANUALS OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

FOOD CONTROL MANUAL

REVISED TO

APRIL 30th, 1918,

COMPRISING THE

FOOD CONTROLLER'S POWERS AND ORDERS

UNDER THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS

AND ORDERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS ANCILLARY THERETO.

BEING A REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION OF

PARTS I., II., AND III.

OF THE

FOOD (SUPPLY AND PRODUCTION) MANUAL,

WITH

Introduction (comprising Outline of Constitution and Powers of the Food Ministry and of Food Control Committees);

Chronological Table and Classified List of Orders;

AND

Index.

EDITED BY

ALEXANDER PULLING, C.B.,

OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, AND OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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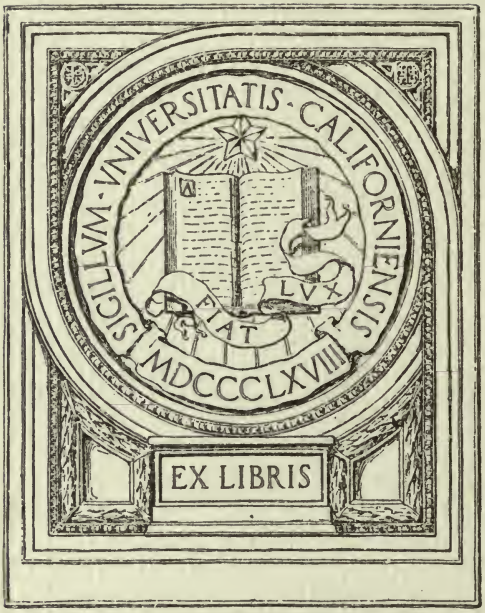

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Gt. Brit. Laws, Statutes, etc., 1910- (George V)

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INTRODUCTION.

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I. Scope and Arrangement of Manual.

1. Scope of Manual and new Features of this Edition.

This Food Control Manual is a much enlarged Edition of the volume of Food Controller's Orders published last January, and embraces several new features which, it is believed, will increase the utility of the work.

The previous, the January Edition, was restricted to Orders as to the maintenance of food supply of particular articles, and did not contain the text, but merely an editorial epitome, of the Controller's and other Orders relating to the Constitution, and Enforcement and Prosecution powers of, Food Control Committees.

The present Manual contains all the Orders of the Food Controller and those of other Departments ancillary thereto now (April 30, 1918) in force.

It further contains the Powers of the Controller, *viz.*, the Act of 1916, which established the Ministry of Food, and the Defence of the Realm Regulations conferring powers on the Minister.

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It therefore embraces all that formed the first three Parts of the Food (Supply and Production) Manual, *i.e.*, all thereof that pertained exclusively to the Ministry of Food, but with the numerous additions and variations to which the past 6 months have given birth.

An additional new feature is the Chronological Table of all the Controller's Orders, which shows which of them are revoked or spent, and which amended.

It accordingly supersedes the Food (Supply and Production) Manual so far as Food **Control**, i.e., the Powers and Orders of the Food Controller, is concerned, but does not cover or supersede the Food **Production** Legislation, which forms so large a portion of that Manual.

Nor does this Food Control Manual reproduce the Defence of the Realm Regulations which govern the Trial and Prosecution of Contraventions of Orders, which are at pp. 409-436 of the said "Supply and Production" Manual given in a form in which those which relate to Summary Prosecutions are severed from the others and the whole collated in a form designed to facilitate reference. But an outline of the more salient features of the Summary Prosecution provisions will be found in Section VII. of this Introduction.

Two further new features of the present Manual call for mention.

The Chronological Table (pp. 17-32) specifies all the Orders, 361 in number, which have (April 30, 1918) been made by the Food Controller since the establishment of the Ministry, and shows which of them have been revoked or amended, and by what subsequent Orders, and which Orders have now expired, and when they expired.

The subsequent sections of this Introduction attempt to give an Outline of the whole of the Food Control Legislation and to indicate its more salient characteristics, and thereby to assist reference to the details of a body of law to which each month brings extensive variations and additions. Since January 31st last, the date covered by the last published volume of the Controller's Orders, some 130 Orders have been made by him; a year ago the whole of the Orders in force occupied less than 70 pages; those now in force occupy over 500.

New Editions of this Manual will be published every 3 months.

2. Arrangement of Manual.

The Manual is divided into 3 Parts. Of these Part I. comprises the Constitution and Powers of the Ministry of Food, *viz.*, so much of the 1916 Act as relates to that Ministry, and those of the Defence of the Realm Regulations which confer powers on the Food Controller.

The other two Parts comprise the whole of the Orders, whether of the Food Controller or of other Departments relating to Food Control and now (April 30, 1918) in Force; the Orders as to Maintenance of Food Supply forming Part II. and those as to

the Constitution, &c., of Food Control Committees and Enforcement of Orders and Prosecutions forming Part III.

At the commencement of Part II. will be found the Table (referred to in sub-section 1 above) specifying in strict chronological sequence all the Food Controller's Orders, *i.e.*, not only those in force, but those revoked or spent; therefrom can be seen at a glance which Orders are not reprinted in this Manual, and why. That Table is followed by a Classified List of all the "maintenance of food supply" Orders now (April 30, 1918) in force; the system of grouping applied to those "Part II." Orders, and that under which the Part III. Orders have been arranged is described in Section IV. 2 below.

II. Constitution of the Ministry of Food.

1. Initiation of Food Control Legislation.

The War Food Supply Legislation was initiated on November 16th, 1916, by the conferment on the Board of Trade of certain order-making powers by Defence of the Realm Regulations. (See Regs. 2F to 2J as printed pp. 20-23 of the November, 1916, Edition of the "Defence of the Realm Manual.")

That system was of short duration. Simultaneously with its inception the intention to appoint a Food Controller was announced in the course of the Debate as to State Regulation of Food Prices (87 H.C., Deb. 5s. 827-939), and the New Ministries and Secretaries Bill providing for such an appointment was introduced on December 15th, and received the Royal Assent, December 22nd, 1916.

2. Establishment of the Ministry.

The Act (6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 68), which so far as it relates to the Ministry of Food is printed pp. 1-4 of this Manual, established the Ministry of Food and the Office of Food Controller whose powers and duties are stated in outline below. Under section 13 of the Act (p. 4) the Ministry will cease to exist at (or, if an Order in Council so provides, before) a date 12 months after the War.

Orders of the Controller which are under seal authenticated by certain signatures, or signed by certain persons, are receivable in evidence (s. 11 of Act, p. 3): and *primâ facie* evidence of such Orders may also be given by the production of copies thereof under the provisions of the Documentary Evidence Acts which as amended and so applying are printed in Part X. (pp. 437-9) of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

The text of the Controller's Orders as printed in this Manual are copies coming within the last-named provisions, and are evidence accordingly.

The Act provides (s. 12, p. 4) for the Food Controller sitting in Parliament and for a Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry.

The Food Controller's is one of those Offices of Profit immediate succession from one to the other of which does not vacate a seat in the House of Commons (s. 12 (2)); the List of such Offices has been so repeatedly amended since it was first placed on the

Statute Book in 1867 that it was thought convenient to print it in its present form in Appendix VII. (p. 510) to the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

III. Powers of the Food Controller.

1. Source of Controller's Powers.

The powers and duties of the Controller are such as are transferred to him from other Departments by Order in Council or as to which he is thereby empowered to exercise concurrently, and those conferred on him by Defence of the Realm Regulations (s. 4 of the New Ministries, &c., Act, p. 1).

Apart from the Regulations only two Orders in Council have been issued under the section. Of these the "Concurrent Powers" Order relates to contracts and is referred to below, and the "Transfer of Powers" Order transfers to the Controller certain powers of the Board of Trade as to brewing certificates for military canteens. The Output of Beer Restriction Acts as thus and otherwise amended are printed in consolidated form as Appendix V. (p. 470) to the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

2. Enabling Regulations.

The Regulations conferring powers on the Controller fall into two groups. A main group (5 in number—forming a consecutive series Regs. 2F-2J) which primarily apply only to the encouragement or maintenance by the Controller of the food supply of the country, and a supplemental group (6 in number—Regs. 2B, 2E, 7, 8C, 8CC, and 35A) which as originally inserted in the Code conferred powers only on the Admiralty, Army Council, and Minister of Munitions, and were subsequently extended to the Food Controller so far as they are ancillary to the main group.

Both groups (*i.e.*, all 11 of the Regulations) are printed as the second section of Part I. of this Manual (pp. 5-16) in the form which they appear to assume as applying to the Food Controller.

The "Main Group" were in more restricted form introduced into the Code on January 10th, 1917, shortly after the first appointment of a Food Controller; they were then substituted for the "Board of Trade" Regulations of the preceding November above referred to; they have been repeatedly extended.

The extension of the "supplemental group" to the Food Controller was only effected in the later part of 1917 and in the present year, 1918.

The following is an outline of the powers which for the purposes of encouraging or maintaining the food supply of the country he may exercise under the "main group" of Regulations.

(i) he may make orders regulating, or giving directions with respect to the production, manufacture, treatment, use, consumption, transport, storage, distribution, supply, sale or purchase of, or other dealing in, or measures to be taken in relation to any article, fix maximum and minimum prices, and provide for entry on premises and inspection (Reg. 2F (1), p. 8);

(ii) he may by order require owners or dealers to place any articles at his disposal and to deliver the same to him or as he shall direct, the compensation to be determined by a single arbitrator under the order (Reg. 2F (2), p. 8);

(iii) he can in anticipation of a Proclamation restricting exports empower the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to take action (Reg. 2F (4), p. 9);

(iv) he may by order require persons engaged in the production, manufacture, purchase, sale, distribution, transport, storage, or shipment, of any article to make returns giving particulars as to their businesses and may require the returns to be verified: to test the returns, or on failure to make the same the officers of the Ministry can enter premises and inspect: the returns and information must not be disclosed or published except for prosecution purposes: returns can also be required from individuals without a formal order (Reg. 2G, p. 9);

(v) he may by order take (or confer on any person or body of persons) possession of any factory or workshop or other premises in which any article of food specified in the order is manufactured, stored, or produced or adapted for sale, or which are used for the purpose of the distribution of any such article, or of any plant used in connection therewith; if such possession is so taken the occupier, &c., of the factory, &c., must comply with the Controller's directions (Reg. 2GG (1) (2), p. 10);

(vi) he may give directions as to the work in any factory, workshop, or other premises in which any article of food, &c., is manufactured, stored, or produced or adapted for sale or which are used for the purpose of the distribution of any such article, with the object of making the factory, &c., or the plant or labour therein as useful as possible for the manufacture, storage, production or distribution of food (2GG (4) (*a*), p. 11);

(vii) he may regulate or restrict the carrying on of work in any such last mentioned factory, &c., or the engagement or employment of workmen therein, or may remove the plant therefrom with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of food (Reg. 2GG (4) (*b*), p. 11);

(viii) he can (but need not) before exercising any of his powers as to any particular article of food, &c., appoint persons to hold an inquiry and to report to him (Regs. 2H, 2J (2), pp. 11, 13);

(ix) he can make arrangements with any other Government Department for the exercise on his behalf by that Department and their officers of certain of the powers of the Food Controller and his officers with respect to any particular article (Reg. 2J, p. 12);

(x) he may by order provide for the exercise and performance of powers and duties by any persons or bodies of

persons approved by him for the purpose or by local or other bodies constituted by or under any of his orders, and the Local Government Board, the Secretary for Scotland, and the Local Government Board for Ireland may by arrangement with the Controller confer on local authorities the powers requisite to carry out the Controller's orders (Reg. 2J (1), p. 12).

The "supplemental group" of Regulations confer the following powers on the Controller so far as regards articles as to which he has powers under the "main group":—

(xi) he may take possession of food and of any articles required for or in connection with the production thereof; if he so does the price to be paid is to be determined on certain principles (Reg. 2B, p. 5);

(xii) he may by order regulate, restrict, or prohibit the manufacture, purchase, sale, delivery of or payment for, or other dealing in, food or in any article required for or in connection with the production thereof; any person refusing to sell any article, the sale whereof is so regulated may be required by the Controller to sell it on the terms and conditions laid down by his order, and to deliver it to any person named by him (Reg. 2E, p. 7);

(xiii) he may by order require the occupier of any factory or workshop in which food, or any articles required for the production thereof, are or may be manufactured, produced, or repaired, to place at his disposal the whole or any part of the output of the factory or workshop, and to deliver such output, or to any person named by him; if he does so the price to be paid is to be determined under certain rules (Reg. 7, p. 13);

(xiv) he may authorise or require any contractor holding a contract with him, or any sub-contractor, to use any registered design for the purposes of such contract without the consent of the registered proprietor (Reg. 8C, p. 14);

(xv) he may with a view to the more efficient or increased production of food require any person to communicate to his nominee particulars of any invention, process or method of manufacture, or of any article manufactured or proposed to be manufactured, together with drawings, models, or plans, and to explain and demonstrate the same (Reg. 8CC, p. 15).

(xvi) he may after consultation with a Secretary of State make safety rules for factories, &c. (Reg. 35A, p. 16).

Regulation 63 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations applies the Interpretation Act to the Regulations. The effect of that Regulation, which also applies to the interpretation of Orders, is referred to under Section IV. 3 of this Introduction. Regulations 64 to 66 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (which, together with Regulation 63, are printed as Part X. 2 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual," pp. 440, 441) provide for the construction of the Regulations conferring the order-making powers.

IV. Orders of the Food Controller.

1. General Character of the Orders.

Primary Division into "Maintenance of Supply" and "Local Organisation" Orders.—The Orders of the Food Controller lend themselves to division into two main classes—viz., those directly relating to the maintenance of supply of articles of food and those setting up local organisations for the carrying out and enforcement of the Orders.

The division of this Manual into Parts is based on that division, with certain minor variations dictated by convenience.

All the numerous Orders of the first class, *i.e.*, the "Maintenance of Supply Orders," which were in force on April 30th, 1918, form Part II. hereof; they are of exceedingly diverse characters, and an attempt to give an outline of their main purports follows immediately below.

The far less numerous Orders of the "Local Organisation" class (which establish food control committees and regulate their procedure and accounts and confer on them the power to enforce and to prosecute contraventions of the Orders) form Part III. of this Manual; an outline of their provisions will be found in Section VI. of this Introduction.

The Orders of the Local Government Board, Secretary for Scotland, &c., are printed in the same Part of the Manual and in the same group of such Part as the Food Controller's Orders to which they are ancillary.

The Cattle Feeding Stuffs Committee Order belongs, strictly speaking, to the "Local Organisation" class, and, therefore, to Part III. hereof, but it has been thought more convenient to print it in Part II. (p. 107) in the same Group as the other Cattle Feeding Stuffs Orders.

Main Purports of the Maintenance of Supply Orders.—The Orders made by the Food Controller "for the purpose of encouraging or maintaining the food supply of the country" as provided by Regulation 2F and the other Enabling Regulations are necessarily of very diverse natures. Their more salient features may be briefly stated as follows:—

(i) Requiring Returns.—Certain Orders provide that returns shall be made to the Secretary of the Ministry of the stocks of particular articles held on a specified date. In some cases the Orders are confined to such provision; in others the provision requiring returns forms one clause of an Order relating to Requisitioning, Maximum Prices, &c. Some of the Orders provide for monthly or other periodic returns. [For references to these Orders *see* "Returns" in the Index.]

(ii) Requisitioning Articles.—Certain Orders provide for the taking possession of stocks of particular articles already in the country, or in the case of imported articles on their arrival. Some of the

Orders provide for the requisitioning of all future stocks or output of particular articles. In most cases a clause is inserted providing for the appointment of an arbitrator to determine in default of agreement the compensation to be paid for articles requisitioned under the Order. By a general Order, Food Control Committees have been given powers of local requisitioning of foodstuffs held for the purposes of retail sale. [For references to these Orders *see* the headings " Arbitrator as to Price of Articles Requisitioned " and " Requisition of Commodities and Premises " in the Index.]

(iii) Fixing Maximum Prices.—Certain Orders prescribe maximum wholesale and/or retail prices for various commodities. In a few cases importers' and middlemen's prices are also fixed. Most of these Orders contain provisions as to terms of trading and charges for wrappings or containers. In some cases " wholesale " and " retail " sale are defined according to the amount of the commodity sold. Food Control Committees have power to vary the maximum prices of certain articles in their district. [For references to these Orders *see* the heading " Maximum Prices " in the Index.]

(iv) Rationing and Local Distribution.—Sugar, meat, butter and margarine are at present (April 30, 1918) rationed commodities. The weekly ration of sugar throughout Great Britain is ½ lb. Equivalent rations of meat are fixed by Order, and the provisions as to supply on coupons vary (April 30, 1918) in London and the Home Counties from the rest of Great Britain. The weekly ration of butter and margarine in London and the Home Counties is 4 oz. Elsewhere butter and margarine are distributed locally by Food Control Committees which also control the distribution of tea, bacon, hams, lard, pigs, dried fruits, milk and potatoes. [For references to the Orders prescribing the rationing and distribution of these articles *see* the headings " Sugar," " Meat," &c., in the Index.]

(v) Restricting Dealings.—Dealings outside the United Kingdom are prohibited as to oats, by the Dealings in Oats (Restriction) Order, 1917 (p. 83); as to certain dried fruits, by the Dried Fruits (Restriction) Order, 1917 (p. 183); as to apricot pulp and Bitter Oranges, by the Apricot Pulp and Bitter Oranges Order, 1917 (p. 226); and as to sugar, by the Dealings in Sugar (Restriction) Order, 1917 (p. 478). Provision is made for the regulation and control of sales of bread (p. 71), priority supplies of cattle-feeding stuffs (p. 113), dealings in flour in Ireland (p. 140), output of beer (pp. 154, 162, 171),

and sale of beer (p. 168), dealings in hops (p. 161), sales and delivery of spirits (pp. 157, 159, 165, 166, 173), sales of live and dead meat (pp. 253, 266, 274, 275, 289, 290, 299), output of dairies (p. 329), sale of cream (p. 348), delivery of seed potatoes (p. 402), and dealings in potatoes generally (pp. 405, 419, 438), dealings in onions (p. 432), sale of seeds (p. 465), supply of food for ships' stores (p. 473), supply of sugar (pp. 482, 495, 513), sale of sweetmeats (p. 515), sale of tea (p. 518), and dealings in cocoa (pp. 527, 531).

(vi) Restricting Use.—Certain Orders prohibit the use except as human food of rice (p. 78), tapioca, sago, manioc and arrowroot (p. 80), oatmeal (p. 126), certain oils and fats (p. 398), and certain potatoes (p. 406).

Certain potatoes (pp. 420, 439) may be sold for seed, and provision is made for the use of wheat and rye (p. 78), maize and oats (p. 80), barley (p. 89), and dredge corn (p. 104), as seed or flour only.

The feeding of game with cereal foodstuffs (pp. 68, 115) is prohibited, and the feeding of horses and cattle is regulated (pp. 148, 149).

Certain Orders regulate the use of wheaten flour in bread (pp. 68, 73), and of potatoes in bread (pp. 106, 144), and prohibit the use of cream except for butter-making (p. 348), the use of milk in chocolate (p. 351), the splitting of certain oils (p. 391), the use of certain bags except for potatoes (p. 434), the making of spirits from potatoes (p. 439), the use of sugar in manufactures (p. 479), and by brewers (pp. 477, 493).

(vii) Restricting Manufacture.—Provision is made by various Orders for the manufacture of flour and bread (pp. 68, 73), cakes and pastries (p. 75), and horse and poultry mixtures (p. 97). The manufacture of malt and malt extract (p. 167) and of ice cream (p. 356) is prohibited.

(viii) Restricting Movement.—Certain Orders prohibit the shipment of particular articles to or from various parts of the United Kingdom, viz.:—

bacon, ham, lard and other pig products, barley, butter, malt, oats, pigs and potatoes from Ireland;

bacon, ham, lard and other pig products, and malt to Ireland;

oats from Scotland;

bread, cattle-feeding stuffs, flour, malt, and wheat to Channel Islands or Isle of Man.

[For references to these Orders *see* the heading "Export, Prohibitions on," in the Index.]

(ix) Registration of Dealers.—A system of registration has been established by various Orders, as regards bakers and retailers of flour (p. 145); retailers of fish in Great Britain (p. 206); retailers of meat and keepers of slaughter-houses in Great Britain (p. 262); Irish bacon curers, Irish pork butchers, and British importers of Irish pigs (p. 284); retailers of margarine (p. 354) and of milk (p. 358) in Great Britain; retailers of potatoes (p. 407); and retailers of sugar (pp. 480, 491).

(x) Licensing of Dealers.—Certain Orders provide for the licensing of importers of and wholesale dealers in cattle-feeding stuffs for delivery in Great Britain (p. 120); purchasers of flour in Ireland (p. 140); wholesale dealers in fish in Great Britain (p. 205); live stock auctioneers and cattle dealers in Great Britain (p. 264); dealers in dead meat in Great Britain (p. 278); Irish pig buyers (p. 283); wholesale dealers in margarine (p. 353) and milk (p. 357) for consumption in Great Britain; and manufacturers of oil and fat compounds (p. 399).

(xi) Taking of Fish.—By Orders of the Food Controller, the possession of freshwater fish is authorised, and the time for taking salmon with nets in Ireland is altered. Certain of the Food Controller's Orders empower the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Fishery Board for Scotland, or the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland to authorise the taking of "sea fish" in England, Scotland and Ireland respectively, and of "freshwater fish" in England and Ireland respectively. Subsidiary Orders of the English Board vary the close season for oysters and freshwater fish, and provide for the taking of pike, eels and kelts; subsidiary Orders of the Irish Department provide for the taking of fish in local waters by various means, and for the use of drift nets for herrings. [For references to these Orders, *see* the heading "Fish" in the Index.]

(xii) Public Meals.—Meat, flour, sugar and fats are rationed at public eating places (p. 441), with a special provision as to meat meals served to members of His Majesty's forces (p. 447), who can also, on the presentation of an emergency card issued by the Admiralty, Army Council, or Air Council, obtain special rations of meat (pp. 304, 309) and sugar (pp. 315, 316).

(xiii) National Kitchens.—The National Kitchens Order, 1918 (p. 385), authorises local authorities in Great Britain to provide National Kitchens and to delegate all or any of their powers under the Order to Committees; the Local Government Board and the Secretary for Scotland have made Orders conferring

powers, for the due discharge of functions assigned by the Food Controller's Order, on local authorities in England (p. 387) and Scotland (p. 388) respectively.

(xiv) Hoarding of Food.—The Food Hoarding Order, 1917 (p. 219), prohibits the acquisition of articles of food exceeding the quantity required for ordinary consumption, and an authorisation under the Order (p. 220) excepts the acquisition of eggs for household preserving.

(xv) Bribery.—The Prevention of Corruption Order, 1918 (p. 180), prohibits the acceptance or giving of any consideration as an inducement to sell, deliver or distribute articles of food.

(xvi) Conditions of Sale.—A General Order prohibits the imposing of conditions, and all offers, conditions, and fictitious or artificial transactions are prohibited on the sale of particular articles. [For references to these Orders see the heading "Conditions of Sale" in the Index.]

(xvii) Exhibition of Prices.—The Food Control Committee for Ireland is empowered to direct that notices must be displayed by retailers in Irish shops showing the current maximum prices. Such a provision is inserted in numerous Orders as to particular articles of food sold by retail in Great Britain. [For references to these Orders *see* the heading "Notice by Retailer of Prices" in the Index.]

(xviii) Cold Storage.—The delivery of any article into or out of cold store is controlled (p. 181), and the taking of poultry or game out of cold storage is restricted (277).

(xix) Waste.—A General Order (p. 534) prohibits the waste of all food stuffs, and particular Orders prohibit the waste of flour made from wheat, rye or rice (p. 78); of barley or barley flour (p. 89); and of eggs or egg products (p. 282).

(xx) Experiments on Animals.—On April 5, 1918, the Controller authorised the obtaining and use of foodstuffs for feeding animals kept for the purposes of the experiments to which s. 8 of the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict., c. 77) relates.

2. Grouping of The Orders in This Manual.

Grouping of "Maintenance of Supply" Orders.—The Food Controller's Orders directly relating to the maintenance of supply of articles of food are as above stated printed, together with those Orders of the Local Government Board, &c., which are directly ancillary to or made in pursuance of such "maintenance of supply" Orders, as Part II. of this Manual.

Following the arrangement adopted in the previous (the January) Edition of the "Food Controller's Orders" which this present "Food Control Manual" supersedes, these "maintenance of supply" Orders have been divided into groups according to the class of articles, or matter, with which they deal.

It has been considered convenient to retain the numbering of the 18 groups which appeared in the said previous Edition, and, accordingly, the 9 wholly new groups, which have been called for by the Orders of the last three months, have been given intermediate numbers, denoted by a letter following a figure as in the Classified List of the Groups and of the Orders falling with each of them which is printed (pp. 34-42) below.

Thus the new group "National Kitchens," which falls alphabetically between Groups 11 "Milk, &c." and 12 "Oils and Fats," has been numbered 11A.

There are (April 30th, 1918) no less than 267 "maintenance of supply" Orders in force and printed in Part II. of this Manual: of these 257 are Orders, &c., of the Food Controller and the remaining 10 are Orders of the Treasury, Local Government Board, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, &c., ancillary to, or made under powers conferred by, those Controller's Orders.

The majority of these Orders relate solely to a particular article of food, *e.g.*, Bread, Meat, or Sugar, or to a group of allied articles of food, *e.g.*, wheat, barley and oats, or oils and fats; but certain of them relate to all or a great variety of foods, *e.g.*, the Orders which prohibit hoarding and the making the sale of one article of food conditional on the purchase of any other one, and those providing for the requisitioning and local distribution of any article of food and for the introduction of rationing schemes or for the regulation of meals at public eating places and the establishment of national kitchens.

The grouping of this large mass of Orders of such diverse characters has presented many difficulties, and in the arrangement adopted any attempt at a grouping on a scientific basis has been discarded in favour of one which seems to afford the most rapid and easiest means of reference.

The Groups adopted overlap to a certain extent; this could not have been avoided under any system of grouping. Where an Order falls under more than one group its text is printed in that group to which it seems more principally to belong, the heading being repeated by way of cross-reference under the other group, or groups, to which it in part belongs. Thus, "The Damaged Grain, Seeds, and Pulse Order," which relates to wheat and other cereals, is printed in Group 3, "Bread Flour and Cereals," but as it also relates to pulse and to seeds, it is cross-referred to under Groups 2, "Beans, Peas, and Pulse," and 15, "Seeds."

In the Classified List the Orders of each group are enumerated in the alphabetical sequence of their short titles, but in the text the sequence of the Orders of each group is that of their date of issue.

Grouping of "Local Organisation" Orders.—These Orders, which establish food control committees for each local area throughout Great Britain but one general food control committee for Ireland, lend themselves for division according to the parts of the United Kingdom to which they relate. Part III. of this Manual, which comprises the 9 Orders of the Food Controller and the 5 ancillary Orders of the Local Government Board and Secretary for Scotland which now (April 30, 1918) regulate the local organisation, has accordingly been divided into three sections relating to England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland respectively. The Orders in each such section form two groups of which the first embraces those relating to the constitution, &c. of committees, and the second to the enforcement, &c. of the Food Controller's Orders. At the head of each group the Orders falling within the same are listed in the alphabetical sequence of their short titles.

3. Proof, Construction and Citation of the Orders.

Proof of the Orders.—Section 11 (2), (3) of the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 68) (p. 3) provides for the reception in evidence of Orders, &c. sealed with the seal of the Minister authenticated by the signature of the Minister or of a secretary, or some person authorised by the Minister to act in that behalf, or signed by the secretary or such authorised person.

The Documentary Evidence Acts, which as amended and applied to any of the Departments connected with food legislation are reproduced as Section 1 of Part X. of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual" (p. 437) provide that *prima facie* evidence of Orders of the Food Controller, the Local Government Board, the Secretary for Scotland, or the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, or the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland may be given by the production of copies thereof printed "Under the Authority of H.M.'s Stationery Office." This Manual is printed under that Authority, and the Orders therein printed are evidence accordingly.

Construction of the Orders and of the Regulations.—Regulation 63 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations applies the Interpretation Act, 1889, for the purpose of the interpretation of the Regulations and of all Orders made thereunder.

The effect of that Regulation would appear to be that:—

(1) in the Regulations themselves all expressions defined by the Interpretation Act (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63), though not occurring in the Defence of the Realm Acts have the respective meanings so given to them and all the rules of construction laid down by that Act for the construction of Acts of Parliament apply to the construction of the Regulations;

(2) in an Order under the Regulations expressions occurring both in the Order and in the empowering Regulations have the same meaning as they have in the empowering Regulations (*see* s. 31 of the Interpretation Act);

(3) but both as regards the Regulations and the Orders thereunder such interpretation is excluded by anything in the Regulation or Order importing "a contrary intention." (*See* the provision to this effect which occurs throughout the Interpretation Act.)

Citation of the Orders.—Nearly all the Orders printed in this Manual contain clauses conferring short titles and providing that the Orders may be cited by such. At the head of each Order will be found its short title and date, or if it has not got a short title its purport. With hardly an exception all the Orders printed in this Manual are also printed as Statutory Rules and Orders and are numbered accordingly—the number being in this Manual printed below the short title. Section 3 (3) of the Rules Publication Act, 1893 (56 & 57 Vict. c. 66) provides that without prejudice to any other mode of citation such a Statutory Order may be cited by such number and the calendar year.

4. Application to United Kingdom or otherwise of the Orders.

Application of Enabling Regulations.—The Defence of the Realm Regulations so far as they confer powers on the Food Controller (*see* Section III. 2, pp. vi.-viii., of this Introduction) apply to the whole United Kingdom, *i.e.*, to England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and thereto only. Parts of the Food Control Regulations have as adapted so as to confer powers on the Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man been extended to that Isle; none of the Food Control Regulations have been extended to the Channel Islands.

Application of Food Controller's Orders.—It results that an Order of the Food Controller extends in the absence of a provision restricting its application throughout the same territorial area as that to which the enabling power extends, *i.e.*, to the whole United Kingdom, but not further. Certain of the Orders are specifically expressed to apply only to certain parts of the United Kingdom: *see* the headings, "England and Wales," "Scotland," and "Ireland" in the Index to this Manual, where the Orders applying only to parts of the United Kingdom are capitulated.

Isle of Man Food Control System.—By Orders in Council of February 6th, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 209) March 4th, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 327), and March 22nd, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 427) made under the Isle of Man (War Legislation) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 62) Regulations 2F (1), (2) and 2J (4) (pp. 8, 13) have been extended with adaptations to that Isle, and thereby the Lieutenant-Governor is empowered to make Food Control Orders which, if diverse to those of the Food Controller require, but if of the same effect as the Food Controller's do not require, the approval of the Home Secretary. The Isle of Man is not within any Food Division.

Channel Islands Food Control System.—Throughout the Channel Islands food control is administered by Committees constituted by Acts of the States and Ordinances of the Royal Courts, and, as above stated, the Food Controller exercises no powers within the Islands, which are not within any Food Division.

V. Effect of Exercise of Controller's Powers on Contracts.

Regulation 2J (3) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (p. 13) provides that an Order of the Food Controller under the Defence of the Realm Regulations may direct that all contracts or any class of contracts, or any special contract, affected by the order shall be abrogated, or shall remain in force notwithstanding anything in the order but subject to any exceptions or modifications for which provision may be made by the Order.

References to the Controller's Orders which make provision accordingly is given under the heading "Contract" in the Index to this Manual.

The General Enactments as to relief from liability under contracts affected by the Food Controller's requirements or restrictions form Part XI. (p. 443) of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual": their effect may be briefly stated as follows:—

1. Where the fulfilment of a contract is interfered with by the necessity on the part of any person of complying with any requirement, regulation, or restriction of the Food Controller under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, that necessity is a good defence to any action or proceedings taken against that person in respect of the non-fulfilment of the contract so far as it is due to that interference. (5 *Geo.* 5, *c.* 37, *s.* 1 (2) *as amended by the Food Controller (Concurrent Powers) Order in Council*, 1917.)
2. Where the non-fulfilment of any contract is due to the compliance on the part of any person with any requirement, regulation, order or restriction of the Food Controller, or with any direction or advice issued or given by the Ministry of Food with the object of preventing transactions which, in the opinion of that Department, would or might be contrary to national interests in connection with the present war, proof of that fact shall be a good defence to any action or proceeding in respect of the non-fulfilment of the contract. A certificate by that Ministry shall be sufficient evidence that such direction or advice was issued or given and with such object as aforesaid. (7 & 8 *Geo.* 5, *c.* 25, *s.* 3).
3. Where, upon an application by any party to a contract, the court is satisfied that, owing to any restriction or direction imposed or given by the Food Controller under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, any term of the contract cannot be enforced without serious hardship, the court may, after considering the circumstances of the case and the position of the parties to the contract and any offer which may have been made by any party for the variation of the contract, suspend or annul the contract or stay any proceedings for the enforcement of the contract or any term thereof or any rights arising thereunder on such conditions (if any) as the court may think fit. (7 & 8 *Geo.* 5, *c.* 25, *s.* 1 (2).

It may be added that 7 & 8 Geo. 5, c. 25, s. 9 (printed p. 511 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual") provides that a contract or agreement entered into by a Member of the House of Commons as to the price to be paid for any property or articles requisitioned or taken by the Food Controller does not disqualify that Member for sitting, or vacate his seat.

VI. Food Control Committees and Local Organisation.

1. Outline of General Scheme.

Constitution of Committees.—Throughout **Great Britain** there are **local** food control committees, appointed by the local authorities but controlled, not by them, but directly by the Food Controller: the unit of administration is in England and Wales a town or a rural district (which is based on the poor law union *minus* its urban portions), but in Scotland a larger burgh or a County *minus* such burghs—or in either country a group of such units.

In **Ireland** on the other hand there is one **general** food control committee, with power to delegate to local or general sub-committees.

Powers of Committees.—In each case the powers of a food control committee are those assigned to them by **certain** of the Orders of the Controller.

For several months after the first establishment of the committees, the powers so vested in them were few, and confined to the fixing of scales of maximum prices for particular articles, and inspection of records of dealings in the same, &c.

By recent Orders, however, their powers have been largely added to, and throughout **Great Britain** they can, subject to directions of the Food Controller, and exceptions with regard to caterers, control within their area the distribution and consumption of **any article** of food and for that purpose requisition the same.

Enforcement and Prosecutions.—Throughout the **United Kingdom** the food control committees can **enforce any** of the Controller's Orders, and in **England, Wales or Ireland** prosecute summarily for contraventions of the same.

An English or Welsh food control committee can, with the approval of the Food Controller, arrange with the local authority appointing them for the concurrent, or exclusive, exercise by that authority of the committee's powers of summary prosecution, and if such an arrangement is come to the authority can enforce the Orders.

Inspectors of Weights and Measures have throughout the United Kingdom certain powers of sampling, etc., and in England, Wales and Ireland of prosecuting summarily under certain of the Controller's Orders.

Earlier System.—Under the earlier system which was initiated 3 months before food control committees were established last August and which came to an end on December 31st last, the local authorities possessed the power of enforcing in Great Britain certain of the Controller's Orders, and in England and Wales only of prosecuting for contraventions of the same.

Under the existing system enforcement throughout the United Kingdom, and as regards England and Wales local prosecutions are primarily in the hands of the food control committees, and only pass to a local authority by arrangement with a committee. The system in force in each part of the Kingdom is described in greater detail below.

2. English and Welsh System.

(1) *Constitution, Procedure and Accounts of Food Control Committees.*—Regulation 2J (1) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations as amended by Order in Council of August 22nd, 1917, and printed as thus and otherwise amended at p. 12 of this Manual provides that "the Food Controller may by order provide for the exercise and performance by local bodies constituted by or under any such order of such powers and duties as may be conferred or imposed on them by the order."

The Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917, made by the Food Controller under the powers thus conferred on him and bearing the same date as the said Order in Council, is printed p. 537 of this Manual and provides as follows:—

For the city of London and for each metropolitan or municipal borough and urban or rural district and for the isles of Scilly a food control committee is to be appointed by the common council of the city, the borough council, the urban or rural district council, or the council of the isles of Scilly, as the case may be. But any of these authorities may combine in appointing a joint food control committee for the whole or parts of their areas.

Under these provisions there are(**a**) in England and Wales 1,749 Food Control Committees of which 1,715 are "county district" committees, *i.e.*, committees for a single borough, urban district or rural district, and 34 are joint committees, *i.e.*, committees for a combination of such districts. The result of the setting up of such joint food control committees has been to reduce the number of committees from that of last December by 60. Their areas are grouped in 13 Food Divisions each of which is under a Divisional Food Commissioner. The Channel Islands and Man are not included in any of the Food Divisions.

The "Constitution" Order makes provision as to women and labour-representative members, term of office, and vacancies, quorum and chairman, proceedings and voting, officers, sub-committees, and expenses and as to proof of directions or decisions of the committee.

These committees report both to the Food Controller and to the appointing local authority, but no act of a committee requires confirmation by the local authority.

Regulation 2J (1) (p. 12) also provides that the Local Government Board may, by arrangement with the Food Controller, confer and impose on any local authorities and their

(**a**) This statement is revised to June 4th, 1918.

officers any powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge of any functions assigned to local authorities by any Order of the Controller under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

In accordance with this provision, the Constitution Order was accompanied by an Order of the Local Government Board ("The Local Authorities (Food Control) Order No. 2, 1917") of the same date (August 2nd), and printed p. 541 of this Manual, which conferred on the appointing local authorities above mentioned the powers necessary for the discharge of their functions under the Constitution Order, provided for the expenses of such authorities, and authorised any such an authority to lend without charge to a food control committee, offices, or the services of officers.

Under an Order of December 14th (p. 543 of this Manual) the accounts of English and Welsh food control committees are made up yearly to March 31st, and are audited by the district auditors, as those of urban district councils are audited, and by Order of March 20th, 1918 (p. 545 of this Manual) the Local Government Board prescribed the form of financial statement to be submitted annually by each Food Control Committee to the district auditors.

Under an Order of January 2nd, 1918 (p. 544), a conviction for a summary offence against an Order of the Food Controller disqualifies for membership of a committee or sub-committee.

(2) *Supply and Distribution Powers and Duties of Committees.*—The chief powers and duties of an English or Welsh food control committee are those assigned to them by Orders of the Food Controller and are as follows.

Under the Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Order, 1917 (p. 235) a Committee can, with the consent of the Controller, adopt a scheme for controlling within their area the distribution and consumption of **any article of food** specified in the adopting resolution.

Upon the **adoption of such a scheme**, subject to variances thereby made, the sale and supply of the specified article will be subject to the following restrictions:—

(*a*) No person may sell the article by retail within the area:—

(i) unless he is licensed or registered by the Committee as a retailer in respect of the sale premises; or

(ii) except to a customer registered with the retailer; or

(iii) in excess of the quantity prescribed by the Committee.

(*b*) No person may be registered at the same time in respect of the same article with more than one retailer within or without the area.

(*c*) No supply of the same article may be obtained in any one week by a registered person:—
  (i) from more than one retailer; or
  (ii) in excess of the quantity prescribed by the Committee.

(*d*) Each retailer must divide his supplies of the article among his registered customers in proportion to the quantities permitted to be supplied to each under any direction of the Committee.

(*e*) A retailer must if required by the Committee hold at their disposal such quantities of the article held by, or consigned to, him as the Committee determine and deliver the same to them or their nominee.

(*f*) The Food Committee may give directions as to—
  (i) the number of customers who may be registered with any particular retailer;
  (ii) the registration of any particular customer with any particular retailer, and the transfer of customers from one retailer to another;
  (iii) the manner and time of sale of the article;
  (iv) the quantities of the article that may be supplied to an institution, caterer or other special class of consumer within the area;
  (v) the manner of registration.

Of these restrictions (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) do not apply to the sale of food for consumption on the premises.

A further Order, the Food Control Committees (Requisitioning) Order 1918, dated January 31st, 1918, (p. 237), provides that a Committee may with a view to the proper distribution of foodstuffs within their area require any retail dealer, except a caterer, to hold at their disposal any foodstuffs held by, or consigned to, him and to deliver the same to them or their nominee. The Committee can dispose of any foodstuffs so requisitioned as they think fit, and compensation is determinable by the county court judge or a deputy approved by the Lord Chancellor .

In addition to these general powers of controlling the supply of any article of food, and the powers of enforcing any of the Food Controller's **Orders** which are outlined under (3) below, an English or Welsh Committee possess the following powers as to **particular articles** of food under the Orders thereto relating which form the main body of this Volume.

The power to **Requisition** milk from producers (Food Control Committee (Milk Requisition) Order, *p.* 346);

The varying of the **Maximum Prices** for:—
  bread and flour (retail-increase of normal maxima) (Flour and Bread (Prices) Order, *p.* 92);
  butter (retail) (Butter (Maximum Prices) Order, *p.* 325);
  cheese (retail) (British Cheese Order, *p.* 336);
  fish (Fish (Prices) Order No. 2, *p.* 210);
  milk (wholesale, except by or on behalf of producers; and retail) (Milk (Summer Prices) Order, *p.* 372).
  potatoes (retail) (Potatoes Order, *p.* 411).
  rabbits (Rabbits (Prices) Order, *p.* 268);

The granting of **Certificates of Registration** of :—
- fish retailers (Fish (Registration of Dealers) Order, *p.* 206) ;
- flour and bread retailers and manufacturers (Flour and Bread (Registration of Dealers) Order, *p.* 146) ;
- margarine retail dealers (Margarine (Registration of Dealers) Order, *p.* 354) ;
- meat retail dealers and slaughterhouse keepers (Meat (Control) Order, *p.* 262) ;
- milk retail dealers (Milk (Registration of Dealers) Order, *p.* 358) ;
- potato dealers (wholesale and retail) (Potatoes Order, *p.* 408) ;
- sugar dealers (retail) (Sugar (Registration of Retailers) Order, *p.* 480).
- sweetmeat retailers (Sale of Sweetmeats (Restriction) Order, *p.* 515).

The **Administration** of the **Distribution** Schemes for :—
- bacon, hams and lard (Bacon, Ham and Lard (Distribution) Order, *p.* 54) ;
- butter (Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Scheme Orders, *pp.* 242, 250 ; Butter (Distribution) Order, *p.* 345) ;
- margarine (Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Scheme Orders, *pp* 242, 250) ;
- milk (and directions as to purity) (Milk (Summer Prices) Order *p.* 374) ;
- potatoes, for flour (Bread (Use of Potatoes) Orders, *pp.* 106, 144) ;
- sugar (Sugar Order, *p.* 482).
- tea (Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Scheme Orders *pp.* 242, 250).

The **Inspection of Records** of :—
- bacon, ham and lard dealings (Bacon, Ham and Lard (Provisional Prices) Order, *p.* 47).
- butter prices (Butter (Maximum Prices) Order, *p.* 325) ;
- cream (Cream Order, *p.* 349) ;
- fish (Fish (Registration of Dealers) Order, *p.* 205) ;
- flour and bread (Flour and Bread (Registration of Dealers) Order, *p.* 147) ;
- margarine (Margarine (Registration of Dealers) Order, *p.* 353) ;
- meat (Meat (Control) Order, *p.* 263) ; Meat (Retailers' Restriction) Order, *p.* 274) ;
- milk (Milk (Registration of Dealers) Order, *p.* 358) ;
- onions (British Onions Order, *p.* 433) ;
- pigs prices (Pigs (Prices) Order, *p.* 299).
- potatoes dealings (Potatoes Order, *pp.* 409, 411).
- sugar dealings (Sugar (Registration of Dealers) Order, *p.* 481 ; Sugar (Domestic Preserving) Order, *p.* 514).

The procuring of **Samples for Analysis** of :—
- beer (Beer (Prices and Description) Order, *p.* 169).
- spirits (Spirits (Prices and Description) Order, *p.* 174).

The **Regulation** of **Rationing** as to :—
- butter and margarine (Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Scheme Orders, *pp.* 242, 250 ; London and Home Counties (Rationing Scheme) Order, *pp.* 449, 457, 458, 462, 464) ;
- meals by reducing the quantity of food (Public Meals Order *p.* 444) ;
- meat (Meat Rationing Order, *pp.* 301–318 ; London and Home Counties (Rationing Scheme) Order, *pp.* 449, 459, 461) ;
- sugar (Sugar (Rationing) Order, *p.* 502).
- tea (Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Scheme Orders, *pp.* 242, 250).

(3) *Enforcement of Orders and Prosecutions.*—In addition to the powers as to supply and distribution of foodstuffs above referred to, a food control committee has under the Enforcement (England and Wales) Order, 1917, (p. 551), made by the Food Controller, the power of enforcing within its area all Orders of the Food Controller made or hereafter to be made and to summarily prosecute breaches of the same.

A committee can (with the Controller's approval) arrange with their appointing local authority for the exercise by the latter of the committee's prosecution powers, either concurrently or exclusively.

The Local Authorities (Food Control) Order No. 3, 1917 (p. 553), made by the Local Government Board and issued November 9th, 1917, concurrently with the Enforcement Order, authorises local authorities who are authorised to prosecute breaches of an Order to enforce such Order. This Order of the Local Government Board was made under Regulation 2J (1) (referred to under (1) above), which provides that that Board may by arrangement with the Food Controller confer and impose on any local authorities and their officers any powers and duties in connection with the enforcement of certain of the Defence of the Realm Regulations which confer powers on that Controller. The Enforcement Order was made by the Controller partly under those provisions of Regulation 2J (1) which empower him to confer and impose duties on local bodies constituted by his Orders, and partly under Regulation 56 (11) (printed p. 414 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual") which empowers him to authorise any local body to prosecute summarily for breaches of his Orders.

Under an Order of the Controller of June 11th, 1917 (p. 550) an inspector of weights and measures can (*a*) take samples of flour in the possession of a miller, baker, &c., (*b*) require tea retailers to weigh in his presence packages of tea, and (*c*) prosecute for breaches of the Bread Order (p. 71), the Cake and Pastry Order (p. 75) or the Tea (Nett Weight) Order (p. 518), or of Clause 5 of the Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 2) (p. 68).

3. Scottish System.

(1) *Constitution, Procedure and Accounts of Food Control Committees.*—The Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917, of August 22nd, 1917 (p. 537), of which an epitome is given at p. xix., applies also to Scotland where that Order provides that there shall be a food control committee for every Royal Parliamentary or Police burgh with a population exceeding 5,000 (according to the 1911 Census), and also for the remaining parts of each county.

Each burgh committee is appointed by the town council, and each county one by a joint committee of the county council and the town councils of the included smaller burghs.

The town council of a larger burgh may decide to join the joint committee instead of appointing a separate burgh committee, or any of the joint committees or town councils of larger burghs may combine in appointing a joint food control committee for the whole or parts of their areas.

Under these provisions there are(a) in Scotland 104 Food Control Committees, of which 33 are "county" committees, *i.e.*, for a county area and associated burghs and 71 are burgh committees, *i.e.*, each for a separate burgh. All the areas in Scotland are grouped in 3 Food Divisions, each of which is under a Divisional Food Commissioner.

The remaining provisions of the Constitution Order are epitomised at p. xix.

Regulation 2J (1) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (p. 12) provides that the Secretary for Scotland may by arrangement with the Food Controller confer and impose on any local authorities and their officers any powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge of any functions assigned to local authorities by any Order of the Controller.

In accordance with this provision the Secretary for Scotland made, on the same date (August 22nd) as the "Constitution" Order, an Order entitled "The Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) (No. 2) Order, 1917," (p. 555). That Order conferred on the appointing local authorities the powers necessary for the discharge of their functions under the Constitution Order, provided for the expenses of such appointing authorities, and authorised any county town or parish council, district committee, school board or other local body to lend without charge to a food control committee, officers or the services of officers.

Under an Order of December 14th (p. 543) the accounts of Scottish Food Control Committees are made up yearly to March 31st and are audited in the case of a joint (county) committee by the auditor appointed by the Secretary of Scotland to audit the accounts of the county concerned, and in the case of a burgh committee by the auditor of the public health general assessment accounts of the burgh.

Under an Order of January 2nd, 1918 (p. 544) a conviction for a summary offence against an Order of the Food Controller disqualifies for membership of a committee or sub-committee.

(2) *Powers and Duties of Scottish Committees.*—The chief powers and duties of a Scottish food control committee as to the supply and distribution of foodstuffs are those assigned to them by Orders of the Food Controller and are the same as those of the English committees which are detailed under 2 (2), p. xx, but in Scotland compensation for articles requisitioned under the Food Control Committees (Requisitioning) Order is determinable by an arbiter appointed by the sheriff, and a Scottish committee has power to vary the maximum retail prices of meat under the Meat (Maximum Prices) Order (p. 259).

(a) This statement is revised to May 16th, 1918.

(3) *Enforcement of Orders.*—In addition to their powers as to the supply and distribution of articles of food a Scottish food control committee has under the Food Control Committees (Scotland) Powers Order, 1917 (p. 558), made by the Food Controller, the power of enforcing within its area all Orders of the Food Controller made or hereafter to be made.

This the Scottish "Powers" Order differs from the corresponding English "Enforcement" Order (as to which *see* 2 (3), p. xxiii of this section of this Introduction) in that it advisedly contains no provision as to prosecutions.

For Regulation 56 (11) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (printed p. 414 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual") under which the English "Enforcement Order" was so far as relating to prosecutions made, does not apply to Scotland, where all prosecutions in the sheriff court (which is the court for the trial of summary offences, *see* Regulation 58, printed under (3) of 1 ("Trial and Punishment by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction," p. 416 of Part IX of that Manual) proceed at the instances of, and are conducted by, the Procurator-Fiscal, to whom all contraventions of any of the Food Controller's Orders should accordingly be reported.

The Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) (No. 3) Order, 1917 (p. 558), made by the Secretary for Scotland and issued November 20th, 1917, concurrently with the Scottish "Powers" Order, applied the Secretary for Scotland's No. 2 Order of August 22nd referred to under (1) above to the said "Powers" Order in like manner as it already applied to the "Constitution" Order.

Under an Order of the Controller of June 11th, 1917 (p. 550), an inspector of weights and measures can (*a*) take samples of flour in the possession of a miller, baker, &c.; (*b*) require tea retailers to weigh in his presence packages of tea.

4. Irish System.

(1) *Food Control Committee for Ireland.*—By Minute dated August 31st, 1917 (p. 560), the Food Controller nominated certain persons therein mentioned as the "Food Control Committee for Ireland."

By the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Constitution) Order, 1917, dated November 7th, 1917 (p. 561), the persons so nominated with such others as might be thereafter nominated by the Controller were constituted the Food Control Committee for Ireland. A member holds office until his nomination is revoked by the Controller, who also nominates the chairman and vice-chairman.

The Order makes provision as to quorum, proceedings, voting, and sub-committees (which may be either for the whole of Ireland or local), and as to proof of directions or decisions of the general committee or of a sub-committee.

A sub-committee reports to the general committee, and both the general committee and sub-committees report to the Controller.

The general committee are empowered to arrange for the rendering either to themselves or to any sub-committee of the services of the police or of local authorities' officers.

Under an Order of January 2nd, 1918 (p. 544), a conviction for a summary offence against an Order of the Food Controller disqualifies for membership of the Irish Committee or of a sub-committee.

(2) *Powers and Duties of Committee for Ireland.*—The powers and duties of this Committee are like those of the English and Scottish Committees such as are assigned to them by certain of the Orders of the Food Controller printed in this volume: the powers and duties for a sub-committee are those which may be assigned to them by the Controller or delegated to them by the general committee.

Previously to the "Constitution" Order referred to under (1) above the only power assigned to the Irish Committee by Order was that of granting certificates of registration to local dealers in sugar (*see* p. 491). But the "Constitution" Order was followed two days later by the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Powers) Order, 1917 (p. 563), also made by the Controller, which assigned to the Irish Committee the same rights or powers as regards Ireland that had already been assigned by any Order of the Controller of earlier date than November 9th and for the time being affecting Ireland on either food control committees or local authorities in Great Britain.

This "Powers" Order also extended the Order fixing maximum prices for meat (*see* p. 257) to Ireland, and gave the Irish Committee powers as to licences authorising increased prices under Clause 6 of the Flour and Bread (Prices) Order (p. 92).

Neither the Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Order nor the Food Control Committees (Requisitioning) Order, which are epitomised at pp. xx, xxi above apply to Ireland, and it results that the chief duties assigned to the Committee for Ireland by Orders of the Food Controller up to January 31st, 1918, relate to the following matters:—

The fixing of **maximum prices** for:—

- bread and flour (retail increase of normal maxima) (Flour and Bread (Prices) Order, *p.* 92);
- cheese (retail) (British Cheese Order, *p.* 336);
- mangels and swedes (Mangels and Swedes (Prices) (Ireland) Order, *p.* 430).
- meat (retail) (Meat (Maximum Prices) Order, *p.* 259);
- potatoes (retail) (Potatoes Order, *p.* 411);
- rabbits (Rabbits (Prices) Order, *p.* 268).

The granting of **Certificates of Registration** as dealers in:—

- flour and bread (retailers and manufacturers) (Flour and Bread (Registration of Dealers) Order, *p.* 146);
- pork, etc. (Irish Pigs (Control) (Ireland) Order, *p.* 284);
- potatoes (wholesale and retail) (Potatoes Order, *p.* 408);
- sugar (retail) (Sugar (Registration of Retailers) (Ireland) Order, *p.* 491).

The **Administration** of the **Distribution** Schemes for :—
bacon, hams and lard (Bacon, Hams and Lard (Distribution) Order, *p.* 54) ;
butter (Butter (Distribution) Order, *p.* 345) ;
potatoes, for flour (Bread (Use of Potatoes) Orders, pp. 106, 144);
sugar (Sugar Order (I.), *p.* 495).

The **Inspection of Records** of :—
bacon, ham and lard dealings (Bacon, Ham and Lard (Provisional Prices) Order, *p.* 47) ;
cream (Cream Order, *p.* 349) ;
flour and bread (Flour and Bread (Registration of Dealers) Order *p.* 147) ;
meat prices (Meat (Maximum Prices) Order, *p.* 260) ;
meat sales (Meat (Sales) Order, *p.* 255) ;
pigs prices (Pigs (Prices) Order, *p.* 299) ;
potatoes dealings (Potatoes Order, *pp.* 409, 411) ;
sugar dealings (Sugar (Registration of Retailers) (I.) Order, p. 492) ;

The procuring of **Samples for Analysis** of :—
beer (Beer (Prices and Description) Order, *p.* 169) ;
spirits (Spirits (Prices and Description) Order, *p.* 174) ;

The **granting** of **Licenses** :—
as secondary wholesalers of bacon, ham and lard (General Licence, dated December 13, 1917, under Bacon, Ham and Lard (Provisional Prices) Order, *p.* 55) ;
for export of bacon, ham, lard, etc. (Pig and Pig Products (Prohibition of Export) (Ireland) Order, *p.* 292) ;
for purchase of flour (Flour Restriction) (Ireland) Order, *p.* 141) ;
for purchase of pigs (Irish Pigs (Control) (Ireland) Order, *p.* 283).

The **Regulation** of **Rationing** as to :—
meals by reducing the quantity of food (Public Meals Order, *p.* 444).

(3) *Enforcement of Orders and Prosecutions.*—The Food Control Committee for Ireland (Powers) Order (referred to under (2) above) (p. xxvi) confers on the Irish Committee the power of enforcing all Orders heretofore made or hereafter to be made by the Food Controller, and authorises the Committee and such persons as they may designate or appoint for the purpose to summarily prosecute breaches of any of the Controller's Orders.

This "Powers" Order provides that the Controller can withdraw any of his Orders from these enforcement and prosecutions provisions, but that in any proceedings it is to be presumed, until the contrary be proved, that those provisions apply in respect of the Order contraventions of which are being prosecuted.

Under an Order of the Controller of June 11th, 1917 (p. 550), an inspector of weights and measures can (*a*) take samples of flour in the possession of a miller, baker, &c., (*b*) require tea retailers to weigh in his presence packages of tea, and (iii) prosecute for breaches of the Bread Order (p. 71), the Cake and Pastry Order (p. 75), or the Tea Nett Weight Order (p. 518), or of Clause 5 of the Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 2) (p. 68).

The "Powers" Order specially preserves all powers of the police, &c.

VII. Enforcement of Orders and Prosecutions for Contravention thereof.

Enforcement of Orders and Prosecutions of Contraventions.—As is stated in detail in Section VI (p. xviii), the power of enforcing all Orders of the Food Controller, made or hereafter to be made, is vested throughout Great Britain in the local Food Control Committees, and in Ireland in the general Food Control Committee for that country.

In England and Wales and in Ireland the Food Control Committees are also empowered to summarily prosecute for contraventions of the Food Controller's Orders, but in Scotland, where all summary prosecutions proceed at the instance of and are conducted by the procurator-fiscal, the committees have no prosecution powers.

In England and Wales a committee can arrange with the local authority to conduct prosecutions, and if they so arrange the local authority has the power of enforcing Orders.

The full text of the Orders which confer these enforcement and prosecution powers is printed in Part III. of this Manual.

All those of the Defence of the Realm Regulations which relate to the Trial and Punishment of Offences are printed as Part IX. of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

"*Summary*" *and other Prosecutions.*—Those Regulations declare the contravention of particular Regulations or Orders thereunder to be "a summary offence" and provide (Reg. 56 (2)) that a person alleged to be guilty of an offence so declared to be a "summary offence" shall (if not subject to the Naval Discipline Act or to military law) be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction and **not otherwise.**

A contravention of any of what are called in Section III. 2 of this Introduction (p. vi) the "main group" of Regulations conferring powers on the Controller (*i.e.*, Regs. 2F-2J) (pp. 8-13), or of the Controller's Orders thereunder, or of rules made by him under Regulation 35A (p. 16), is so declared to be a "summary offence."

A contravention of Regulations 2B, 2E or 7 (pp. 5-8, 13, conferring the powers specified under (xi.), (xii.) and (xiii.) in the capitulation under Section III. 2 (p. viii) above) or the improper disclosure of information as to an invention or process under Reg. 8CC (p. 15, *see* (xv) of the capitulation), or of the Controller's Orders thereunder, is, unless declared by Order of the Food Controller to be a "summary offence," an "offence," and therefore may fall to be tried either by a court of summary jurisdiction, or by court-martial or by a civil court with a jury, as the competent authority may decide. (*See* Introductory Note to Part IX. of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual," p. 409 thereof.)

The vast majority of prosecutions for contraventions of the Food Controller's Orders are before Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, and, in view of this, the Defence of the Realm Regulations relating solely to summary Trial and Punishment have in the said Manual been arranged in a separate group and severed from those which relate solely to the other two modes of trial; miscellaneous provisions as to offences which are common to all three modes of trial being brought together as a fourth group.

Under this plan only section **1** ("Trial and Punishment by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction") (p. 410) and **4** ("Miscellaneous Provisions as to Offences") (p. 429) of Part IX of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual" affect or need to be referred to by those concerned with prosecutions before Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

The Trial and Prosecutions Regulations as so printed in the said Manual are accompanied by full Editorial notes which give information, *inter alia*, as to the constitution of the various courts of summary jurisdiction and the areas of jurisdiction.

Salient Features of Summary Prosecution Provisions.—It will suffice to state here the more salient features of the Regulations as regards summary prosecutions, the page references appended being to Part IX. of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

(i) Forum.—The question of how an offence *not* declared to be a summary offence shall be tried is determined as provided by Reg. 56 (pp. 411, 412, 418-420.)

(ii) Venue.—The "determining place" may be taken as either that at which the offence was committed, or that in which the offender may be. (Reg. 58, p. 416.)

(iii) Who may Prosecute.—In England and Ireland an offence may not (without the consent of the Attorney-General) be prosecuted summarily except by a food control committee or by certain official persons. (Reg. 56 (11), p. 414.) In Scotland all prosecutions in the sheriff court (which is the court for the trial of summary offences (Reg. 58, p. 416)) proceed at the instance of, and are conducted by, the procurator-fiscal.

(iv) Limitation of Time for Prosecutions.—A contravention may be prosecuted notwithstanding it took place more than six months before the institution of the proceedings (Reg. 56 (5), p. 412). The effect of this provision is to exclude the operation of s. 11 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848.

(v) Claim to Trial by Jury.—This cannot, notwithstanding s. 17 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, be claimed in a case triable summarily. (Reg. 58, p. 416).

(vi) HEARING IN CAMERÂ.—On the application of the prosecution the public may be excluded from the hearing; but the sentence must be passed in public. (Reg. 58, p. 417.)

(vii) PUNISHMENT.—The maximum sentence may be six months with or without hard labour, and a fine of £100, and forfeiture of any goods in respect of which the offence was committed (Reg. 58, p. 416), and also double the excess profits obtained by over-charging for food (8 & 9 Geo. 5, c. 9, *see p.* 565 *of this present Manual*).

(viii) APPEALS.—An appeal from a summary conviction lies—

(*a*) *In England or Wales* to quarter sessions, or to the High Court (*i.e.*, to a Divisional Court of the King's Bench Division) by special case on the ground that the conviction is erroneous in point of law, or is in excess of jurisdiction (42 & 43 Vict. c. 49, s. 33); but an appeal by special case is an abandonment of the right of appeal to quarter sessions "finally and conclusively and to all intents and purposes" (20 & 21 Vict. c. 43, s. 14). The decision of quarter sessions in the one case and the Divisional Court in the other is final and conclusive.

(*b*) *In Scotland* by stated case to the High Court of Justiciary (8 Edw. 7, c. 65, ss. 60-76) or by "any other competent mode of appeal" (*see* s. 76 of that Act). There is no appeal "on the merits" in any case nor any further appeal from the High Court of Justiciary.

(*c*) *In Ireland* to quarter sessions or by special case on point of law to the High Court.

Forfeiture of Excess Profits.—The Defence of the Realm (Food Profits) Bill (H.C.B., 1918, 11 reprinted as 41) was debated on second reading in the House of Commons on April 24th, 1918 (105 H.C. Deb. 5 s. 1076-1085); on April 30th it was considered in Committee (105 H.C. Deb. 5 s. 1453-1477), read a third time, and passed. On May 16th, 1918, it received the Royal Assent. The Act (8 & 9 Geo. 5, c. 9), which provides for the forfeiture of double the sum of the excess profits accruing from overcharging for food, is printed in the Appendix, p. 565.

For the plan of the Manual, the system of arrangement, and the Editorial Notes, and for the Outline of the Food Control Legislation which is comprised in this Introduction, the Editor is alone responsible.

Suggestions for improvements, or corrections called for, in any of the Manuals of Emergency Legislation will be welcomed; these should be addressed to the Editor *by name* at his address as below. The publications are to be obtained as stated on the title page; communications as to the date of appearance, &c., of forthcoming publications should be addressed to the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office and *not* to the Editor.

ALEXANDER PULLING.

Chambers of the Editor of "The Manuals of Emergency Legislation,"
2, Harcourt Buildings,
The Temple, E.C.4.
April 30th, 1918.

[*Attention is directed to the Introductory Note at p. iii. which states the scope and arrangement of this Manual.*]

PART I.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD.

1. *New Ministries and Secretaries Act*, 1916, *so far as relates to Ministry of Food*, p. 1.

2. *Powers of Food Controller under Defence of the Realm Regulations*, p. 5.

1. The New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 68) so far as it relates to the Ministry of Food.

An Act for establishing certain new Ministries and for the appointment of additional Secretaries or Under Secretaries in certain Government Departments; and for purposes incidental thereto. [22nd December 1916.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1, 2. [*These sections relate solely to the Ministry of Labour, and are therefore omitted from this Manual.*]

MINISTRY OF FOOD.

3. For the purpose of economising and maintaining the food supply of the country during the present war, it shall be lawful for His Majesty to appoint a Minister of Food under the title of Food Controller, who shall hold office during His Majesty's pleasure. Establishment of Ministry of Food.

4. It shall be the duty of the Food Controller to regulate the supply and consumption of food in such manner as he thinks best for maintaining a proper supply of food, and to take such steps as he thinks best for encouraging the production of food, and for those purposes he shall have such powers or duties of any Government department or authority, whether conferred by statute or otherwise, as His Majesty may, by Order in Council, transfer to him, or authorise him to exercise or perform concurrently with, Powers and duties of Food Controller.

or in consultation with, the Government department or authority concerned,(a) and also such further powers as may be conferred on him by regulations under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, and regulations may be made under that Act accordingly.(b)

5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 8.

5-9.—[*These sections relate solely to the Ministry of Shipping and the Air Board, and to the suspension of the limit on number of Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State and of Secretaries of Ministry of Munitions, etc., and are therefore omitted from this Manual.*]

GENERAL.

Officers, remuneration, and expenses.

10.—(1) Any Minister appointed under this Act may appoint such secretaries, officers and servants as the Minister may determine.

(2) There shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament to any Minister appointed under this Act . . . . an annual salary not exceeding two thousand pounds, and to the secretaries, officers and servants of each of the Ministers established under this Act, such salaries or remuneration as the Treasury may from time to time determine.

(3) The expenses of each of the Ministers established under this Act, to such an amount as may be sanctioned by the Treasury, shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Seal, style, and acts of Minister.

11.—(1) Each Minister appointed under this Act may adopt an official seal and describe himself generally by the style and title . . . . in the case of the Minister of Food, of Food Controller . . . . .; and the seal of the Minister shall be officially and judicially noticed, and shall be authenticated by the signature of the Minister or of a secretary or some person authorised by the Minister to act in that behalf.

(a) TRANSFERRED AND CONCURRENT POWERS OF FOOD CONTROLLER.—Under this provision two (and only two) Orders in Council have been made, viz. :—

(1) "The Food Controller (Concurrent Powers) Order, 1917" (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 124), which amended s. 1 (2) of the Defence of the Realm (Amdt.) (No. 2) Act, 1915 (relating to interference with contracts) by giving the Food Controller concurrent powers thereunder. That sub-section as thus and otherwise amended is printed in the form it now appears to assume in Part XI. ("Relief from Liability under Contracts affected by Departments' Requirements or Restrictions") of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual," p. 443.

(2) "The Food Controller (Transfer of Powers) Order, 1917" (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 287), transferring to the Controller certain powers of the Board of Trade as to Certificates authorising Brewing for Military Canteens. That Order amends the Output of Beer Restriction Acts which as thus amended are printed in the Consolidated Form which they appear to assume as Appendix V. to the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual," p. 470.

(b) POWERS OF FOOD CONTROLLER UNDER DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS.—Such of these Regulations as confer express powers on the Controller are printed pp. 5–16 of this Manual.

(2) Every document purporting to be an order or other instrument issued by a Minister appointed under this Act, and to be sealed with the seal of the Minister authenticated in manner provided by this section, or to be signed by the secretary or any person authorised as aforesaid, shall be received in evidence and be deemed to be such order or instrument without further proof, unless the contrary is shown.

(3) A certificate signed by a Minister appointed under this Act, that any order or other instrument purporting to be made or issued by him is so made or issued, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact so certified.

(4) The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882,(a) shall apply to a Minister appointed under this Act in like manner as if that Minister were mentioned in the first column to the Schedule of the first-mentioned Act, or as if that Minister or a Secretary of the Ministry, or any person authorised by the Minister to act on his behalf, were mentioned in the second column of that Schedule, and as if the regulations referred to in those Acts included any document issued by the Minister. 31 & 32 Vict. c. 37. 45 & 46 Vict. c. 9.

(5) Where in connection with the undertaking of any duties or powers by a Minister appointed under this Act, it appears to the Minister and the department or authority concerned, that in any notice, order, contract, or other document, the name of the Minister should be substituted for the name of any department or authority, or that the name of any officer of the Ministry should be substituted for the name of any officer of any such department or authority, the Minister may order that the substitution shall take effect, subject to any limitations contained in the order, and, where such an order is made, the notice, order, contract, or document, shall have effect in accordance with the order.

(a) DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE ACTS.—These Acts as amended and applied by various Acts provide three alternative modes of proving (*inter alia*) Orders of the Food Controller. Those modes are the production of (1) a copy of the Gazette, (2) an officially printed copy of the Order or (3) a certified copy or extract.

One of the objects of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, was to avoid unnecessary gazetting (*see* s. 3 (3) thereof), and accordingly none of the Orders of the Food Controller have been published in the London Gazette, but have all been officially printed as "Statutory Rules and Orders."

This Manual comprises officially printed copies of all the Orders of the Food Controller in force (April 30, 1918), and any such Order may accordingly be proved by the production of this Manual, or of a separate Statutory Rule and Order copy of the Order.

So much of the Documentary Evidence Acts as relates to the reception in evidence of any of the Orders printed or noted in this Manual is printed as Part X (1) ("Proof of Regulations Orders and Documents") of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual," p. 437, in the form which as applying to that matter it appears to assume.

Ability of Minister and secretaries to sit in Parliament.

12.—(1) The office of a Minister appointed under this Act, or of secretary in a Ministry established under this Act, shall not render the holder thereof incapable of being elected to, or sitting or voting as a member of, the Commons House of Parliament, but not more than one secretary in each Ministry shall sit as a member of that House at the same time.

30 & 31 Vict. c. 102. 31 & 32 Vict. c. 48. 31 & 32 Vict. c. 49.

(2) The office of a Minister appointed under this Act shall be deemed to be an office included in Schedule H. of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, and Schedule H. of the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868, and Schedule E. of the Representation of the People (Ireland) Act, 1868.(**a**)

31 & 32 Vict. c. 72.

(3) A Minister appointed under this Act shall take oath of allegiance and official oath, and shall be deemed to be included in the First Part of the Schedule to the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868.(**b**)

Cessation of Ministry of Food.

13. The office of Food Controller . . . . and the Ministry of Food . . . . shall cease to exist on the termination of a period of twelve months after the conclusion of the present war, or such earlier date as may be fixed by His Majesty in Council, and then any appointments made under the powers conferred by this Act shall be determined, and any powers or duties which have been transferred to the Food Controller . . . . under this Act shall, without prejudice to any action taken in pursuance of those powers or duties, revert to the department or authority from which they were transferred.

Orders in Council.

14.—(1) Any Order in Council made for the purposes of this Act may be added to, varied, or revoked by a subsequent Order in Council.

(2) Where any powers and duties are tranferred by virtue of this Act, the transfer shall take effect as from a date to be fixed by Order of His Majesty in Council, and different dates may be fixed for different powers and duties.

Short title.

15. This Act may be cited as the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916.

(**a**) Non-vacation of seat in Parliament on acceptance of another office.—The effect of this enactment is to add the new offices to the list of those offices immediate succession from the one to the other of which does not vacate a seat in the House of Commons. The list as enacted in 1867 and 1868 for England, Scotland, and Ireland was in identical terms, but on the one hand it has been extended by numerous enactments, and on the other certain Ministerial Offices existing in 1867 are now obsolete. That list in its present form will be found printed in Appendix VII (1) to the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual," p. 510.

(**b**) Officers by whom the Oaths are to be taken.—The effect of this enactment is that the oaths are to be tendered to the Food Controller by the Clerk of the Council and taken in the presence of His Majesty in Council or otherwise as His Majesty shall direct.

2. Powers of Food Controller under Defence of the Realm Regulations.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

The whole of the Defence of the Realm Regulations reproduced under the authority of Regulation 64 as one single Consolidated Code (which by successive additions now comprises nearly 250 Regulations), and revised to the last day of each month, are published at the commencement of the ensuing month. In "the Defence of the Realm Manual," which will henceforward be issued twice a year (the latest Edition covering the legislation to February 28th, 1918), the Regulations are accompanied by full editorial notes, by the full text of both the enabling Acts and of the Departmental Orders made under the Regulations with full notes, and by an analytical index to the whole of the Defence of the Realm Legislation.

This Food Control Manual comprises only those of the Regulations which confer powers on the Food Controller.

Such Regulations are here printed in the form which they appear to assume as applying to the Food Controller—all variations from the form in which they appear in the general Consolidated Code being indicated by thick black lines.

ALEXANDER PULLING.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS 2B, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2GG, 2H, 2J, 7, 8C, 8CC AND 35A CONFERRING POWERS ON THE FOOD CONTROLLER(a) AS AMENDED TO APRIL 30TH, 1918, REPRODUCED IN THE FORM IN WHICH THEY APPLY TO THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

Power to take possession of food, &c.

2B. It shall be lawful for the Food Controller to take possession of any articles to which his powers under Regulations 2F to 2J extend.

Where any goods, possession of which has been so taken, are acquired by the Food Controller, the price to be paid in respect thereof shall in default of agreement be determined by the tribunal by which claims for compensation under these regula-

(a) CONSULTATION WITH FOOD CONTROLLER AS TO EXERCISE OF CERTAIN LAND CULTIVATION POWERS.—Regulation 2M (1) (printed in the April, 1918, Monthly Edition of the Defence of the Realm Regulations in the form in which it was in force on April 30th, 1918), provides that the powers of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland as to land not cultivated so as to increase food supply shall be exercised "after such consultation with the Food Controller as may be arranged."

tions are, in the absence of any express provision to the contrary, determined.(a)

In determining such price(b) regard need not be had to the market price but shall be had—

(*a*) if the goods are acquired from the grower or producer thereof, to the cost of production and to the rate of profit usually earned by him in respect of similar goods before the war and to whether such rate of profit was unreasonable or excessive, and to any other circumstances of the case;

(*b*) if the goods are acquired from any person other than the grower or producer thereof, to the price paid by such person for the goods and to whether such price was unreasonable or excessive, and to the rate of profit usually earned in respect of the sale of similar goods before the war, and to whether such rate or profit was unreasonable or excessive, and to any other circumstances of the case; so, however, that if the person from whom the goods are acquired himself acquired the goods otherwise than in the usual course of his business, no allowance, or an allowance at a reduced rate, on account of profit shall be made:

(a) Tribunal for Compensation Claims.—On March 31st, 1915, a Royal Commission ("The Defence of the Realm (Losses) Commission") was appointed, the terms of reference of which (printed at length at pp. 367, 368 of Supplement No. 3 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation) are as follows:—

"to enquire and determine, and to report what sums (in cases not otherwise provided for) ought in reason and fairness to be paid out of public funds to applicants who (not being subjects of an enemy State) are resident or carrying on business in the United Kingdom, in respect of **direct and substantial loss** incurred and damage sustained by them by reason of interference with their property or business in the United Kingdom through the exercise by the Crown of its rights and duties in the defence of the Realm,"

The Commissioners thereby appointed are empowered—

(i.) to call before them such persons as they shall judge likely to afford them any information upon the subject of the Commission: and also to call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford them the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

(ii.) to visit and personally inspect such places as they may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid.

The Commissioner further provides that if the Commissioners deem it expedient the powers and privileges conferred on them shall belong to, and may be exercised by, any one or more of them, and that they shall, from time to time, report to the Treasury.

The (April 30th, 1918) present members of the Commission are:—

Lord Terrington (chairman);
Sir Matthew G. Wallace;
The Rt. Hon. E. Shortt, K.C., M.P.; and
The Rt. Hon. Mr. Laurence Hardy, M.P.

Mr. D. du Bois Davidson is Secretary to the Commission, whose address is Spencer House, 27, St. James' Place, S.W,1.

(b) Determination of Price.—Regulation 7 (p. 13) provides for the determination of the price of factory-output requisitioned thereunder.

Provided that where by virtue of these regulations or any order made thereunder the sale of the goods at a price above any price fixed thereunder is prohibited the price assessed under this regulation shall not exceed the price so fixed.

If, after the Food Controller has issued a notice that he has taken or intends to take possession of any article in pursuance of this regulation, any person having control of any such article (without the consent of the Food Controller) sells, removes, or secretes it, or deals with it in any way contrary to any conditions imposed in any licence, permit, or order that may have been granted in respect thereof, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

The Food Controller may by order direct that any action in contravention of, or failure to comply with, this regulation or any order or requirement thereunder, shall, instead of being an offence, be a summary offence against these regulations,(**a**) and this regulation shall have effect accordingly.(**b**)

2E. The Food Controller may by order regulate, restrict, or prohibit the manufacture, purchase, sale, delivery of or payment for, or other dealing in, any article to which his powers under Regulations 2F to 2J extend, and if any person refuses to sell any article, the sale whereof is regulated by any such order, he may be required by the Food Controller to sell it on the terms and subject to the conditions on and subject to which the sale thereof is authorised by the order and to deliver it to him or to any person or persons named by him, delivery to be made in such quantities and at such times and places as may be specified by him or on his behalf.

Power to regulate manufacture or dealings in food, &c.

If any person fails to comply with any provision of any such order or any requirements made thereunder, or aids or abets(**c**) any other person, whether or not such person is in the United Kingdom, in doing anything which, if done in the United Kingdom, would be a contravention of any such order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(**a**) Offences against Regulations.—*See* Section VII of the Introduction to this Manual.

(**b**) Taking Possession of Growing Crops.—Regulation 2B is valid and under it any of the Departments on whom it confers specific powers can give a valid notice to take possession of growing crops when gathered. See *Lipton Limited* v. *Ford: 116 Law Times Reports 632; 33 Times Law Reports 459.* It would seem (*see* view expressed by Atkins, J.) that the Regulation does not authorise the Departments to send men to gather the crops themselves.

(**c**) Aiding or Abetting.—Regulation 48 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations makes it an offence to attempt to commit or to procure, aid or abet or do any act preparatory to the commission of any act prohibited by the Regulations.

The Food Controller may by order direct that any action in contravention of, or failure to comply with, this regulation or any order or requirement thereunder, shall, instead of being an offence, be a summary offence against these regulations,(a) and this regulation shall have effect accordingly.

Powers of Food Controller as to maintenance of food supply.

2F.—(1) The Food Controller may make orders(b) regulating, or giving directions with respect to the production, manufacture, treatment, use, consumption, transport, storage, distribution, supply, sale or purchase of, or other dealing in, or measures to be taken in relation to any article(c) (including orders providing for the fixing of maximum and minimum prices) where it appears to him necessary or expedient to make any such order for the purpose of encouraging or maintaining the food supply of the country, and making such provisions as to entry, inspection, or otherwise as appear to him necessary or expedient for the purpose of his duties.

(2) The Food Controller may by order require all or any persons owning or having power to sell or dispose of any article, or any stocks thereof, to place at the disposal of the Controller the article, or the whole or any part of the stocks thereof, as may be directed by the Controller, on such terms as he may direct, and to deliver to the Controller or to any person or persons named by him the article or stocks in such quantities and at such times as the Controller may require, where it appears to him necessary or expedient to make any such order for the purpose of encouraging or maintaining the food supply of the country.

Such compensation shall be paid for any article or stocks so requisitioned as shall, in default of agreement, be determined by the arbitration of a single arbitrator appointed in manner provided by the order; but in determining the amount of the compensation the arbitrator shall have regard to the cost of production of the article and to the allowance of a reasonable profit, without necessarily taking into consideration the market price of the article at the time.

[(3) *of this Reg., which provided that Orders thereunder might be general or special, was revoked by an amending Order in Council; its place is now taken by Reg.* 2J (3), *p.* 11, *which is to the like purport as the revoked provision, but of extended scope.*]

(a) OFFENCES AGAINST REGULATIONS.—*See* Section VII of the Introduction to this Manual.

(b) ORDERS OF THE FOOD CONTROLLER.—The Orders of the Food Controller under Reg. 2F in force on April 30th, 1918, are printed in Part II. of this Manual. As to proof of Orders of the Food Controller, *see* Section IV 3 of the Introduction to this Manual, and as to Relief from Liability under Contracts affected by such Orders, *see* Section V thereof.

(c) "ARTICLE."—This expression includes animals alive or dead. *See* Reg. 2J (4) p. 13.

(4) The Food Controller shall, as respects any article to which his powers extend, have the same power as the Board of Trade have of giving directions, pending the issue of a Proclamation or the making of an Order of or in Council, with respect to the export of the article.(**a**)

(5) If any person acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any provision of any order made under this regulation, or aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, in doing anything which, if done in the United Kingdom, would be a contravention of any such provision, such person shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.(**b**)(**c**)

Power of Food Controller to require returns.

2G.—(1) The Food Controller may by order require persons engaged in the production, manufacture, purchase, sale, distribution, transport, storage, or shipment, of any article(**d**) to which the powers of the Food Controller extend, to make returns giving such particulars as to their businesses as may be specified by or on behalf of the Food Controller and may require the returns to be verified as he may direct.(**e**)

(2) For the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return made to the Food Controller under this regulation, or of obtaining information in case of a failure to make a return, any officer of the Food Controller authorised in that behalf by the Food Controller may enter any premises belonging to or in the occupation of the person making or who has failed to make the return, or on which he has reason to believe that any articles with respect to which an order under this regulation has been made are kept stored, manufactured, or produced, and may carry out such inspections and examinations (including the inspection and examination of books) as the officer may consider necessary for testing the accuracy of the return or for obtaining any such information.

(**a**) Action in Anticipation of Restriction of Exports.—If the Food Controller, in accordance with Reg. 2F (4), so directs, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have, pending the issue of such a Proclamation or Order, the same power to take any action for preventing the export of any article as if the Proclamation or Order were in force. *See* s. 3 (1) of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1916 (6 & 7 G. 5. c. 102).

(**b**) Offences by Company Directors, &c.—Regulation 48A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations provides that every director and officer of a corporation or company shall be guilty of an offence against the Regulations committed by his corporation or company unless he proves that the act constituting the offence took place without his knowledge or consent.

(**c**) Information as to Contravention of Orders.—Information regarding Contravention of Orders should be given to the police or to an officer of the local authority and not to the Ministry of Food. As to disclosing contraventions, *see also* Regulation 49 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

(**d**) "Article."—This expression includes animals alive or dead. *See* Reg. 2J (4), p. 13.

(**e**) Orders under Reg. 2G.—The Orders of the Food Controller under Reg. 2G in force on April 30th, 1918 are printed in Part II. of this Manual.

(3) If any person—

(*a*) refuses or without lawful excuse neglects to make a return as required by this regulation to the best of his knowledge and belief, or makes or causes to be made a false return; or

(*b*) obstructs or impedes an officer of the Food Controller in the exercise of any of his powers under this regulation; or

(*c*) refuses to answer or gives a false answer to any question, or refuses to produce any books or documents, required for obtaining the information to be furnished in pursuance of this regulation;

that person shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(4) No individual return or part of a return made under this regulation, and no information as to any person or his business obtained under this regulation, shall without lawful authority be published or disclosed except for the purposes of a prosecution under such of these regulations as relate to the powers and duties of the Food Controller; and if any person acts in contravention of this provision he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(5) If in any case the Food Controller is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient to obtain information from any person in connection with any article as to all or any of the matters with respect to which returns may be required under sub-section (1) of this regulation, the Food Controller shall have power, without making an order for the purpose, to require that person to furnish him with that information; and any person who is so required to furnish information shall furnish it accordingly.

In such a case, all the foregoing provisions of this regulation shall apply to information so given and the giving of such information as they apply to returns made and the making of returns.

Power of Food Controller to take possession of factory or premises in which food is manufactured or adapted for use

2GG.—(1) Where the Food Controller is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient to do so for the purpose of his powers and duties, he may by order apply the provisions of this regulation to factories and workshops and other premises in which any article of food specified in the order is manufactured, stored or produced or adapted for sale, or to any plant used in connection therewith.

(2) Any factory, workshop or premises or plant to which this regulation is so applied, shall by virtue of the order pass into the possession of the Food Controller as from the date of the order or from any later date mentioned in the order, and the occupier of every such factory, workshop or premises or plant, and every officer of such occupier, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company shall comply with the directions

of the Food Controller as to the management and user of the factory, workshop or premises or plant, and if he fails to do so, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.(a)

(3) It is hereby declared that the possession by the Food Controller under this regulation of any factory, workshop or premises or plant shall not affect any liability of the actual occupier thereof under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,(b) or any Act amending the same.

(4) It shall be lawful for the Food Controller—

(*a*) To require any work in any such factory or workshop or other premises as aforesaid to be done in accordance with his directions given with the object of making the factory or workshop or other premises or the plant or labour therein as useful as possible for the production of food.

(*b*) To regulate or restrict the carrying on of any work in any such factory workshop or other premises as aforesaid, or the engagement or employment of any workman, or all or any classes of workmen, therein, or to remove the plant therefrom, with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of food.

(5) The occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of any factory, workshop or other premises, or any other person affected by any such directions, regulations, or restrictions, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall obey the directions, regulations or restrictions of the Food Controller, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(6) Where under this regulation any directions regulating the priority to be given to work at any factory, workshop, or other premises, have been given and any person in any certificate or document given or issued for the purpose of securing priority for any work in pursuance of such directions, makes any false statement or false representation, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Powers of Food Controller as to inquiries.

2H.—(1) If the Food Controller in any special case is of opinion that, before exercising any of his powers under these regulations in relation to any article,(c) it is expedient to hold an inquiry with respect to that article in any locality, the Food Controller may appoint such persons as he thinks fit to hold an inquiry as respects that article and report to the Food Controller on such points as the Food Controller may direct.

(2) Any persons so appointed shall have power to take evidence on oath and to administer an oath for the purpose.

(a) ORDER UNDER REG. 2GG.—*See* "The Flour Mills Order, 1917" (p. 79), and "The Flour Mills Order, No. 2, 1917" (p. 85), taking possession of all the flour mills in the United Kingdom.

(b) FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS.—The Act of 1901 (1 Edw. 7, c. 22) has been amended by s. 5 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1907 (7 Edw. 7, c. 39), as to certain charitable institutions. The 1901 Act has also been otherwise amended, but such amendments do not relate to the subject of Regulation 2GG (3).

(c) "ARTICLE."—This expression includes animals alive or dead. *See* Reg. 2J (4), p. 13.

Supplemental provisions as to powers of Food Controller.

2J.—(1) The Food Controller may make arrangements with any other Government Department for the exercise by that Department on behalf of the Food Controller of the powers of the Food Controller under the Regulations numbered 2B, 2F, 2G, 2H, and 7 with respect to any particular article,(**a**) and in such case the Department and the officers thereof shall, as respects that article, have and exercise the same powers as are by those regulations conferred on the Food Controller and the officers of the Food Controller,(**b**) and the Local Government Board (or as respects Scotland the Secretary for Scotland, and as respects Ireland the Local Government Board for Ireland) may, by arrangement with the Food Controller, confer and impose on any local authorities and their officers any powers and duties in connection with the enforcement of the said Regulations,(**c**) and any powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge of any functions assigned to local authorities by any order made by the Food Controller under the said Regulations, and the Food Controller may by order provide for the exercise and performance by local bodies constituted by or under any such order of such powers and duties as may be conferred or imposed on them by the order.(**d**)

(**a**) "ARTICLE."—This expression includes animals alive or dead. *See* Reg. 2J (4), p. 13.

(**b**) INTERDEPARTMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Sea Fishing (England and Wales) Order, 1917 (p. 192), and the Freshwater Fish (England and Wales) Order, 1918 (p. 202), confer certain powers on the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries; the Sea Fishing (Scotland) Order, 1917 (p. 201), confers certain powers on the Fishery Board for Scotland; and the Freshwater Fish (Ireland) Order, 1917 (p. 189), the Fisheries (Ireland) Order, 1917 (p. 194), and the Sea Fishing (Ireland) Order, 1917 (p. 196), confer certain powers on the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

The Board of Trade by arrangement with the Food Controller administers the Horses (Rationing) Order 1918, p. 149.

(**c**) POWERS AND DUTIES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES UNDER FOOD CONTROLLER'S ORDERS.—"The Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 2), 1917," and "The Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order (No. 2), 1917," made by the Local Government Board and the Secretary for Scotland, and both dated August 22, 1917, respectively, confer on Local Authorities in England, Wales, and Scotland the powers and duties necessary to carry out the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917. Two further Orders, "The Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 3), 1917," and "The Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order (No. 3), 1917," both issued in November, 1917, confer on Local Authorities in England, Wales, and Scotland the powers necessary to carry out of their functions in connection with the system established in the same month of enforcement of the Food Controller's Orders by Food Control Committees. All these Orders are printed in Part III of this Manual.

Orders have also been made by the Local Government Board and Secretary for Scotland as to National Kitchens, and are printed in Group 11A ("National Kitchens"). An Order by the Local Government Board as to Milk for Mothers and Children is printed in Group 11 (Milk, &c.).

(**d**) LOCAL BODIES CONSTITUTED BY ORDER OF THE FOOD CONTROLLER.—The bodies so constituted comprise Local Food Control Committees throughout England and Scotland and the Food Control Committee for Ireland. The Orders constituting these bodies and regulating their proceedings and accounts are printed in Part III. of this Manual.

The Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Committees) Order, 1917 (p. 107) constitutes a Port Feeding Stuffs Committee for each of the 4 divisions into which England and Wales are divided for that purpose and another one for Scotland, and also a Provincial Feeding Stuffs Committee for each of the 28 English and Welsh Areas, and for each of the 7 Scottish ones formed by grouping Counties for this purpose.

(2) Nothing in the regulations numbered 2G and 2H shall prevent the exercise by the Food Controller of any of his powers in relation to any article under these regulations or otherwise, without having obtained or endeavoured to obtain returns under Regulation 2G or having held an inquiry under Regulation 2H.

(3) Any order of the Food Controller under these regulations may be revoked or varied as occasion requires, and any such order may be made either so as to apply generally, or so as to apply to any special locality, or so as to apply to any special supplies of any article or to any special producer, manufacturer, dealer or person, or to any class or description of factories workshops premises or plant, or to any special factory workshop premises or plant; and any such order may direct that all contracts, or any class of contracts, or any special contract, affected by the order shall be abrogated, or shall remain in force notwithstanding anything in the order but subject to any exceptions or modifications for which provision may be made by the order.(a)

(4) It is hereby declared that in the regulations numbered 2F, 2G, 2H and 2J, the expression "article" includes animals, live or dead; but this provision shall not be construed so as to limit the general interpretation of that expression.

(5) Where the Food Controller considers it desirable to do so for the purpose of maintaining the supply of hops, he may, after consultation with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, exercise, with respect to hops, any of the powers conferred on him by Regulations 2F to 2H.(b)

Power to requisition output of factories manufacturing food.

7. The Food Controller may by order require the occupier of any factory or workshop in which any article to which the powers of the Food Controller under Regulations 2F to 2J extend is or may be manufactured, produced or adapted for sale, to place at his disposal the whole or any part of the output of the factory or workshop as may be specified in the order, and to deliver to him, or to any person or persons named by him, the output or such part thereof as aforesaid in such quantities and at such times as may be specified in the order; and the price to be paid for the output so requisitioned shall, in default of agreement, be determined by the arbitration of a judge of the High Court selected by the Lord Chief Justice of England in England,

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(a) Relief from Liability under Contracts affected by Departments' Requirements or Restrictions.—As to the enactments on this subject *see* section V. of the Introduction to this Volume.

(b) Hops.—The Hops (Restriction) Order, 1917 (p. 161), restricts dealings in hops, and Regulation 2NN (printed p. 628 of Addenda to the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual") provides for the reduction of the acreage under hops in England and Wales.

of a judge of the Court of Session selected by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, or of a judge of the High Court of Ireland selected by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in Ireland.

In determining such price regard need not be had to the market price, but shall be had to the cost of production of the output so requisitioned and to the rate of profit usually earned in respect of the output of such factory or workshop before the war, and to whether such rate of profit was unreasonable or excessive, and to any other circumstances of the case.

If the occupier of the factory or workshop fails to comply with the order, or without the leave of the Food Controller delivers to any other person any part of the output of the factory or workshop to which the order relates, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the output of any factory or workshop or any plant therein and the cost of production of such output, and the rate of profit usually earned in respect of the output of such factory or workshop before the war, the Food Controller may require the occupier of any such factory or workshop, or any officer or servant of the occupier, or where the occupier is a company any director of the company, to furnish to the Food Controller such particulars as to such output, cost, and rate of profits as he may direct, and may require any such particulars to be verified in such manner as he may direct, and if any such person fails to comply with any such requirement he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

The Food Controller may by order direct that any action in contravention of, or failure to comply with, this regulation, or any order or requirement thereunder, shall, instead of being an offence, be a summary offence against these regulations,(a) and this regulation shall have effect accordingly.

Power to authorise use of registered design.

8C. It shall be lawful for the Food Controller to authorise or require any contractor holding a contract with the Food Controller, or any sub-contractor, to use any registered design for the purposes of such contract, and thereupon the contractor or sub-contractor shall be entitled for the purposes aforesaid to use the registered design and to apply the same to any article in any class of goods in which the design is registered without the consent of the registered proprietor, and the consideration to be paid for the use of the registered design shall, in default of agreement between the proprietor of the design and

(a) OFFENCES AGAINST REGULATIONS.—*See* Section VII of the Introduction to this Manual.

the Food Controller, be determined, at the option of the Treasury, either in the manner in which other claims for compensation under these regulations are determined,(a) or in the manner in which the consideration for the use of a patent is determined under section twenty-nine of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907.(b)

Power to require particulars of invention or process.

8CC. It shall be lawful for the Food Controller, with a view to the more efficient or increased production of any article to which his powers under Regulations 2F to 2J extend, to require any person to communicate to a person nominated for that purpose by the Food Controller all such particulars as may be in his possession of any invention, or process or method of manufacture, or of any article manufactured or proposed to be manufactured, and to furnish drawings, models, or plans thereof, and to explain and demonstrate the same to such person, in all or any of its uses and workings; and if any person fails or neglects to comply with any such requirement he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations; and if the requirement is addressed to a company, every director, manager, or officer of the company who fails or neglects to comply with such requirement shall also be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

If any person, except as authorised by the Food Controller, discloses or makes use of any information obtained in consequence of any requirement made under this regulation or communicated to him by the person by whom it was so obtained, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

The Food Controller may by order direct that any action in contravention of, or failure to comply with, this regulation, or any order or requirement thereunder, shall, instead of being an offence, be a summary offence against these regulations,(c) and this regulation shall have effect accordingly.

No communication of an invention made in consequence of any requirement under this regulation, or the use thereof by any person authorised under this regulation to use it, shall prejudice any right of the inventor or owner thereof subsequently to apply for or obtain a patent for the invention.

(a) CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION UNDER REGULATIONS.—*See* footnote (a) to Regulation 2B, p. 6.

(b) CONSIDERATION FOR USE OF PATENT.—S. 29 of the Act of 1907 (7 Edw. 7. c. 29) makes the following provision :—"Provided that any Government department may, by themselves, their agents, contractors, or others, at any time after the application, use the invention for the services of the Crown on such terms as may, either before or after the use thereof, be agreed on, with the approval of the Treasury, between the department and the patentee, or, in default of agreement, as may be settled by the Treasury after hearing all parties interested."

(c) OFFENCES AGAINST REGULATIONS.—*See* Section VII of the Introduction to this Manual.

Safety rules for factories, &c., against risk of fire.

35A. The Food Controller, after consultation with a Secretary of State, may as respects any premises to which his powers under Regulation 2GG extend, make rules for the purpose of securing the safety—

(*a*) of any factory, store, magazine, wharf, or other premises, or any vessel, vehicle, receptacle, or place which in his opinion it is necessary in the interests of the public safety and the defence of the Realm specially to safeguard against the risk of fire and other dangers on account of the nature of the materials manufactured, treated, produced, handled, carried, stored or deposited therein or in the vicinity thereof; and

(*b*) of any person in or in the vicinty of any such premises, vessel, vehicle, receptacle, or place;

and in particular rules prohibiting, except as may be otherwise provided under or in pursuance of the rules, any person whilst in or in the vicinity of such premises, vessel, vehicle, receptacle, or place from smoking, or having in his possession any match or apparatus of any kind for producing a light, or any tobacco, cigar, cigarette, pipe, or contrivance for smoking.(**a**)

Any person who fails to comply with any such rule shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(**a**) PROHIBITION OF SMOKING.—*See* the Flour Mills (Prohibition of Smoking) Order, 1918 (p. 140) made by the Food Controller under this Regulation.

[*Attention is directed to the Introductory Note at p. iii which states the scope and arrangement of this Manual.*]

PART II.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF ALL THE ORDERS OF THE FOOD CONTROLLER UNDER DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS SHEWING WHICH ARE REVOKED, SUPERSEDED, OR SPENT, AND WHICH ARE AMENDED.

[Under the Food Supply provisions of the Defence of the Realm Regulations issued in November, 1916, the Board of Trade(**a**) made 10 Orders, all of which have now been revoked or have expired. Under the substituted Regulations of January, 1917, which conferred powers on the Food Controller, that Minister has made 361 Orders of which 266 are (April 30th, 1918) in force, or are coming into force, and are printed in this Manual, and 95 have been revoked or are spent and are therefore omitted from the text (**b**).

This Table shews which of these Orders have been revoked or amended and by what subsequent Orders, and which Orders have now expired and when they expired. The number following the Title of each Order in force is that under which it has been put on sale as a "Statutory Rule and Order"(**c**); the Title of each Order which has wholly expired, or been wholly revoked, is printed in italics. This table does not include the ancillary Orders, &c., made by the Treasury, Local Government Board, Secretary for Scotland, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, Fishery Board for Scotland, and Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, which are printed or noted in connection with the Food Controller's Orders to which they relate, but is confined to Orders made, or having effect as if made, by the Controller.

The Controller's Orders relating to Food Control Committees and to enforcement of Orders and Prosecutions are included in this Table, but the text of them will be found not in this Part (II.) but in a separate Part III (pp. 536-564) which also includes the Orders made by the Local Government Board and the Secretary for Scotland relating to the functions of Local Authorities as to Food Control Committees.—ALEXANDER PULLING.]

(**a**) BOARD OF TRADE ORDERS.—The Orders made in 1916 by the Board of Trade (all of which have now been revoked or have expired) had effect as though made by the Food Controller. *See* Defence of the Realm Regulations 2JJ (2) printed at p. 9 of the May, 1917, Edit. of the "Food Supply Manual" but omitted from the present Edition as being now spent.

(**b**) LICENCES OF THE FOOD CONTROLLER.—In this statement General Licences which have been put on sale as Statutory Rules and Orders are counted with the Orders. References to other Licences are given in the footnotes to the Orders.

(**c**) STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.—Any Order referred to may be obtained from a bookseller at the price of 1*d.*, or direct from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, W.C. 2, post free, 1½*d*

Chronological Table of all Food Control Orders.

Date.	Short Title.	Page.
1916.		
Nov. 20	*Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order, 1916* (*Virt. rev. by Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order, 1917, which was virt. rev. by Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order* (*No. 2*), *1917, p.* 68).	—
Nov. 21	*Potatoes* (*Growers' Returns*) *Order, 1916* (*Spent; related to returns to be made by Dec. 7, 1916*).	—
Nov. 25	*Waste of Wheat Order, 1916* (*Rev. by Art. 7 of Wheat, Rye and Rice* (*Restriction*) *Order, 1917, p.* 78).	—
Nov. 26	*Price of Milk Order, 1916* (*Rev. by Art. 6 of Price of Milk Order, 1917* (*p.* 60 *of May, 1917, Edit. of this Manual*) *which was rev. by Milk Order, 1917, p.* 183 *of January, 1918, Edit. of this Manual.*)	—
Dec. 5	*Regulation of Meals Order, 1916* (*Rev. by Public Meals Order, 1917, p.* 158 *of Food* (*Supply and Production*) *Manual*).	—
Dec. 12	*Manufacture of Flour and Bread No. 2 Order, 1916* (*Virt. rev. by Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order, 1917, which was virt. rev. by Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order* (*No. 2*), *1917, p.* 68).	—
,,	*Price of Milk No. 2 Order, 1916* (*Rev. by Art.* 6 *of Price of Milk Order, 1917,* (*p.* 60 *of May, 1917, Edit. of this Manual*) *which was rev. by Milk Order, 1917, p.* 183 *of January, 1918, Edit. of this Manual*).	—
Dec. 14	*Seed Potatoes Order, 1916.* (*Printed p.* 62 *of May, 1917, Edit. of this Manual. Continued until June 1st, 1917, by Art. 10 of Seed Potatoes* (*Prices*) *Order, 1917* (*p.* 72 *of May, 1917, Edit. of this Manual*), *Seed Potatoes* (*Prices*) *Order* (*No. 2*), *1917* (*ibi, p.* 77), *and Seed Potatoes* (*Prices*) *Order* (*No. 3*), *1917* (*ibi, p.* 78) *and then expired*).	—
Dec. 18	*Potatoes* (*Ireland*) *Order, 1916.* (*Printed p.* 65 *of May, 1917, Edit. of this Manual. Arts. 1, 2, 7 continued until June 30th, 1917, by the Oats and Potatoes* (*Ireland*) *Order, 1917* (*ibi., p.* 31 *of 1st Edit. of this Manual*) *and then expired; Arts. 3, 4, 5, and 6 continued until June 1st, 1917, by Seed Potatoes* (*Prices*) *Orders, 1917, Nos. 2 and 3, ibi., pp.* 77, 78, *and then expired*).	—
,,	*Regulation of Meals* (*No. 2*) *Order, 1916.* (*Expired: the Order related only to Christmas, 1916*).	—
1917.		
Jan. 11	*Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order, 1917.* (*Virt. rev. by Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order* (*No. 2*), *1917, p.* 68).	—
,,	*Oats* (*Export from Ireland*) *Order, 1917.* (*Printed p.* 24 *of May, 1917, Edit. of this Manual. Continued until August 31st, 1917, by Oats* (*Export from Ireland*) *Order, No. 2, 1917,* (*1917, No. 613*) *and then expired.*)	—
,,	*Milk* (*Use in Chocolate*) *Order, 1917.* (*Spent. Supers. by Milk* (*Use in Chocolate*) *No. 2 Order, 1917, p.* 351.)	—
,,	Sugar (Confectionery) Order, 1917. (1917, No. 65.) (*Art. 3 rev. by Sugar* (*Restriction*) *Order, 1917, p.* 479.)	475
,,	Feeding of Game Order, 1917. (1917, No. 66)	68
,,	*Wheat* (*Restriction*) *Order, 1917.* (*Rev. by Art. 7 of Wheat, Rye and Rice* (*Restriction*) *Order, 1917, p.* 78.)	—

Date.	Short Title.	Page.
1917.		
Jan. 19	*Seed Potatoes (Growers' Prices) Order, 1917. (Printed p. 68 of May, 1917, Edit. of this Manual. Rev. except as to Ireland by Art. 11 of the Seed Potatoes (Prices) Order, 1917, ibi., p. 72. Rev. as to Ireland from June 1st by Seed Potatoes (Prices) Order (No. 2), 1917, ibi., p. 77, and Seed Potatoes (Prices) Order (No. 3), 1917, ibi., p. 78.)*	—
Jan. 26	*Barley and Malt (Returns) Order, 1917. (Spent; related to returns to be made by Feb. 17, 1917.)*	—
,,	*Price of Milk Order, 1917. (Printed p. 58 of May, 1917, Edit. of this Manual. Am. by Price of Milk Order (No. 2) 1917, ibi., p. 61. Both Orders rev. by Milk Order, 1917, p. 183 of January, 1918, Edit. of this Manual.)*	—
Feb. 1	*Potatoes, 1916 Main Crop (Prices) Order, 1917. (Rev. by Art. 13 of Potatoes, 1916 Main Crop (Prices) Order, No. 2, 1917 (p. 76 of May, 1917, Edit. of this Manual), which was rev. by Art. 54 of Potatoes Order, 1917, p. 415.)*	—
Feb. 3	*Brewers (Malt Purchases) Order, 1917. (Printed p. 96 of January, 1918, Edit. of this Manual. Rev. by Malt (Restriction) Order, 1918, p. 167.)*	—
Feb. 8	Brewers Sugar Order, 1917. (1917, No. 90)	477
,,	*Brewers Sugar (Returns) Order, 1917. (Spent; related to returns to be made by Feb. 22, 1917.)*	—
,,	Dealings in Sugar (Restriction) Order, 1917. (1917, No. 131).	478
Feb. 20	*Malt (Restriction) Order, 1917. (Printed p. 97 of January, 1918, Edit. of this Manual. Rev. by Malt (Restriction) Order, 1918, p. 167.)*	—
,,	*Price of Milk Order (No. 2), 1917. (Printed p. 61 of May, 1917, Edit. of this Manual. Rev. by Milk Order, 1917, p. 183 of January, 1918, Edit. of this Manual.)*	—
Feb. 24	*Potatoes, 1916 Main Crop (Prices) Order (No. 2) 1917. (Printed p. 74 of May, 1917, Edit. of this Manual. Rev. by Art. 54 of Potatoes Order, 1917, p. 415.)*	—
,,	*Seed Potatoes (Prices) Order, 1917. (Printed p. 70 of May, 1917, Edit. of this Manual. Continued until June 1st, 1917, by Seed Potatoes (Prices) Orders 1917, Nos. 2 and 3, ibi. pp. 77, 78. These 3 Orders expired June 1st, 1917.)*	—
,,	Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 2), 1917. (1917, No. 187.) *(Art. 3 (a) varied by Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 3), 1917, p. 73.)*	68
Feb. 26	Bread Order, 1917. (1917, No. 189)	71
March 16	*Freshwater Fish Order, 1917. (Printed p. 45 of May, 1917, Edit. of this Manual. Expired, June 15, 1917.)*	—
,,	Sugar (Restriction) Order, 1917. (1917, No. 252, amended by No. 458.) *(Printed as amended by the Sugar (Restriction) Order, No. 3, 1917.)*	479
March 21	Malt (Restriction on Shipping) Order, 1917. (1917, No. 259.)	153
,,	Swedes (Prices) Order, 1917. (1917, No. 260)	401
,,	Food (Conditions of Sale) Order, 1917. (1917, No. 261)	182
March 28	*Oats and Potatoes (Ireland) Order, 1917. (Printed p. 31 of May, 1917, Edit. of this Manual. Expired June 30th, 1917.)*	—

Date.	Short Title.	Page.
1917.		
March 29	Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order, 1917. (1917, No. 270.) (*Printed as am. by Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order (No. 4), 1917. The Order is also am. by Order (No. 5), 1917, printed p.* 162, *and by the 1918 Order, p.* 171.)	154
March 30	*Sugar (Restriction) Order, No. 2, 1917. (Superseded as from June 1st by Sugar Restriction Order No. 3 (No. 458) which substituted in the Sugar (Restriction) Order, 1917, which as so amended is printed, p.* 479, *a new table for that inserted by No. 2 Order.*)	—
April 3	*Seed Potatoes (Prices) Order (No. 2), 1917. (Printed p. 77 of May, 1917, Edit. of this Manual. Am. by Seed Potatoes (Prices) Order (No. 3), 1917, ibi., p.* 78. *Both these Orders expired June 1st, 1917.*)	—
April 4	*Public Meals Order, 1917. (Printed p.* 158 *of Food (Supply and Production) Manual. Rev. by Public Meals Order, 1918, p.* 441.)	—
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April 16	Wheat, Barley and Oats (Prices) Order, 1917. (1917, No. 363.)	73
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April 20	Wheat, Rye and Rice (Restriction) Order, 1917. (1917, No. 376.)	78
,,	Flour Mills Order, 1917. (1917, No. 377) (*Provisions extended to all flour mills by Flour Mills Order, No. 2, 1917, p.* 85.)	79
April 25	Freshwater Fish (Ireland) Order, 1917. (1917, No. 387.) (*This Order is printed as am. by the Freshwater Fish (I) Order, 1917, Amendment Order, 1918.*)	189
April 30	*Seed Potatoes (Prices) Order (No. 3), 1917. (Printed p.* 78 *of May, 1918, Edit. of this Manual. Expired June 1st, 1917.*)	—
May 1	Order requisitioning certain Burmah Peas and Beans. *Provision is made for the application of this Order to the original consignees of such peas and beans by the Defence of the Realm (Beans, Peas and Pulse Orders) Bill (H.C.B. 1918, 15), which when this Manual went to press was in Committee of the House of Commons.*	62
May 2	Maize, Barley and Oats (Restriction) Order, 1917. (1917, No. 404.) (*Rev. so far as relates to barley, by Barley (Restriction) Order, 1917 (p.* 89).)	80
May 8	*Order authorising Local Authorities in England and Wales to prosecute Offences before Courts of Summary Jurisdiction. (Printed p.* 192 *of Food (Supply and Production) Manual. Rev. by Enforcement (England and Wales) Order, 1917, p.* 551.)	—
May 9	*Oat and* Maize Products (Retail Prices) Order, 1917. (1917, No. 429.) (*Am. by Oat and Maize Products (Retail Prices) Order, No. 2, 1917, p.* 84, *and supers. as to oats products by Oats Products (Retail Prices) Order, 1918, p.* 137.)	81

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May 14	Dealings in Oats (Restriction) Order, 1917. (1917, No. 444.)	83
„	*Public Meals Order* (*No. 2*), *1917.* (*Printed p.* 158 *of Food* (*Supply and Production*) *Manual. Rev. by Public Meals Order, 1918, p.* 441.)	—
May 16	Beans, Peas, and Pulse (Requisition) Order, 1917. (1917, No. 457.) (*Provision is made for the application of this Order to the original consignees of such beans, peas and pulse by the Defence of the Realm* (*Beans, Peas and Pulse Orders*) *Bill* (*H.C.B. 1918, 15*), *which when this Manual went to press was in Committee in the House of Commons.*	63
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June 29	*Oats* (*Export from Ireland*) *Order, No. 2, 1917.* (*Expired : Aug. 31st, 1917.*)	—
July 3	*Public Meals Order* (*No. 3*), *1917.* (*Printed p.* 158 *of Food* (*Supply and Production*) *Manual. Rev. by Public Meals Order, 1918, p.* 441.)	—
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Aug. 31	*Cheese (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917.* (*Printed p. 126 of Food (Supply and Production) Manual. Rev. by British Cheese Order, 1917, p.* 333.)	—
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ORDERS OF THE FOOD CONTROLLER UNDER DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS AS TO MAINTENANCE OF FOOD SUPPLY NOW, APRIL 30th, 1918, IN FORCE, OR COMING INTO FORCE,

AND ORDERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS ANCILLARY THERETO.

Explanation of Classification and Arrangement.

For the purposes of this Part of this Manual the Orders therein printed have, as in the previous (the January) Edition hereof, been divided into groups according to the class of articles, or matter, with which the Orders deal.

It has been considered convenient to retain the numbering of the 18 groups which appeared in the said previous Edition, and, accordingly, the 9 new groups which have been called for by the Orders of the last three months have been given intermediate numbers, denoted by a letter following a figure as in the List of the Groups and of the Orders falling within each of them which is printed below.

Where an Order falls under more than one group its text is printed in that group to which it seems more principally to belong, the heading being repeated by way of cross-reference under the other group, or groups, to which it in part belongs. Thus, "The Damaged Grain, Seeds, and Pulse Order," which relates to wheat and other cereals, is printed in group **3**, "Bread Flour and Cereals," but as it also relates to pulse and to seeds, it is cross-referred to under groups **2**, "Beans, Peas, and Pulse," and **15** "Seeds."

In the Classified List the Orders of each group are enumerated in the alphabetical sequence of their short titles, but in the text the sequence of the Orders of each group is that of their date of issue.

The Orders of the Food Controller as to the Constitution, Procedure and Accounts of Food Control Committees and the Enforcement of Orders and Prosecutions are not included in this Part of this Manual nor in the grouping above referred to. Such Orders, with the Orders of the Local Government Board and the Secretary for Scotland ancillary thereto, form a separate Part of this Manual—Part III.

Alexander Pulling.

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EDITORIAL NOTE.

This Part of this Manual comprises all the Food Controller's Orders and the Orders of a general character of other Departments ancillary thereto (except Orders as to the Constitution, Procedure and Accounts of Food Control Committees and as to the Enforcement of and Prosecutions under the Controller's Orders which form a separate Part—Part III.) which were not on April 30th, 1918, wholly revoked or spent. In each case the full text of the Order is printed, save that where an amending Order provides for the principal Order being reprinted with the substitutions effected by such amending Order incorporated, the principal Order is reproduced as so amended and the amending Order itself is omitted. In all other cases footnotes to a subsequently amended Order give direct reference to the subsequent amending Orders. Where only a portion of an Order is revoked or spent, that portion is printed in italics.

Alexander Pulling.

1. Bacon, Ham and Lard.

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The Bacon, Ham and Lard (Provisional Prices) Order, 1917. Dated November 17, 1917.

1917. No. 1180.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all pesons concerned:—

First hand prices.

1. (*a*) On a sale of any bacon or ham by or on behalf of the importer, curer or manufacturer thereof, or on a sale of lard by the importer, manufacturer or refiner thereof (not being in any case a sale by retail) the maximum price shall be the price for the time being prescribed by the Food Controller as the maximum first hand price for the article sold.

(*b*) Until further notice the maximum first hand price for the bacon and hams specified in the First Schedule shall be the prices therein mentioned and for lard of the descriptions mentioned in the third Schedule shall be the prices therein mentioned.

(*c*) A maximum first hand price for the time being in force under this Clause is hereinafter referred to as a "maximum first hand price"; a sale to which the maximum first hand price applies is hereinafter referred to as a "first hand sale"; and the actual price at which any bacon, ham or lard is sold on the occasion of a first hand sale (being a price not greater than the maximum first hand price) is hereinafter referred to as the "actual first hand price."

(*d*) Where on a first hand sale the bacon, ham or lard is carried by the importer, curer, manufacturer or refiner in his own cart or van for or in the course of delivery to the purchaser, the importer, curer, manufacturer or refiner may charge for

such carriage at a rate not exceeding 6*d.* per cwt. if the distance in a straight line is less than 10 miles, or 1*s.* per cwt. if such distance equals or exceeds that limit.

(*e*) Where any imported bacon or ham is prepared by the importer thereof by any process mentioned in the second Schedule a sum calculated according to the provisions of the second Schedule may be added to the maximum first hand price.

Wholesaler's prices.

2. (i) On a sale of bacon, ham or lard (other than a first hand sale or a sale by retail and except as provided by Clauses 3 and 4 of this Order) the maximum price shall be the actual first hand price with the addition of the following charges or such of them as may be applicable:—

A.—Process Charges.

Where the bacon or ham has been prepared in the British Islands by any person other than the curer, manufacturer or importer by any process mentioned in the Second Schedule, a sum calculated according to the provisions of the Second Schedule may be added.

B.—Transport Charges.

The amount, if any, properly paid or payable in respect of carriage or transport of the bacon, ham or lard and not included in the actual first hand price may be added.

Where the bacon, ham or lard has been or is either on the purchase or on the sale thereof carried by the seller in his own cart or van, the seller may charge for such carriage at a rate not exceeding 6*d.* per cwt. if the distance in a straight line is less than 10 miles, or 1*s.* per cwt. if such distance equals or exceeds that limit.

C.—Wholesalers' Gross Profit.

There may be added in respect of wholesalers' gross profit:—

(*a*) a sum at the rate of 7*s* per cwt. on the sale of any bacon or ham which has, by some person other than the importer, curer or manufacturer thereof, been washed and drained, or prepared by some process mentioned in the Second Schedule;

(*b*) a sum at the rate of 4*s.* per cwt. on the sale of any other bacon or ham or any lard: Provided that there may also be added a further sum at the rate of 2*s.* per cwt. as respects such part of the quantity included in any sale as does not amount to a complete original box or package, but this further sum may not be added on more than one sale made by any one seller to the same buyer in any week or more than once in respect of the same bacon, ham or lard.

(ii) The total sum added in respect of transport and the sum added in respect of process charges shall be separately stated in the invoice relating to any sale, but the details of the charges need not be stated unless required by the buyer.

Sales to secondary wholesalers.

3. Where a dealer who has purchased any bacon, ham or lard direct from the importer, curer manufacturer or refiner thereof is selling the same to a secondary wholesaler, the sum of 7*s*. per cwt. or 4*s*. per cwt. which may be added in respect of wholesalers' gross profit shall as the case may require be reduced to 4*s*. per cwt. or 3*s*. per cwt.

Sales by secondary wholesalers.

4. Where a secondary wholesaler is selling otherwise than by way of retail sale, any bacon, ham or lard purchased by him at a price which included a sum in respect of wholesaler's gross profit, he may, upon such re-sale, add to the price in respect of wholesalers' gross profit:—

(*a*) A further sum at the rate of 9*s*. per cwt. on the sale of any bacon or ham which has been washed and drained or prepared as mentioned in Clause 2.

(*b*) A further sum at the rate of 4*s*. per cwt. on the sale of any other bacon or ham, or any lard.

Limitation on cuts.

5. No person shall sell or buy except on the occasion of a retail sale, any bacon or ham in any cut not mentioned in the first Schedule and no person shall for the purpose of sale prepare any bacon or ham by any process not mentioned in the second Schedule, or sell or buy except on the occasion of a retail sale, any bacon or ham so prepared.

Sale by Retail.

6. (*a*) For the purpose of ascertaining the maximum price at which bacon or ham may be sold by retail, the retailer shall ascertain the cost per lb. by reference to the actual cost of the side or other cut in question and the invoice weight thereof.

(*b*) On a sale by retail of a side or cut not divided into separate portions, the price per lb. sold shall not exceed the cost per lb. so ascertained by more than 3*d*.

(*c*) On a sale by retail of a side or cut divided into separate portions, the prices charged shall be such that the rate per lb. on the whole side or cut does not exceed the cost per lb. so ascertained by more than 3*d*., the retailer being at liberty to distribute his prices within this limit as he may think fit.

(*d*) On a sale of lard by retail the maximum price shall be the actual cost of the lard sold with an addition thereto at the rate of 2*d*. per lb.

(*e*) No charge may be made for giving credit or making delivery.

Actual cost to retailer.

7. (*a*) For the purpose of the preceding clause the actual cost of bacon, ham or lard, not being bacon or ham imported manufactured or cured by the retailer, or lard imported, manufactured or refined by the retailer, shall be taken at the price paid or payable by him therefor (not exceeding the maximum price authorised by this Order) together with the amount, if any, paid or payable or deemed to have been paid by him in respect of transport and not included in such price, and the actual cost of bacon or ham imported, manufactured or cured by the retailer or lard imported, manufactured or refined by the retailer shall be the maximum first hand price of such bacon, ham or lard together with the amount if any paid or deemed to have been paid by him in respect of transport.

(*b*) If the retailer has prepared the bacon or ham by any process mentioned in the second Schedule, a sum calculated according to the provisions of that Schedule shall be added for the purpose of ascertaining the actual cost, and where any bacon or ham is washed and drained by the retailer, but has not been prepared by any such process, a sum at the rate of 3*s*. per cwt. may be added for such purpose.

(*c*) Where the price paid by a retail dealer for bacon, ham or lard does not include delivery to his own retail premises and the bacon, ham or lard is carried to his retail premises in his own cart or van, he shall be deemed to have made a payment for such carriage at the rate of 6*d*. per cwt. if the distance in a straight line is less than ten miles, or at the rate of 1*s*. per cwt. if such distance equals or exceeds that limit.

Terms of payment.

8. (*a*) The terms of payment and credit on the occasion of any sale other than a retail sale shall be, at the seller's option, either

(i) payment before delivery with discount for 2 months and 7 days at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum;

(ii) payment within 7 days of invoice with discount for 2 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum;

(iii) payment within one month with discount for one month at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

(*b*) When discounts are allowed on a sale, the price upon such sale shall for the purpose of the Order be reckoned at the full price before deducting the discount.

Wrappings included in prices.

9. The maximum prices prescribed by this Order include in each case charges for suitable wrappings or packages.

Purchasers may rely upon vendor's statements.

10. Where the maximum price at which bacon, ham or lard may be sold by any person depends upon the amount of any sum or sums paid or charged or payable or chargeable in relation thereto by any former seller, such person shall be entitled to rely upon any written statement as to the amounts of the sum or sums so paid or payable, charged or chargeable, that may have been made to him by the person from whom he bought the bacon or ham, unless he has reason to suspect the truth of such statement.

Bacon and ham to be invoiced as imported or home produced.

11. The invoice relating to any sale other than a sale by retail of bacon or ham, shall state whether the bacon or ham is imported or home produced.

Prices to be exhibited.

12. Every retailer of bacon ham or lard shall so long as he shall have any bacon ham or lard on sale, display prominently at the shop or other place of sale a dated statement or dated statements showing the prices at which he is selling bacon ham or lard at such shop or place and when he is selling different varieties or cuts of bacon or ham at different prices the statement or statements shall be in such form or so displayed as to show which is the price of each variety and cut and shall on reasonable demand give to any person authorised by the Food Controller or a Food Committee all such information as may be necessary for showing which of the documents and records mentioned in this clause relate to the bacon ham and lard which he has for the time being on sale.

No retailer shall sell any cut of bacon or ham or any lard at a price per lb. higher than that shown on any such statement. Every retailer shall by ticket or label specify which of the cuts of bacon or ham for the time being exposed for sale are imported or home produced.

Records.

13. Every person dealing in bacon ham or lard shall keep accurate records containing such particulars as are necessary to show whether or not he is complying with the provisions of this Order, so far as they relate to him or to his trade and shall make such returns as to his trade in bacon ham and lard as may from time to time be required by the Food Controller or a Food Committee. All such records and relevant documents including invoices and dated statements of price shall be open to the inspection of any person authorised by the Food Controller or the Committee.

Offers and conditions.

14. A person shall not sell or offer or expose for sale or buy or offer to buy any bacon ham or lard at prices exceeding the maximum prices provided by or under this Order or in connection with any sale or disposition or proposed sale or disposition of bacon, ham or lard enter or offer to enter into any artificial or fictitious transaction or make or demand any unreasonable charge.

Interpretation.

15. The expression "Food Committee" shall mean as respects Great Britain a Committee appointed in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917,(a) or as respects Ireland, the Food Control Committee appointed for Ireland by the Food Controller.(b)

The expression "importer" shall mean:—

(*a*) In the case of bacon ham and lard imported otherwise than by or on behalf of the Food Controller the person sighting the shipper's draft, but this provision shall not be construed so as to limit the general interpretation of that expression:

(*b*) In the case of bacon ham and lard, imported by or on behalf of the Food Controller, the person to whom such bacon nam or lard is assigned by the Food Controller for the purposes of distribution.

The expression "secondary wholesaler" shall mean:—

(*a*) any person who is licensed as a secondary wholesaler by the Food Controller or by any person authorised by him in that behalf.(c)

(a) Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III of this Manual.

(b) Food Control Committee for Ireland.—*See* the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Constitution) Order, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual.

(c) Licence for Secondary Wholesalers.—*See* Authorisation to Food Control Committee for Ireland, dated Dec. 13, 1918, printed p. 55.

(*b*) a trader who in the ordinary course of his business buys bacon ham or lard from a wholesaler and resells the same to retailers in quantities not exceeding in the case of bacon and ham 3 cwt., and in the case of lard ½ cwt. in any one week to any one purchaser.

If any question shall arise whether a person is or is not a secondary wholesaler under this provision such question shall be determined by the Food Controller.

The expression "bacon" shall include shoulders and picnics. The expression lard shall not include neutral lard or compound.

Exceptions.

16. This Order shall not apply to

(i) Sales by a caterer of bacon or ham for immediate consumption in the ordinary course of his catering business.

(ii) Sales by retail of cooked bacon or ham by a person who at the time of such sale is ready and willing to sell uncooked bacon or ham at the prices permitted by this Order or by a person who did not prior to the date of this Order sell uncooked bacon or ham in the ordinary way of his trade.

Penalties.

17. Infringements of this Order and summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Revocation.

18. The Bacon, Ham and Lard (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917,(a) and all licences issued thereunder are hereby revoked as at the 19th November, 1917, but without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any contravention thereof.

Date of Commencement of Order.

19. This Order shall come into force:—

(*a*) So far as the same affects a first hand sale, on the 19th November, 1917.

(*b*) So far as the same affects a sale not being a first hand sale, or a sale by retail, on the 23rd November, 1917; and

(*c*) So far as the same affects a sale by retail, on the 26th November, 1917.

Title.

20. This Order may be cited as the Bacon, Ham and Lard (Provisional Prices) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

17th November, 1917.

(a) Bacon, Ham and Lard (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 21 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

The First Schedule.

Maximum Prices to be charged on a sale of Bacon or Ham by the Importer or Curer.

PART I. (SALES BY IMPORTER).

	Rate per Cwt.
Canadian or Canadian Cured American.—	
Wiltshire Cut Side	172*s.*
Long Rib	172*s.*
Cumberland Cut Side	172*s.*
Long Clear	180*s.*
Long Cut Hams	165*s.*
A. C. Hams	162*s.*
Rib in Backs	179*s.*
American (U.S.A.).—	
Wiltshire Cut Side	172*s.*
Cumberland Cut Side	172*s.*
Bellies	180*s.*
Long Clear	180*s.*
S. C. Backs	177*s.*
Short Rib	177*s.*
Short Clear	180*s.*
Rib in Backs	179*s.*
Long Rib	172*s.*
Dublin Cut	172*s.*
Yorkshire Cut	172*s.*
Staffordshire Cut	180*s.*
Rolling Middles	180*s.*
Square Shoulders	152*s.*
New York Shoulders	146*s.*
Picnics	125*s.*
Long Cut Hams	165*s.*
A. C. Hams	162*s.*
Manchester Cut Hams	165*s.*
Scotch Cut Hams	165*s.*
Berwick Cut Hams	172*s.*
Skinned Hams	170*s.*
Fatless Hams	172*s.*
Danish.—	
Wiltshire Cut Side	172*s.*
Dutch.—	
Wiltshire Cut Side	172*s.*
Argentine.—	
Bacon Hams and Shoulders (including picnics) same prices as American U.S.A.	
Other Kinds.—	
Bacon Hams and Shoulders (including picnics) imported from any other Country 6*s.* under American prices.	

Note (i).—All prices are ex port.

Note (ii).—Weights to be averaged reweights.

PART II.—SALES BY CURER OR MANUFACTURER.(a)

(A) BACON CURED OR MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.

	Prices per Cwt.
1. Wiltshire Cut Sides.	
Green	176*s.*
Pale Dried or smoked	192*s.*
2. Country Cut Sides.	
Green	176*s.*
Pale Dried or smoked	192*s.*
3. Cumberland Cut Sides.	
Green	176*s.*
Pale Dried or smoked	192*s.*
4. Staffordshire Sides.	
Green ex-salt	184*s.*
Pale Dried or smoked	201*s.*
5. Country Cured Middles.	
Green ex-salt	180*s.*
Pale Dried or smoked	197*s.*
6. Home Cured Clear Bellies (Drafts).	
Green ex-salt	190*s.*
Pale Dried or smoked	207*s.*
7. Home Cured Bellies Rib in.	
Green	186*s.*
Pale Dried or smoked	203*s.*
8. Shoulder Bellies.	
Green	186*s.*
Pale Dried or smoked	203*s.*
9. Special Sides Birmingham Style.	
Green	186*s.*
Pale Dried or smoked	203*s.*
10. Long Cut Hams.	
Green	180*s.*
Pale Dried or smoked	203*s.*
11. Short Cut Hams.	
Green	180*s.*
Pale Dried or smoked	203*s.*
12. York or Cumberland Style Hams.	
Dried and Matured	214*s.*
13. Boned and Rolled Hams.	
Green	196*s.*
Pale Dried or smoked	211*s.*

(a) VARIATION OF PRICES.—*See* the Bacon, Ham and Lard (Provisional Prices) Order, 1917, Amendment Order, 1918, p. 59.

Note.—(1) All prices are ex-factory and include packages.

Note.—(2) A Wiltshire Cut Side or a Cumberland Cut Side may be divided as follows:—

1. Three-quarter side (foreless).
2. Gammonless Side.
3. Gammon.
4. Fore.
5. Middle.

The total price charged for the above resulting cuts shall not exceed by more than a sum at the rate of 2*s*. per cwt. the maximum price for the whole side.

(B) Bacon Cured or Manufactured in Scotland.

	Price per Cwt.
Ayrshire Rolled Bacon Skin off	208*s*.
Irish Rolled Bacon Skin off (Scottish cure) ...	190*s*.
Irish Rolled Bacon Skin off (Scottish cure) ...	202*s*.
Irish Boneless Smoked Hams (Scottish cure) ...	206*s*.

Note.—All prices are ex-factory and include Packages.

(C) Bacon Cured or Manufactured in Ireland.

	Prices per cwt.
1. Wiltshire Cut Sides.	
Green	172*s*.
Pale dried or smoked	187*s*.
2. Gammon.	
Ex-salt	178*s*.
Pale dried or smoked	194*s*.
3. Limerick Middles.	
Green	184*s*.
Pale dried or smoked	201*s*.
4. Irish Gams.	
Green	155*s*.
Pale dried or smoked	171*s*.
5. Long Clear Middles.	
Ex-salt	190*s*.
Pale dried or smoked	202*s*.
6. Long Clear Backs.	
Ex-salt	190*s*.
Pale dried or smoked	202*s*.
7. Long Clear Bellies.	
Ex-salt	190*s*.
Pale dried or smoked	206*s*.
8. Short Clear Bellies.	
Ex-salt	194*s*.
Pale dried or smoked	210*s*.
9. Dried Irish Rolls	196*s*.
10. Long Cut Hams.	
Ex-salt	180*s*.
Dried off the hooks	193*s*.
Trimmed pale or smoked	203*s*.
11. Short Cut Hams.	
Trimmed pale or smoked	203*s*.

NOTE (1) All prices are ex-factory and include packages.
NOTE (2) A Wiltshire cut side may be divided as follows:—

1. Three-quarter side (foreless).
2. Gammonless side.
3. Gammon.
4. Fore.
5. Middle.

The total price charged for the above resulting cuts shall not exceed by more than a sum at the rate of 2*s*. per cwt. the maximum price for the whole side.

The Second Schedule.

PROCESS CHARGES.

Description of Bacon or Hams operated on.	Result of Operations.		Permitted Percentage.
New York Shoulders ...	Shankless, boneless, rolled	Green	21
		Smoked	33
New York Shoulders ...	Shank bone in, rolled	Green	13
		Smoked	25
New York Shoulders ...	Boneless, rolled ...	Green	16
		Smoked	28
Square Shoulders	Shank bone in, rolled	Green	11
		Smoked	21
Square Shoulders	Shankless, boneless, rolled	Green	16
		Smoked	25
Cumberland Cut Side ...	Boneless, rolled ...	Green	13
		Smoked	22
Cumberland Cut Side ...	Rolled, skinless ...	Green	22
Long Clear	Boneless, rolled ...	Green	7
		Smoked	15
Long Clear	Boneless, rolled, skinless	Green	13
A.C. Ham	Boneless, rolled, skinless	Green	21
A.C. Ham or skinless ...	Boneless, rolled ...	Green	14
		Smoked	22
A.C. Ham or skinless ...	Shank bone in, rolled	Green	11
		Smoked	20
Long Cut Ham	Shank bone in, rolled	Green	11
		Smoked	20
Gammonless Side	Boneless, rolled ...	Green	12
		Smoked	20
Wiltshire Cut Side	Boneless, rolled ...	Green	12
		Smoked	20
Wiltshire Cut Side	Boneless, rolled, skinless	Green	26
Picnics	Stove dried or smoked		14
A/C., M/C or Scotch Hams...	Stove dried or smoked		11
Long Cut Hams	Stove dried or smoked		10
New York Shoulders ...	Stove dried or smoked		12
Square Shoulders	Stove dried or smoked		10
Rib in Backs	Stove dried or smoked		10
Bellies	Stove dried or smoked		10
Wiltshire Cut Sides ...	Stove dried or smoked		10
Cumberland Cut Sides ...	Stove dried or smoked		10
Long Ribs	Stove dried or smoked		10
Dublin Cut	Stove dried or smoked		10

In each case the sum to be added in respect of a process charge is to be ascertained by applying the relevant percentage to the total of

(i) The actual price paid for the side or cut operated on;

(ii) The transport charges to the factory of such side or cut not included in such price.

When the process is carried out by the Importer the maximum first hand price shall be substituted for the price paid.

In calculating percentages, if it is found that the result contains a sum in pence greater than 6*d.*, this shall be charged as 1*s.*; if less than 6*d.* it shall be ignored. A level 6*d.* will stand good.

A Wiltshire Cut Side or Cumberland Cut Side may be divided as follows:—

Middle ... ...
Gammon ... ...
Fore ... ...
Three-quarter Side (without Fore End) ...
Spencer (without Gammon) ... ...
Streak ... ...
Rib in Back ... ...
Gam ... ...

The total price charged for the above resulting cuts shall not exceed by more than a sum at the rate of 2*s.* per cwt. the maximum price for the whole side.

Third Schedule.(a)

Maximum prices to be charged on a sale of lard by an importer of imported lard, by a manufacturer of English, Scottish or Irish lard, and by a refiner of raw or unrefined lard which has been refined by him in the United Kingdom.

PART I.

SALE BY AN IMPORTER OF IMPORTED LARD.

	Per cwt. *ex* Port.	
	s.	*d.*
U.S.A., Canadian, or Argentine Lard.		
Pails (refined)	136	3
Boxes (refined)	135	0
Tierces or other packages (refined)	135	0
Tierces or other packages (raw or unrefined) ...	135	0
Other Imported Lard.		
Pails (refined)	133	3
Boxes (refined)	132	0
Tierces or other packages (refined)	132	0
Tierces or other packages (raw or unrefined) ...	132	0

(a) VARIATION IN PRICES OF LARD.—*See* Notices of February 2 and March 8, 1918, printed pp. 56, 57.

Part II.

Sale by a Manufacturer of English, Scottish, and Irish Lard.

English and Scottish Lard.

	Per cwt. *ex* Factory. s.	d.
In ½-lb., 1-lb. or 2-lb. packets, or in bladders ...	152	0
In tierces, half-barrels, kiels, 56-lb. blocks or other packages	150	0
Irish Lard.		
In ½-lb., 1-lb. or 2-lb. packets, or in bladders ...	150	0
In tierces, half-barrels, kiels, 56-lb. blocks or other packages	148	0

Part III.

Sales by a Refiner of Imported raw or un-refined lard, which has been refined by him in the United Kingdom.

Lard imported as raw or unrefined lard from U.S.A., Canada or Argentine and refined in the United Kingdom.

	Per cwt. *ex* factory
In ½ lb., 1 lb. or 2 lb. packets, or in bladders	145s.
In tierces, half barrels, 56 lb. blocks or other packages	143*s*.

Lard imported as raw or unrefined lard from other countries and refined in the United Kingdom.

	Per cwt. *ex* factory.
In ½ lb., 1 lb. or 2 lb. packets, or in bladders	142*s*.
In tierces, half barrels, kiels or other packages	140*s*.

All prices to include packages.

The Bacon, Hams and Lard (Distribution) Order, 1917. Dated November 24, 1917.

1917. 1201.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby Orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Forms of application may be prescribed.

1. (*a*) The Food Controller may from time to time prescribe forms of application and other documents to be used for the purpose of obtaining, or for any other purpose connected with, bacon hams or lard proposed to be distributed or for the time being in the course of distribution by or under the authority of the Food Controller. Any such form or document may contain instructions to be observed as to the completion of the form or any other matter.

(*b*) The Food Controller may from time to time issue directions relating to the distribution, disposal and use of any such bacon, hams or lard.

2. All persons concerned shall in the completion of any such form or document and in the distribution, disposal or use of any such bacon, hams or lard comply with the instructions and directions relative thereto for the time being in force. Completion of forms of application.

3. A person shall not:— False statements.

(*a*) make or knowingly connive at the making of any false or misleading statement in any application or other document prescribed pursuant to this Order or used for the purpose of obtaining, or for any other purpose connected with, any such bacon, hams or lard.

(*b*) Forge, alter or tamper with any such application or other document.

(*c*) Personate, or falsely represent himself to be a person to whom any such application or other document applies.

(*d*) Obtain any such bacon, hams or lard where any statement made on the relative application is false in any material particular, or deliver the same under any such application where he has reason to believe that any statement in such application is false in a material particular.

4. Any form of application or other document purporting to be prescribed pursuant to this Order, or headed "Distribution of Imported Bacon, Hams and Lard" shall, unless the contrary be proved be deemed to be prescribed pursuant to this Order. Prescribed forms.

5. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Penalty.

6. This Order may be cited as the Bacon, Hams and Lard (Distribution) Order, 1917. Title.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

24th November, 1917.

AUTHORISATION, DATED DECEMBER 13, 1917, UNDER THE BACON, HAM AND LARD (PROVISIONAL PRICES) ORDER, 1917, TO THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE FOR IRELAND.

1917. No. 1292.

The Food Controller hereby authorises the Food Control Committee appointed by him for Ireland to license persons in Ireland as secondary wholesalers for the purposes of the Bacon, Ham and Lard (Provisional Prices) Order, 1917 (Clause 15)(**a**).

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

13th December, 1917.

(**a**) BACON, HAM AND LARD (PROVISIONAL PRICES) ORDER, 1917.—Clause 15 of that Order is printed p. 47.

THE BACON AND HAM CURERS (RETURNS) ORDER, 1917. DATED DECEMBER 21, 1917.

1917. No. 1313.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Returns of bacon and ham cured during the year 1917.

1. Every person who during the calendar year 1917 cured any bacon or hams, shall on or before the 10th January, 1918, furnish to the Food Controller a return giving particulars of the bacon and hams cured by him during such year, and shall thereafter furnish such information concerning bacon and ham cured by him as may from time to time be required by the Food Controller.

Prescribed forms.

2. The return shall be made on forms prescribed by the Food Controller to be obtained from and when completed to be returned to the Secretary, Ministry of Food (Statistical Branch), Palace Chambers, London, S.W.1.

Exceptions.

3. No returns shall be required from

(*a*) any person in relation to bacon or ham cured by him for his own domestic consumption; or

(*b*) any person who during the calendar year 1917 has not cured more than 20 cwts. of bacon and hams.

Penalty.

4. Failure to make a return in accordance with this Order or the making of a false return is a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title of Order.

5. This Order may be cited as the Bacon and Ham Curers (Returns) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

21st December, 1917.

NOTICE, DATED FEBRUARY 2, 1918, UNDER THE BACON, HAM AND LARD (PROVISIONAL PRICES) ORDER, 1917.

1918, No. 124.

Pursuant to Clause (1) of the Bacon, Ham and Lard (Provisional Prices) Order, 1917,(a) the Food Controller hereby prescribes that on and after the 2nd February, 1918, until further

(a) BACON, HAM AND LARD (PROVISIONAL PRICES) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 43.

notice, the maximum first hand prices for lard of the descriptions mentioned in the Schedule shall be prices at the rates specified in the Schedule.

The maximum first hand prices for all other lard are unaltered.

By Order of the Food Controller,

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

2nd February, 1918.

The Schedule.

SALE BY AN IMPORTER OF IMPORTED LARD.

U.S.A. or Canadian Lard.	*Rate per cwt. ex Port.*
Pails (Refined)	152*s.*
Boxes (Refined)	152*s.*
Tierces or other Packages (Refined) ...	152*s.*
Tierces or other Packages (Raw or Unrefined)	149*s.* 6*d.*

All prices to include packages.

DIRECTIONS, DATED FEBRUARY 23, 1918, UNDER THE LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES (RATIONING SCHEME) ORDER, 1918, TO RETAILERS OF MEAT OTHER THAN BUTCHER'S MEAT (INCLUDING PORK).

[These Directions are printed in Group **14A**, "Rationing Schemes," p. 461.]

NOTICE, DATED MARCH 8, 1918, UNDER THE BACON, HAM AND LARD (PROVISIONAL PRICES) ORDER, 1917.

1918, No. 292.

Pursuant to Clause (1) of the Bacon, Ham and Lard (Provisional Prices) Order, 1917,(**a**) the Food Controller hereby gives notice that on and after the 8th March, 1918, until further notice, the maximum first hand prices prescribed for lard of the descriptions mentioned in the Schedule to this Notice shall be prices at the rates specified in such Schedule.

The maximum first hand prices for all other lard are unaltered.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

8th March, 1918.

(**a**) BACON, HAM AND LARD (PROVISIONAL PRICES) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 43.

The Schedule.

SALES BY A REFINER OF IMPORTED RAW OR UNREFINED LARD WHICH HAS BEEN REFINED BY HIM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Lard Imported as Raw or Unrefined from U.S.A., Argentine or Canada, and Refined in the United Kingdom.

	Per cwt. ex factory.
On the occasion of a sale direct to a retailer of lard	156*s.*
On the occasion of any other sale	152*s.*

The above prices apply to sales in any kind of package whatever and include packages.

THE PIG AND PIG PRODUCTS (PROHIBITION OF EXPORT) (IRELAND) ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 20, 1918.

[This Order, which is printed in Group **10** ("Meat, Cattle and Eggs") (p. 292), prohibits the export from Ireland of any bacon, ham or lard.]

DIRECTIONS, DATED APRIL 6, 1918, UNDER THE MEAT RATIONING ORDER, 1918, RELATING TO THE AMOUNT OF THE RATION AND USE OF CARDS AND COUPONS.

[These Directions, which are printed in Group **10** ("Meat, Cattle and Eggs") (p. 310), relate to bacon and ham, and prescribe a Table of Equivalent Weights.]

DIRECTIONS, DATED APRIL 6, 1918, UNDER THE MEAT RATIONING ORDER, 1918, TO RETAILERS OF MEAT OTHER THAN BUTCHER'S MEAT OR PORK.

[These Directions, which are printed in Group **10** ("Meat, Cattle and Eggs") (p. 317), apply to bacon and ham.]

THE BACON (PROHIBITION OF EXPORT) ORDER, 1918. DATED APRIL 10, 1918.

1918, No. 409.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1. Except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by or under the authority of the Food Controller, a

person shall not until further notice send, ship or consign any carcase or part of a carcase of a pig or any bacon, ham, lard or other pig product from any part of Great Britain to any destination in Ireland.

2. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

3. This Order may be cited as the Bacon (Prohibition of Export) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

10th April, 1918.

THE BACON, HAM AND LARD (PROVISIONAL PRICES) ORDER, 1917, AMENDMENT ORDER, 1918. DATED APRIL 17, 1918.

1918, No. 448.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1. Pursuant to Clause 1 of the Bacon, Ham and Lard (Provisional Prices) Order, 1917,(a) the Food Controller hereby prescribes that on and after the 17th April, 1918, until further notice, the maximum first hand prices for bacon, ham and lard of the descriptions mentioned in the first schedule hereto shall be prices at the rates specified in the first schedule and the maximum first hand prices for bacon and ham of the description mentioned in the second schedule hereto shall be prices at the rates specified in the second schedule. S. R. & O., No. 1180 of 1917.

2. (*a*) A person shall not after the 20th April, 1918, prepare for sale or after the 11th May, 1918, sell or buy except on the occasion of a retail sale any bacon or ham cured or manufactured in the United Kingdom in any cut not mentioned in the first schedule to this Order.

(*b*) This clause shall not prevent the completion of the preparation for sale of any bacon or ham in course of preparation on the 20th April, 1918.

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a) BACON, HAM AND LARD (PROVISIONAL PRICES) ORDER, 1917.—That er is printed p. 43.

3. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

4. This Order may be cited as the Bacon, Ham and Lard (Provisional Prices) Order, 1917, Amendment Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller,

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

17th April, 1918.

The First Schedule.

Sales by curer or manufacturer of Bacon or Ham (cured or manufactured in any part of the United Kingdom).

---

	per cwt.
Wiltshire cut sides:	
green ex salt	188*s.*
pale dried or smoked	198*s.*

A Wiltshire Cut Side may be divided and sold by manufacturers or Curers as follows:—

	per cwt.
Fore-end, cut to include one rib bone:	
green ex salt	166*s.*
pale dried or smoked	176*s.*
Gammon:	
green ex salt	196*s.*
pale dried or smoked	206*s.*
Middle, or Middle and Gammon, the fore-end being cut off to include one rib bone:	
green ex salt	196*s.*
pale dried or smoked	206*s.*
Country Cut Sides:	
green ex salt	183*s.*
pale dried or smoked	193*s.*
Special sides, Birmingham Style:	
green ex salt	213*s.*
pale dried or smoked	221*s.*
Ayrshire Rolled Bacon:	
skin off	221*s.*
Long Clear Middles and Dried Irish Rolls:	
pale dried or smoked	210*s.*

	per cwt.
Hams, manufactured or cured in Great Britain. Long or short cut:	
green ex salt	186*s.*
pale dried or smoked	193*s.*
Hams manufactured or cured in Ireland. Long cut dried. Knobs off:	
Trimmed pale or smoked	211*s.*

Sale by a Manufacturer of English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh Lard:

In any kind of package	162*s.*

Note.—All prices are ex factory and include packages.

The Second Schedule.

Sales by curer or manufacturer of Bacon or Ham (cured or manufactured in any part of the United Kingdom).

		per cwt.
Cumberland Cut sides	green ex salt	188*s.*
	pale dried or smoked..	198*s.*
Staffordshire sides		
Country Cured Middles ...		
Home Cured clear Bellies (drafts)	green ex salt	213*s.*
	pale dried or smoked..	221*s.*
Home Cured Bellies—rib in ...		
Shoulder Bellies		
Limerick Middles	green ex salt	196*s.*
	pale dried or smoked..	206*s.*
Irish Gams	green ex salt	166*s.*
	pale dried or smoked..	176*s.*
Long Clear Backs		
Long Clear Bellies	pale dried or smoked..	210*s.*
Short Clear Bellies		

NOTE.—All prices are ex factory and include packages.

2. Beans, Peas and Pulse.

Beans, Peas and Pulse (Requisition) Order, 1917, *p.* 63.
Beans, Peas and Pulse (Retail Prices) Order, 1917, *p.* 64.
General Licence thereunder (Peas in Packages), *p.* 65.
General Licence thereunder (Seed Beans and Peas), *p.* 66.
Burmah Peas and Beans, Order requisitioning, *p.* 62.
Damaged Grain, Seeds, and Pulse (Prices) Order, 1917, *p.* 66.
Feeding of Game Order, 1917, *p.* 62.
Horses (Rationing) Order, 1918, *p.* 66.
Horse and Poultry Mixtures Order, 1917, *p.* 66.
Testing of Seeds Order, 1917, *p.* 66.

THE FEEDING OF GAME ORDER, 1917. DATED JANUARY 11, 1917.

[This Order, printed in Group **3** ("Bread, Flour and Cereals") (p. 68), prohibits the feeding of pulse, &c., to game birds.]

ORDER OF THE FOOD CONTROLLER, DATED MAY 1, 1917, REQUISITIONING CERTAIN BURMAH PEAS AND BEANS.(a)

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

(1) The original consigness of all Burmah peas and beans for which tonnage has been or may be engaged or allocated, and which have not arrived at the date of this Order and which shall arrive in the United Kingdom, shall place and hold such peas and beans at the disposal of the Food Controller:

(2) The peas and beans are taken over by the Food Controller from the original consignees, at the price, for Rangoon hand-picked white beans, of £37 per ton nett delivered weight in bags c.i.f. to the United Kingdom, including war risk with customary trade conditions as set out in the Burmah bean contract of the London Rice Brokers' Association. All other varieties of beans and the peas are taken over at corresponding prices but otherwise on the same terms:

(3) Except as otherwise determined by the Food Controller in any particular case, all contracts for sale of any such peas or beans made by the original consignees or any persons claiming under them are cancelled, and sellers and/or buyers are to stand released from all liability as to brokerage:

(a) APPLICATION OF ORDER TO ORIGINAL CONSIGNEES.—This is provided for by the Defence of the Realm (Beans, Peas and Pulse Orders) Bill (H.C.B. 1918. 15) which was when this Manual went to press in Committee in the House of Commons.

(4) The original consignees are required to furnish the Food Controller on or before the 7th May, 1917, with full particulars of tonnage engaged or allocated for Burmah peas or beans and such other particulars as may from time to time be required:

(5) The expression "original consignees" shall mean the shipper or the person to whom the peas or beans have been or may be originally consigned.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

1st May, 1917.

THE BEANS, PEAS AND PULSE (REQUISITION) ORDER, 1917.
DATED MAY 16, 1917.(a)

1917. No. 457.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. All persons owning or having power to sell or dispose of any beans, peas or pulse suitable for human food which have arrived in the United Kingdom or which shall hereafter arrive (except beans, peas and pulse arrived which have been sold by the original consignees and paid for by the purchasers) shall place and hold such beans, peas and pulse at the disposal of the Food Controller.

2. The beans, peas and pulse are taken over by the Food Controller from the original consignees and the Food Controller will subsequently communicate to them the prices which he will be prepared to pay for the same.

3. Except as otherwise determined by the Food Controller in any particular case all contracts made by the original consignees or any persons claiming under them for the sale of any beans, peas and pulse taken over under this Order are cancelled, and sellers and/or buyers are to stand released from all liability as to brokerage.

4. The arbitrator to determine in default of Agreement the compensation to be paid for stocks requisitioned under this Order shall be appointed by the Lord Chief Justice of England.

5. The original consignees shall on or before the 21st May, 1917, furnish to the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, Trafalgar House, Waterloo Place, S.W.1, full particulars of all beans, peas and pulse taken over under this Order.

(a) APPLICATION OF ORDER TO ORIGINAL CONSIGNEES.—This is provided for by the Defence of the Realm (Beans, Peas and Pulse Orders) Bill (H.C.B. 1918. 15), which was when this Manual went to press in Committee in the House of Commons.

6. This Order shall apply to all peas, beans and pulse imported or to be imported into the United Kingdom except as mentioned above and except Burmah peas and beans taken over by the Food Controller under an Order in that behalf dated 1st May, 1917.(a)

7. This Order may be cited as the Beans, Peas and Pulse (Requisition) Order, 1917.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

16th May, 1917.

THE BEANS, PEAS AND PULSE (RETAIL PRICES) ORDER, 1917.
DATED MAY 29, 1917.

1917. No. 511.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Maximum prices for beans, peas and pulse.

1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall sell or buy or offer to sell or buy by retail any beans, peas or pulse of the descriptions mentioned in the Schedule at prices exceeding the prices applicable as therein specified.(b)

Packages.

2. The maximum price shall include all charges for bags and other packages and no additional charge may be made therefor.

Method of sale and use.

3. All such peas, beans and pulse shall be sold by weight only and shall be used only for human consumption.

Fictitious transactions.

4. No person shall in connection with a sale or proposed sale of any article to which this Order applies enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or unreasonable transaction or make or propose to make any unreasonable charge.

Penalty.

5. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

Title of Order.

6. This Order may be cited as the Beans, Peas and Pulse (Retail Prices) Order, 1917.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

(a) ORDER AS TO BURMAH PEAS AND BEANS.—That Order is printed p. 64.

(b) SALE OF BEANS AND PEAS AT PRICES EXCEEDING MAXIMA.—By the Controller's General Licence of August 14, 1917 (p. 65) the sale by retail in packages of peas to which the May Order applies at prices exceeding those permitted by that Order was authorised, and by General Licence of January 31, 1918 (p. 66), the sale of seed beans and peas at prices exceeding those permitted by the Order was authorised.

General Licence under Beans, Peas and Pulse (Retail Prices) Order, 1917.

Schedule.

—	Until June 30th, 1917.	During July, 1917.	On and after August, 1917
	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
Large Butter Beans	10*d.*	9*d.*	8*d.*
White Haricot Beans...	8*d.*	7*d.*	6*d.*
Coloured Haricot Beans	7½*d.*	6½*d.*	5½*d.*
Blue and Green Peas (Whole and Split).	9*d.*	9*d.*	9*d.*
Large Manufactured Lentils ...	8*d.*	8*d.*	8*d.*
Small Manufactured Lentils ...	7*d.*	7*d.*	7*d.*
Yellow Split Peas	6*d.*	6*d.*	6*d.*

GENERAL LICENCE, DATED AUGUST 14, 1917, UNDER THE BEANS, PEAS AND PULSE (RETAIL PRICES) ORDER, 1917.(a)

1917, No. 823.

The Food Controller hereby authorises, until further notice, the sale and purchase by retail in packages of peas to which the above Order applies, subject to the following conditions:—

1. The package may contain only peas and a bag of cooking requisites, and no packets shall be sold except packets of the approximate gross weight of 1 lb., ¾ lb., or ½ lb.

2. There shall be plainly printed on the outside of the package the name of the person by or for whom it was packed, the month in which it was packed, the gross weight of the packet and the net weight of the peas.

3. A 1 lb. (gross weight) packet may be sold at a price not exceeding 9*d.*, provided that the net weight of the peas is not less than 14½ ozs.

4. A ¾ lb. (gross weight) packet may be sold at a price not exceeding 6½*d.*, provided that the net weight of the peas is not less than 10¾ ozs.

5. A ½ lb. (gross weight) packet may be sold at a price not exceeding 4½*d.*, provided that the net weight of the peas is not less than 6¾ ozs.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

August 14th, 1917.

(a) BEANS, PEAS AND PULSE (RETAIL PRICES) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 64.

THE TESTING OF SEEDS ORDER, 1917. DATED NOVEMBER 12, 1917.

[This Order, printed in Group **15** ("Seeds and Nuts") (p. 465), relates, *inter alia*, to pea and bean seeds.]

THE HORSE AND POULTRY MIXTURES ORDER, 1917. DATED NOVEMBER 17, 1917.

[This Order, printed in Group **3** ("Bread, Flour and Cereals") (p. 97), relates, *inter alia*, to beans and pulse.]

THE DAMAGED GRAIN, SEEDS AND PULSE (PRICES) ORDER, 1917. DATED NOVEMBER 17, 1917.

[This Order, printed in Group **3** ("Bread, Flour and Cereals") (p. 101), applies also to damaged pulse.]

GENERAL LICENCE, DATED JANUARY 31, 1918, UNDER THE BEANS, PEAS AND PULSE (RETAIL PRICES) ORDER, 1917.(a)

1918. No. 113.

The Food Controller hereby authorises until further notice, the sale and purchase specifically for seed purposes of Beans and Peas whether Home Grown or Imported at prices in excess of the prices permitted by the above Order but subject to compliance with the provisions of the Testing of Seeds Order, 1917.(b)

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

31st January, 1918.

THE HORSES (RATIONING) ORDER, 1918. DATED APRIL 10, 1918.

[This Order, printed in Group **3** ("Bread, Flour and Cereals") (p. 149), restricts the feeding of beans to horses.]

(a) BEANS, PEAS AND PULSE (RETAIL PRICES) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 64.

(b) TESTING OF SEEDS ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed in Group **15** ("Seeds and Nuts").

3. Bread, Flour and Cereals.(a)(b)

Barley (Export from Ireland) Order, 1918, *p.* 136.
Barley (Requisition) Order, 1917, *p.* 74.
Barley (Requisition) Order, 1918, *p* 138.
Barley (Restriction) Order, 1917, *p.* 89.
Bread Order, 1917, *p.* 71.
General Licence thereunder (Shape of Loaves; Rolls between 1 and 2 oz.), *p.* 84.
Bread (Use of Potatoes) Order, No. 2, 1917, *p.* 106.
Bread (Use of Potatoes) Order, 1918, *p.* 144.
Cake and Pastry Order, 1917, *p.* 75.
Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Committees) Order, 1917, *p.* 107.
Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Licensing) Order, 1918, *p.* 120.
Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Maximum Prices) Order, 1918, *p.* 128.
Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Priority Supply) Order, 1918, *p.* 113.
Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Requisition) Order, 1918, *p.* 116.
Damaged Grain, Seeds and Pulse (Prices) Order, 1917, *p.* 101.
Dealings in Oats (Restriction) Order, 1917, *p.* 83.
Deer (Restriction of Feeding) Order, 1918, *p.* 115.
Dredge Corn Order, 1917, *p.* 104.
Feeding of Game Order, 1917, *p.* 68.
Flour (Restriction) (Ireland) Order, 1918, *p.* 140.
Flour and Bread (Prices) Order, 1917, as amended, *p.* 90.
General Licence thereunder (Charge for Flour Bags), *p.* 114.
Flour and Bread (Registration) Order, 1918, as amended, *p.* 145.
Flour Mills Order, 1917, *p.* 79.
Flour Mills Order No. 2, 1917, *p.* 85.
Flour Mills (Prohibition of Smoking) Order, 1918, *p.* 140.
Foreign Holdings (Returns) Order, 1918, *p.* 139.
Grain (Prices) Order, 1917 (Grain of 1917), as amended, *p.* 86.
Growing Grain Crops Order, 1918, *p.* 148.
Horse and Poultry Mixtures Order, 1917, *p.* 97.
General Licence thereunder (Constituents of Mixtures), *p.* 115.
General Licence thereunder (Bags for Poultry Mixtures), *p.* 126.
Horses (Rationing) Order 1918, *p.* 149.
Maize, *Barley* and Oats (Restriction) Order, 1917, *p.* 80.
Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 2), 1917, *p.* 68.
Directions thereunder (Sale and use of Imported Flour), *p.* 105.
Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 3), 1917, *p.* 73.
Oat and Maize Products (Retail Prices) Order, 1917, *p.* 81.
Oat and Maize Products (Retail Prices) Order, No. 2, 1917, *p.* 84.
Oatmeal (Restriction) Order, 1918, *p.* 126.
Oats Products (Retail Prices) Order, 1918, *p.* 137.

[*See next page*

(a) Orders as to Malt and Malting.—These Orders are printed in group 4, ("Brewing, Malting and Intoxicating Liquors,") pp 153–179.

(b) Use of Grain or Rice for Manufacture of Spirits.—Regulation 30D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, printed in Part VIII of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual," p. 408, prohibits the use of Grain or Rice in the Manufacture of Whiskey, &c., without a permit from the Minister of Munitions. Further restrictions on the use of Grain and Rice are imposed by he Food Controller's Orders, printed in this Group 3.

Oats (Scotland and Ireland Restriction) Order, 1918, *p.* 118.
Public Meals Order, 1918, *p.* 117.
Rice (Retail Prices) Order, 1918, *p.* 119.
Testing of Seeds Order, 1917, *p.* 97.
Wheat, Barley and Oats (Prices) Order, 1917 (Grain of 1916), *p.* 73.
Wheat (Channel Islands and Isle of Man Export) Order, 1917, *p.* 97.
Wheat, Rye and Rice (Restriction) Order, 1917, *p.* 78.

THE FEEDING OF GAME ORDER, 1917. DATED JANUARY 11, 1917.

1917. No. 66.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulation 1914, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller orders as follows:—

No grain to be fed to game birds.

1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller, no person shall feed any game birds with any wheat, pulse or other grain or foodstuffs.

Penalty.

2. Any person acting in contravention of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Interpretation.

3. For the purposes of this Order, the expression "game birds" shall include pheasants, partridges, quail, and wild duck.

Short Title and Commencement of Order.

4.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Feeding of Game Order, 1917.

(2) This Order shall come into force on the 15th day of January, 1917.

Devonport,
11th January, 1917. Food Controller.

THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR AND BREAD ORDER (No. 2), 1917. DATED FEBRUARY 24, 1917.(a)

1917. No. 187.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

All wheaten flour to be straight run flour.

1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall manufacture any wheaten flour other than a straight run flour.

Percentage of flour to be obtained from wheat.

2. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall after 12th March, 1917, mill any wheat so that the percentage of the extract of flour obtained from the cleaned wheat ground in his mill during any month or other period is

(a) SAMPLES OF FLOUR.—As to the power of Inspectors of Weights and Measures, to take samples of any flour in the possession of any miller or baker or seller of bread or flour, and as to prosecutions by such Inspectors under Clause 5 of this Order, *see* Order of June 11, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual.

less than the percentage (hereinafter called the prescribed percentage) ascertained on the basis of the percentages set forth in the Schedule hereto, or such other percentages as the Food Controller may from time to time prescribe.

Provided always that the following adjustments shall be made in ascertaining the prescribed percentage:—

(i) The percentage applicable to any Argentine wheat shall be increased by ¼ per cent. in respect of each ½ lb. by which the actual bushel weight of the Argentine wheat milled shall exceed the bushel weight specified as applicable thereto and shall be decreased by ¼ per cent. in respect of each ½ lb. by which the actual bushel weight shall be less than the bushel weight so specified.

(ii) In any case where the total product of the mill in question is obtained exclusively from English, Scotch and Irish wheat or any of them the percentage shall be less by one than the percentage otherwise applicable.

Mixtures.

3.—(*a*) Except under the authority of the Food Controller there shall, after the *12th March, 1917*,(**a**) be mixed with the wheaten flour not more than *15*(**a**) per cent. and not less than *5*(**a**) per cent. of flour obtained from rice, barley, maize, maize semolina, oats, rye or beans or any other cereal for the time being authorised by the Food Controller.

(*b*) The mixture shall be made either by addition to the wheaten flour after it has been milled, or by milling the permitted cereals with wheat, or partly in one way and partly in the other way. In any case rice shall be milled to a 95 per cent. extraction, maize semolina to a 70 per cent. extraction, and maize and barley to a 60 per cent. extraction.

(*c*) The mixture shall be made by the miller before selling or otherwise disposing of his flour.

Imported flour.

4. Imported flour shall be dealt with only in manner prescribed by the Food Controller from time to time.(**b**)

Manufacture of bread.

5. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall after the 26th March, 1917, sell or offer for sale or manufacture bread or any other article of food for which wheaten flour is used unless the wheaten flour used therein is flour which has been manufactured and otherwise dealt with as required by this Order.(**c**)

Provision as to statutes.

6. For the purpose of any statute, wheaten flour which has been mixed with flour obtained from rice, barley, maize, maize semolina, oats, rye, beans, in manner provided by this Order or has been otherwise mixed in manner authorised by the Food Controller, and does not contain any other ingredient, shall be deemed to be exclusively composed of wheaten flour.(**c**)

(**a**) MIXTURES.—After April 10th, 1917, the mixture with the wheaten flour is to be not more than 25 and not less than 10 per cent. *See* The Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 3), 1917, printed p. 73.

(**b**) SALE AND USE OF IMPORTED FLOUR.—*See* Directions, dated Nov. 27, 1917, of the Controller, printed p. 105.

(**c**) WHEATEN FLOUR.—The Bread Acts which are referred to in footnote (**d**), p. 71, to Clause 2 of the Bread Order, 1917, prohibited the admixture with wheaten flour of any ingredients, and the Sale of Food and Drug Acts impose penalties on the adulteration of flour.

Penalty.

7. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, *and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.*(a)

Title and commencement of Order.

8. This Order may be cited as the Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 2), 1917.

Devonport,

24th February, 1917. Food Controller.

Schedule.

Description of Wheat.	Percentage.
Choice Bombay	83
Australian	83
Blue Stem	81½
Walla Walla (White and Red)	80½
Chilian	80
New Zealand	81
English	81
Scotch	80
Irish	81
No. 2 Club Calcutta	80
Choice White Kurrachee	80
Soft Red Kurrachee	80
Rosafe 62 lbs.	78
Baril 61½ lbs.	78
Barletta Russo 61½ lbs.	78
No. 1 Hard Manitoba	81
No. 1 Northern Manitoba	80
No. 2 ditto.	78
No. 3 ditto.	76
No. 4 ditto. Commercial Grade ...	75
No. 5 ditto. ditto. ...	72
No. 6 ditto. ditto. ...	67
No. 4 ditto. Special Commercial Grade	70
No. 5 ditto. ditto. ...	63
No. 6 ditto. ditto. ...	53
No. 1 Hard and Montana Winter (1916) ...	82

(a) LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS, &C., OF COMPANY.—Reg. 48A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (printed in Part IX, 4. "Miscellaneous Provisions as to Offences," p. 433 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual"), which was added to the Code since this Order was made, provides that directors and officers shall be liable for offences by their corporation or company.

Description of Wheat.	Percentage.
No. 2 Hard Winter (Chicago or Atlantic) Grading (1916)	81
No 2 Hard Winter (Gulf Inspection) (1916)	80
No. 2 Red Winter (Western) (1916)... ...	81
No. 2 ditto. (Seaboard Inspection) (1916)	80
Steamer Grade Winters (1916)	79
Red Winters. All other Grades (1916) ...	81
Canadian Winters, Red or White	80
No. 2 Chicago Spring (1915)	77
Durum	77
Japanese...	79
Feed Wheat, Manitoba (1916)	43

The Bread Order, 1917. Dated February 26, 1917.(a)

1917. No. 189.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that the following provisions shall, except under the authority of the Food Controller, be observed by all persons concerned:—

No new bread to be sold.

1. No bread which has not been made at least 12 hours shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale.(b)

Shape of loaves.

2. No loaf of bread shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale except in the shape either of a one piece oven bottom loaf or a tin loaf.(c)(d)

Currant bread, &c.

3. No currant bread, sultana bread or milk bread shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale.

(a) Samples of Flour.—As to the power of Inspectors of Weights and Measures to take samples of any flour in the possession of any miller or baker or seller of bread or flour, and as to prosecutions by Inspectors under this Order, *see* Order of June 11, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual.

(b) New Bread.—By the Controller's General Licence of Dec. 4, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 1237), since spent and therefore not reprinted in this Manual, the sale of new bread was authorised at Christmastime in England and the New Year in Scotland.

(c) Shape of Loaves.—By the Controller's General Licence of May 23, 1917 (p. 84), the sale of loaves in the shape of Pan Coburg loaves and twin-sister brick loaves was authorised.

(d) Shape, Size, and Weight of Bread under Bread Acts.—The special provisions of the Statute Book as to bread are comprised in three Acts passed nearly a century ago. Of these the London Bread Act of 1822 (3 Geo. 4. c. cvi. ; local) applies to the area within 10 miles of the Royal Exchange, the Bread Act, 1836 (6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 37) to the rest of England and to Scotland, and the Bread (Ireland) Act, 1838 (1 & 2 Vict. c. 28) to Ireland. These Acts are to a great extent in identical terms : s. 3 of each of them permitted bakers to make and sell bread of any weight or size.

Sugar. 4. No sugar(a) shall be used in the making of bread.

Exchange of bread. 5. No baker or seller of bread shall exchange any bread for other bread which he has sold.

Sales to be by weight. 6. All bread shall be sold by weight and not otherwise,(b) except bread sold for consumption on the premises of the seller.

Weight of a loaf. 7. No loaf of bread shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale unless its weight be one pound or an even number of pounds.(c)

Weight of rolls. 8. No roll of bread shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale except a roll weighing two ounces.(d)

Power to weigh bread. 9. Any person authorised by the Food Controller or any Inspector of Weights and Measures(e) may require any person offering or exposing any bread for sale to weigh such bread in his presence and may also require any person in the course of delivering any bread to permit him to weigh such bread.

When weight to be tested. 10. For the purpose of this Order bread may be weighed at any time within 30 hours of the completion of the baking thereof but not later.

Penalty. 11. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, *and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.*(f)

Title and Commencement of Order. 12.—(*a*) This Order may be cited as the Bread Order, 1917.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 12th March, 1917.

Devonport,

26th February, 1917. Food Controller.

(a) Use of Sugar.—For other restrictions on use of sugar, *see* Orders printed in Group **17** ("Sugar").

(b) Sale by Weight.—S. 4 of each of the Bread Acts referred to in footnote (c) above, prohibited the sale of bread throughout the U.K. except by weight, but this provision did not extend to the sale of bread "usually sold as French or fancy bread" when those Acts came into force. *See* the proviso to s. 4 in each Act and Aerated Bread Co., *v.* Gregg. (1873) L.R. 8 Q.B., 355; the test of whether bread is "fancy bread" is a question of shape and size rather than of quality. V.V. Bread Co. v. Stubbs (1896) 74 L.T. 704; Bailey v. Barsby (1909) 2 K.B 610.

(c) Shape, Size, and Weight of Bread under Bread Acts.—*See* footnote (d) on p. 71 to Clause 2 of this Order.

(d) Weight of Rolls.—By the Controller's General Licence of May 23, 1917 (p. 84), the sale of rolls weighing not less than 1 oz. or more than 2 oz. was authorised.

(e) Inspectors of Weights and Measures.—These are officers of, and appointed by, the local authorities, viz. in the City, the Court of Aldermen, in certain English municipal boroughs of over 10,000 population, the Town Council, in Scottish burghs the Magistrates, in Dublin the Commissioners of Police, in Irish boroughs the Town Council, and elsewhere throughout the U.K. the County Councils. *See* s. 50 and sch. 4 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 49) as amended by the Local Government Acts.

(f) Liability of Directors, &c., of Company.—*See* footnote (a) to Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 2), 1917, p. 70.

The Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 3), 1917. Dated April 4, 1917.(a)

1917. No. 315.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulations 2F and 2J of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that the Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 2) 1917 (hereinafter called the principal order)(b) shall be varied as follows:—

1. In lieu of the mixtures mentioned in Article 3 (*a*) of the principal order, there shall after the 10th April 1917 be mixed with the wheaten flour therein referred to, not more than 25 per cent. and not less than 10 per cent. of flour obtained from the cereals mentioned in such article, and the principal Order shall stand varied accordingly.
2. This Order may be cited as the Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 3.) 1917.

Devonport,
4th April, 1917. Food Controller.

The Wheat, Barley and Oats (Prices) Order, 1917, dated April 16, 1917, relating to Grain Harvested in 1916.(c)(d)

1917. No. 363.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no wheat, barley (other than kiln dried barley) or oats harvested in the United Kingdom in the year 1916 may be sold at prices exceeding prices at the following rates:— Maximum prices.

Wheat—78*s*. per quarter of 480 lbs.
Barley—65*s*. per quarter of 400 lbs.
Oats—55*s*. per quarter of 312 lbs.

(a) Samples of Flour.—As to the power of Inspectors of Weights and Measures to take samples of any flour in the possession of any miller or baker or seller of bread or flour, *see* Order of June 11, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual.

(b) Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 2), 1917.—That Order is printed p. 68.

(c) Application of Order.—On April 19th it was announced that the Order would not apply prior to 26th May to *bonâ fide* sales of grain (for seed purposes) to growers.

On April 30th a general permit was issued entitling wholesale dealers to add a commission of 1*s*. per quarter to the prices in the Order and retail dealers to add a further 2*s*. per quarter, the price with all commissions added in no event to exceed by more than 3*s*. the prices in the Order. This general permit also took the opportunity of stating the terms upon which the prices in the Order were understood to be based. The Order refers only to home grown wheat, barley and oats of the 1916 crop and excludes kiln dried barley.

With the exception of kiln dried barley now held by the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, very little of the 1916 grain crop remains in existence.

(d) Maximum Prices for Grain Harvested in 1917.—*See* Grain (Prices) Order, 1917, p. 86.

Delivery. 2. The buyer shall be entitled to require the grain to be placed on rail or (at the option of the seller) to be delivered to the buyer's premises, and no additional charge may be made in respect thereof.

Contracts. 3. Except in so far as the Food Controller may in any particular case otherwise determine, the following provision shall have effect in the case of any contract subsisting at the date of this Order for the sale of any of the grains mentioned where the contract price exceeds the permitted maximum price:—

The contract shall stand so far as concerns any such grain which has been paid for or has been delivered or which under the contract is to be delivered within one month from the date of such contract, but otherwise shall be avoided.

Offers and conditions. 4. No person shall sell or buy or offer to sell or buy any of the grain mentioned at a price exceeding the permitted maximum price or in connection with a sale or proposed sale of any such grain enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or artificial transaction or make any unreasonable charge.

Penalty. 5. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, *and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.*(a)

Title of Order. 6. This Order may be cited as the Wheat, Barley and Oats (Prices) Order, 1917.

Devonport,
16th April, 1917. Food Controller.

THE BARLEY (REQUISITION) ORDER, 1917, DATED APRIL 16, 1917, AS AMENDED BY APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATORS ORDER, 1918(b), DATED MARCH 11, 1918.

1917 No. 364, *as amended by* 1918 No. 294.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulations 2F and 2G of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. All persons owning or having power to sell or dispose of any barley (other than home grown barley which has not been kiln dried) shall place such barley at the disposal of the Food Controller and shall deliver the same to him or such persons as may be named by him in such quantities and at such time as the Food Controller may from time to time require.

2. Pending any direction no person shall remove or otherwise dispose of any such barley (whether in pursuance of a contract

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(a) LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS, &C., OF COMPANY.—*See* footnote (a) to Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 2), 1917, p. 70.

(b) APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATORS ORDER, 1918.—That Order substituted a new clause for Clause 5 of the present Order.

existing at the date of this Order or not) and all persons concerned shall take such steps as may be reasonably necessary to maintain the same in good condition.

3. All persons owning or having power to sell or dispose of such barley shall on or before the 30th April, 1917, furnish to the Food Controller, Grosvenor House, Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, a statement on forms to be obtained from the Food Controller, giving particulars of all such barley in their possession or under their control at the date of this Order, and of all their existing contracts if any for the sale of such barley.

4. The Food Controller will subsequently communicate to the owners of barley taken over by him the prices which he will be prepared to pay for the same.

5. The Arbitrator to determine in default of agreement the compensation to be paid for any article requisitioned under this Order shall be appointed by the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain in England, by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, and by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in Ireland.(a)

6. This Order shall not apply
   (*a*) to persons who do not own more than 25 qrs. (448 lbs. per quarter) of barley at the date of the Order;
   (*b*) to barley in the hands of or held to the order of flour millers at the date of this Order;
   (*c*) to barley agreed to be sold to the Royal Commission on the Wheat Supply.

7. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, *and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent*.(b)

8. This Order may be cited as the Barley (Requisition) Order, 1917.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

16th April, 1917.

THE CAKE AND PASTRY ORDER, 1917. DATED APRIL 18, 1917.(c)

1917. No. 372.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders

(a) AMENDMENT OF CLAUSE 5.—This clause was inserted in its present form by the Appointment of Arbitrators Order, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 294).

(b) LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS, &C., OF COMPANY.—*See* footnote (a) to Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 2), 1917, p. 70.

(c) SAMPLES OF FLOUR.—As to the power of Inspectors of Weights and Measures to take samples of any flour in the possession of any miller or baker or seller of bread or flour, and as to prosecutions by such Inspectors under this Order, *see* Order of June 11, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual.

that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Making and sale of cakes and pastries.

1. No person shall after the 21st April, 1917, make or attempt to make for sale, or after the 24th April, 1917, sell or offer to sell or have in his possession for sale:—

(*a*) Any crumpet, muffin, tea cake or fancy bread, or any light or fancy pastries, or any other like article.

(*b*) Any cake, bun, scone or biscuit, which does not conform to the requirements of the two following provisions of this Order.

Added substances.

2. In the making of any cake, bun, scone or biscuit, no edible substance shall be added to the exterior of the cake mixture or dough after it has been mixed, or to the article during the process of or after baking.

Flour and sugar.

3. *Cake.*—No cake shall contain more than 15 per cent. of sugar or more than 30 per cent. of wheaten flour.

Bun.—No bun shall contain more than 10 per cent. of sugar or more than 50 per cent. of wheaten flour.

Scone.—No scone shall contain any sugar or more than 50 per cent. of wheaten flour.

Biscuit.—No biscuit shall contain more than 15 per cent. of sugar.

The percentage shall be determined in every case by reference to the weight of the baked article taken at any time. The percentage of sugar shall be ascertained by analysis of a sample representing a fair average of the whole article, and all sugar contained in the baked article shall be taken into account, in whatsoever form it may have been introduced.

Exceptions.

4. The foregoing provisions of this Order shall not apply to any cake or biscuit proved to have been made before the 23rd April, 1917.

Warranties.

5. The provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts relating to warranties and invoices shall apply to any proceedings under the foregoing provisions of this Order in the same way as they apply to proceedings under those Acts.(a)

(a) Provisions of Sale of Food and Drugs Acts as to Warranties and Invoices.—S. 25 of the 1875 Act (38 & 39 Vict. c. 63) provides that if a defendant in any prosecution under that Act proves that he bought the article in the same state as sold and with a warranty he shall be discharged. There must be some writing connecting the particular consignment with the warranty. A series of reported cases turn on the question as to whether an invoice amounts to a warranty and it would seem that it does so amount if it contains a statement guaranteeing the article, provided that it can be regarded as the actual contract of sale.

S. 7 of the Margarine Act, 1887 (50 & 51 Vict., c. 52), makes provision as to warranties, and s. 12 of that Act provides for proceedings thereunder being the same as are prescribed by ss. 12 to 28 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.

S. 20 of the 1899 Act (62 & 63 Vict. c. 51) provides that a warranty or invoice shall not be available as a defence unless the defendant sends a copy thereof to the purchaser within 7 days after service of the summons and makes further provision as to warranties.

6. Any person authorised by the Food Controller, and any Inspector of Weights and Measures(**a**) may enter upon any premises where he has reason to suspect any article is being made or sold or exposed for sale in contravention of this Order, and take samples thereof. Inspection.

7. This Order shall apply to articles made or supplied in Clubs in the same way as it applies to articles made or supplied for sale. Clubs.

8.—(*a*) *The following provision shall apply to every public eating place as defined in the Public Meals Order* 1917 *which is excepted from that Order under clause* 7 (*b*) *thereof:*— *Rationing of Tea Shops.*(**b**)

No individual customer shall be served at any meal whatsoever which begins between the hours of 3 *p.m. and* 6 *p.m. with more than* 2 *ozs. in the whole of bread, cake, bun, scone and biscuit.*

(*b*) *This clause shall not apply to any public eating place where:*—

(1) *No customer is ever charged more than* 6*d. in respect of a meal (including the charge for beverages) begun between* 3 *p.m. and* 6 *p.m. which does not include meat, fish or eggs; and*

(2) *There is exhibited on every tariff card and also in a conspicuous position in every room where meals are usually served a notice to the effect that no customer will be so charged.*

(*c*) *This clause shall not come into force until the* 23*rd April*, 1917.

9. For the purpose of this Order the expression "Wheaten Flour" shall mean any flour for the time being authorised to be used in the manufacture of wheaten bread, and the expression "sugar" shall include glucose. Interpretation.

10. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids and abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, *and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.*(**c**) Penalty.

11. This Order may be cited as the Cake and Pastry Order, 1917. Title.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

18th April, 1917.

(**a**) Inspectors of Weights and Measures.—*See* footnote (**e**) to Clause 9 of Bread Order, 1917, p. 72.

(**b**) Rationing of Tea Shops.—Clause 8 is superseded by the Public Meals Order, 1918, printed in Group 14 ("Public Meals"), p. 441.

(**c**) Liability of Directors, &c., of Company.—*See* footnote (**a**) to Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 2), 1917, p. 70.

The Wheat, Rye and Rice (Restriction) Order, 1917. Dated April 20, 1917.

1917, No. 376.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Wheat and rye to be used only for seed or flour.

1.—(*a*) No person shall use any wheat or rye except for the purpose of seed or except in the process of manufacturing flour.

(*b*) This clause shall not apply to tailings or screenings or to wheat or rye which has been so damaged as to be unsaleable for milling.

Use of wheaten flour, etc.

2.—(*a*) No person shall after the 28th April, 1917, use any wheaten flour, rye flour, rice or rice flour, except in the manufacture of articles suitable for human food, or use any article containing any wheaten flour, rye flour, rice or rice flour except as human food.

(*b*) This clause shall not apply to wheaten flour, rye flour, rice or rice flour which on the 28th April, 1917, had been so treated as to be unfit for the purposes of human food, or to any article which on the 28th April, 1917, is unfit for such purposes.

Damaging wheat, etc.

3. No person shall damage or permit to be damaged or after the 28th April, 1917, treat or permit to be treated any wheat, wheaten flour, rye, rye flour, rice or rice flour, or any article containing wheaten flour, rye flour, rice or rice flour so as to render the same less fit for the purposes for which under this Order it is reserved.

Waste.

4. No person shall waste or permit to be wasted any flour or other article referred to in the last preceding clause.

Samples.

5. Any person authorised by the Food Controller may take samples of any wheat, wheaten flour, rye, rye flour, rice or rice flour or other article which he has reason to suspect is being used, treated or damaged or is intended to be used, treated or damaged in contravention of this Order.

Interpretation.

6. For the purposes of this Order the expression "Wheaten Flour" shall include any flour of which flour obtained from wheat forms part.

7. The Waste of Wheat Order 1916, and the Wheat (Restriction) Order 1917 are hereby revoked(a) without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any contravention thereof. Revocation.

8. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, *and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.*(b) Penalty.

9. This Order may be cited as the Wheat, Rye and Rice (Restriction) Order, 1917. Title of Order.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

20th April, 1917.

THE FLOUR MILLS ORDER, 1917. DATED APRIL 20, 1917.(c)

1917. No. 377.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2GG of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, which is set out at the foot of this Order,(d) and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. The provisions of Regulation 2GG of the Defence of the Realm Regulations are hereby applied as from the 30th April, 1917, to all flour mills in the United Kingdom which at the date of this Order use any wheat in the making of flour except mills the output capacity of which is less than 5 sacks of flour per hour.(e)

2. This Order may be cited as the Flour Mills Order, 1917.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

20th April, 1917.

(a) REVOKED ORDERS.—The two revoked Orders are printed at pp. 210, 212 of the February, 1917, Edition of the "Defence of the Realm Manual."

(b) LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS, &C., OF COMPANY.—*See* footnote (a) to Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 2), 1917, p. 70.

(c) SAMPLES OF FLOUR.—As to the power of Inspectors of Weights and Measures to take samples of any flour in the possession of any miller or baker or seller of bread or flour, *see* Order of June 11, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual.

(d) REGULATION 2GG.—This Regulation is printed in Part I (p. 10) of this Manual.

(e) EFFECT OF ORDER.—The effect of the Order is that the flour mills to which it relates passed into the possession of the Food Controller. *See also* the Flour Mills Order, No. 2, p. 85, taking possession of all other flour mills.

THE MAIZE, *Barley* AND OATS (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1917. DATED MAY 2, 1917.

1917. No. 404.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Maize, *barley* (**b**) and oats to be used only for seed or human or animal consumption.

1.—(*a*) No person shall, after the 9th May, 1917, use or treat any maize, *barley*,(**a**) or oats, or any product obtained from maize, *barley*,(**a**) or oats, or any article containing maize. *barley*,(**a**) or oats, or containing any such product except for the purposes permitted by this clause.

(*b*) The permitted purposes are seed, human and animal food, and the manufacture of articles of food, but do not include the manufacture of glucose.

(*c*) This clause shall not apply to such products and articles as on the 9th May, 1917 are unfit to be used in human or animal food.

Tapioca, etc., for human food.

2. No person shall, after the 9th May, 1917, use or treat any tapioca, sago, manioc, or arrowroot for any purpose except for human food or in the manufacture of articles suitable for human food.

Samples.

3. Any person authorized by the Food Controller may take samples of any cereal or other article which he has reason to suspect is being used or treated, or is intended to be used or treated, in contravention of this Order.

Penalty.

4. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, *and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.*(**b**)

(**a**) REVOCATION OF ORDER AS TO BARLEY.—This Order is revoked as regards barley by Art. 7 of the Barley (Restriction) Order, 1917, p. 89.

(**b**) LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS, &C., OF COMPANY.—*See* footnote (**a**) to Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 2), 1917, p. 70.

5. This Order may be cited as the Maize, Barley and Oats (Restriction) Order, 1917. Title of Order.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

2nd May, 1917.

THE *Oat and* MAIZE PRODUCTS (RETAIL PRICES) ORDER, 1917.
DATED MAY 9, 1917.(a)

1917. No. 429.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall on or after the 21st May, 1917, sell or buy or offer to sell or buy by retail, Maximum prices for maize meal, oat meal, etc.

(*a*) any maize flour, maize flakes, maize semolina, hominy, cerealine or maize meal at a price exceeding a price at the rate of 4*d.*(b) per lb.;

(*b*) *any oatmeal, rolled oats or flaked oats or other like products of oats at a price exceeding a price at the rate of* 5½*d.*(a) *per lb.*

2. The maximum price shall include all charges for bags and other packages and no additional charge may be made therefor. Packages.

3. No person shall in connection with a sale or proposed sale of any article to which this Order applies enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or unreasonable transaction or make or propose to make any unreasonable charge. Fictitious transactions.

(a) REVOCATION OF ORDER AS TO OATS PRODUCTS.—This Order was revoked so far as concerns oatmeal rolled oats or flaked oats and other like products of oats as from December 31st, 1917, by the Oats Products (Retail Prices) Order, 1917, printed as amended p. 64 of the January, 1918, Edition of this Volume, which was superseded by the Oats Products (Retail Prices) Order, 1918, printed p. 137 hereof.

(b) MAXIMUM PRICES FOR MAIZE MEAL, &C.—From June 18, 1917, the maximum price is decreased to 3½*d.*, *see* the Oat and Maize Products (Retail Prices) Order, No. 2, 1917, p. 84.

Proprietary brands.

4. Except in such cases as the Food Controller may otherwise determine, this Order shall apply to proprietary brands of the articles mentioned.(a)

(a) LICENCES FOR SELLING PROPRIETARY BRANDS.—The Food Controller has issued 5 licences under the Oat and Maize Products (Retail Prices) Order, 1917, as varied by the Oat and Maize Products (Retail Prices) Order (No. 2), 1917, as follows :—

[NOTICE OF AUGUST 20TH, 1917.]

(1) All persons concerned may sell "Quaker Oats" in lb. packets (gross weight) for 5*d.* and in 2 lb. packets (gross weight) for 9½*d.*

(2) The International Plasmon, Limited, 66a, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4, may sell their "Plasmon Oats" packed in 1 lb. (nett weight) packets at a price not exceeding 9*d.* per packet.

The following conditions are attached to this licence :—

(*a*) No variation must be made in percentage of constituents from those submitted to the Ministry of Food.

(*b*) The authorised price must be advertised to the Public.

(*c*) The following label must be attached to each package :—

"This Package contains 1 lb. (nett weight) and is licensed by the Food Controller to be sold at a price not exceeding 9*d.*"

(3) The Manbre Saccharine Company, Limited, Britannia Works, Hammersmith, W. 6, may sell "Melah" at a price not exceeding 6*d.* per 1 lb. (nett weight).

The following conditions are attached to this licence :—

(*a*) No variation must be made in percentage of constituents or treatment from those submitted to the Ministry of Food.

(*b*) The permit must be advertised on each package in the following form :—

"Melah" is licensed by the Food Controller to be sold at a price not exceeding 6*d.* per 1 lb. (nett weight).

(4) J T. Saunders, 2, Orchard Road, Kingston-on-Thames, may sell "Saunders' Scotch Porridge Meal" at a price not exceeding 8½*d.* per lb. (nett weight).

The following announcement must be made on each package or by advertisement :—

"Saunders' Scotch Porridge Meal is licensed by the Food Controller to be sold at a price not exceeding 8½*d.* per 1 lb. (nett weight)."

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary of the Ministry of Food.

20th August, 1917.

[NOTICE OF SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1917.]

(5) Messrs. J. & J. Colman, Ltd., 108, Cannon Street, E.C., are authorised to sell by retail a preparation manufactured and sold by them as "Robinson's Groats" at a price not exceeding 1*s.* per pound net weight.

The following conditions are attached to this license :—

(*a*) It shall extend only to groats delivered from their mill prior to 1st January, 1918, and to a quantity of groats not exceeding 50 per centum of the quantity delivered from the mill during the months of September, October, November and December, 1916.

(*b*) That every retail packet of groats packed by them after this date or delivered by them after the 30th September, 1917, whether packed before or after this date shall, when sold by them, and at the time of the retail sale thereof bear a conspicuous slip or label as follows :—

"This packet is licensed by the Food Controller to be sold at a retail price not exceeding 1*s.* per pound net weight, and is for the use of invalids and young children only."

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary of the Ministry of Food.

25th September, 1917.

5. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, *and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.*(a) Penalty.

6. This Order may be cited as the Oat and Maize Products (Retail Prices) Order, 1917. Title of Order.

Devonport,
9th May, 1917. Food Controller.

THE DEALINGS IN OATS (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1917. DATED MAY 14, 1917.

1917. No. 444.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller, no person shall either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person:— Prohibition on dealings in Oats outside the United Kingdom

(*a*) buy, sell or deal in; or
(*b*) offer, or invite an offer, or propose to buy, sell or deal in; or
(*c*) enter into negotiations for the sale or purchase or other dealing in

any Oats outside the United Kingdom, whether or not the sale, purchase or dealing is, or is to be, effected in the United Kingdom: provided that until further notice all persons are authorised

(*a*) to ship, dispose of, and deal in Oats already bought for future shipment;
(*b*) to buy, sell or deal in Oats on passage to, or arrived at, or already landed in the United Kingdom;
(*c*) to fulfil any sales made prior to the date of this Order whether on a c.i.f. basis or on any other basis.

2. All persons concerned shall before the 21st May, 1917, furnish to the Secretary of the Oats Control Committee, Grosvenor House, Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, a statement showing— Returns of stocks of Oats to arrive.

(i) stocks of their oats afloat,
(ii) unshipped purchases of oats at the date of this Order,
(iii) quantity sold or unsold in each case.

3. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, in doing anything which if done in the United Kingdom would be a contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, *and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.*(a) Penalty.

(a) LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS, &C., OF COMPANY.—*See* footnote (a) to Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 2), 1917, p. 70.

Title and commencement of Order.

4.—(*a*) This Order may be cited as the Dealings in Oats (Restriction) Order, 1917.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 15th May, 1917.

Devonport,
14th May, 1917. Food Controller.

THE *Oat and* MAIZE PRODUCTS (RETAIL PRICES) ORDER, NO. 2, 1917. DATED MAY 23, 1917.(a)

1917. No. 482.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulations 2F and 2J of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. On and after the 18th June, 1917, the maximum price mentioned in Clause 1 (*a*) of the Oat and Maize Products (Retail Prices) Order, 1917 (hereinafter called the Principal Order(b) for maize flour, maize flakes, maize semolina, hominy, cerealine or maize meal shall be 3½*d.* per lb. in the United Kingdom *and the maximum price mentioned in clause* 1 (*b*) *of the Principal Order for oatmeal, rolled oats, flaked oats or other like products of oats shall be* 4½*d. per lb. in Scotland and* 5*d. per lb. elsewhere in the United Kingdom,*(a) and the Principal Order shall take effect accordingly.
2. This Order may be cited as the Oat and Maize Products (Retail Prices) Order, No. 2, 1917.

Devonport,
23rd May, 1917. Food Controller.

GENERAL LICENCE, DATED MAY 23, 1917, UNDER THE BREAD ORDER, 1917.(c)

1917. No. 483.

The Food Controller hereby authorises all persons concerned to sell and expose for sale—

(*a*) loaves of bread in the shape of Pan Coburg loaves and twin sister brick loaves; and

(*b*) rolls of bread weighing not less than one ounce and not more than two ounces,

provided that the provisions of the Bread Order, 1917,(c) are in all other respects complied with.

Devonport,
23rd May, 1917. Food Controller.

(a) REVOCATION OF ORDER AS TO OATS PRODUCTS.—This Order was revoked so far as concerns oatmeal, rolled oats, or flaked oats, and other like products of oats, as from December 31, 1917, by the Oats Products (Retail Prices) Order, 1917, printed as amended, p. 64 of the January, 1918, Edition of this Volume, which was superseded by the Oats Products (Retail Prices) Order, 1918, printed p. 137 hereof.

(b) OAT AND MAIZE PRODUCTS (RETAIL PRICES) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 81.

(c) BREAD ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 71.

The Flour Mills Order No. 2, 1917. Dated July 31, 1917.(a)

1917. No. 774.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Regulation 2GG applied to certain mills.

1. The provisions of Regulation 2GG of the Defence of the Realm Regulations are hereby applied as from the close of business on the 11th August, 1917:—

(*a*) To every Flour Mill in the United Kingdom, which uses any wheat in the making of flour or meal, (hereinafter referred to as a flour mill) except a mill to which the Flour Mills Order, 1917, applies; and

(*b*) to every provender and grist mill connected with any flour mill as part of the same establishment.

Particulars to be given completed in respect of all mills.

2. Every person having the management or control of a Flour Mill shall before the 7th August, 1917, forward to the Food Controller, Grosvenor House, London, W.1, particulars of the name or names of the proprietor or proprietors and postal address of the mill and the hourly and weekly output capacity of the mill for the production of flour.

Wheat to be ground only at certain mills.

3. From and after the 11th August, 1917, no person shall grind wheat except at a mill in respect of which the particulars required by the foregoing clause have been furnished.

Records and Returns.

4.—(i.) Every person having the control or management of a flour mill shall keep such records relating to grain received, held and used, and relating to the operations of the mill as the Food Controller may from time to time direct, and shall make such returns relating to the operations of the mill as the Food Controller may from time to time require.

(ii.) All records and documents kept in accordance with this clause shall upon any request in that behalf be produced to and open to the inspection of any person authorised by the Food Controller.

Infringements.

5. If a person refuse or neglect to make a return or makes or causes to be made a false return, or otherwise infringes the provisions of this Order, he is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title

6. This Order may be cited as the Flour Mills Order No. 2, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

31st July, 1917.

(a) Samples of Flour.—As to the power of Inspectors of Weights and Measures to take samples of any flour in the possession of any miller or baker or seller of bread or flour, *see* Order of June 11, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual.

The Grain (Prices) Order, 1917, dated August 14, 1917, relating to Grain Harvested in 1917,(a) as amended by amending Orders of January 31 and April 5, 1918.(b)

1917 No. 820, *as amended by* 1918 *Nos.* 114, 401.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Maximum price.(b)

1. No Wheat, Rye, Oats or Barley harvested in the United Kingdom in the year 1917, may be sold at prices exceeding the maximum prices(c) applicable according to the provisions of this Order.

Table of maximum prices.

2.—(*a*) The maximum price applicable on any transaction shall subject as hereinafter provided be a price at the rate specified in the following table:—

Agreed date of delivery of Grain sold.	Wheat and Rye Rate per Quarter of 504 lbs.	Oats Rate per Quarter of 336 lbs.	Barley Rate per Quarter of 448 lbs.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Where delivery is to be made before the 1st December, 1917, the price shall not exceed	73 6	44 3	62 9
Where delivery is to be made in the month of December, 1917, or January, 1918, the price shall not exceed	74 6	45 3	62 9
Where delivery is to be made in the month of February or March, 1918, the price shall not exceed	75 6	46 3	62 9
Where delivery is to be made in the month of April or May, 1918, the price shall not exceed	76 9	47 3	62 9
Where delivery is to be made on or after the 1st June, 1918, the price shall not exceed	77 9	48 6	62 9

(*b*) The rate per quarter applicable for delivery during any period according to the foregoing table is hereinafter called the standard rate.

(a) Maximum Prices for Grain Harvested in 1916.—*See* Wheat, Barley and Oats (Prices) Order, 1917, p. 73.

(b) Amending Orders of January 31 and April 5, 1918.—These Orders revoked clause 3 (b) and substituted a new clause for clause 5.

(c) Minimum Growers' Prices of Wheat and Oats.—Part I. of the Corn Production Act, 1917 (printed as Part IV, 1, of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual" p. 210) provides for payments to growers where average price of wheat or oats is less than the minimum prescribed by that Act. A Memorandum of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland as to Minimum Prices under the Act and Maximum Prices under the Order is printed as Part IV. 4, of that Manual, p. 246.

Maximum price for oats sold for oatmeal and barley sold to licensed buyers.

3.—(*a*) Where Oats suitable for the manufacture of Oatmeal rolled Oats or flaked Oats for human consumption are bought by an Oatmeal Miller specifically for the purpose of such manufacture, or by a recognised dealer specifically buying for re-sale for such manufacture, the maximum price shall be ascertained by adding 3*s.* per quarter to the standard rate.(a)

Maximum prices for damaged grain.

4.—(*a*) In the case of Wheat and Rye so damaged as to be unfit for milling, and Wheat and Rye tailings and dressings, the maximum price shall be ascertained by deducting 7*s.* per quarter from the standard rate.

(*b*) In the case of Barley so damaged as to be unfit for milling and Barley tailings and dressings, the maximum price shall be ascertained by deducting 7*s.* 9*d.* per quarter from the standard rate.

(*c*) In the case of Oats improperly cleaned or containing an undue quantity of soil, and Oat tailings and dressings, the maximum price shall be ascertained by deducting 5*s.* per quarter from the standard rate.

Permissible additions on purchases from recognised dealers

(b)5. On the occasion of the purchase of any of the grains mentioned from any person who is a recognised dealer in grain and who is not the producer of the Grain sold, the following provisions shall have effect:—

(i) Where the purchase is made by a Flour Miller buying for the purpose of his Mill, or is a purchase of barley made by any person, the maximum price shall be ascertained by adding 1*s.* per quarter to the price otherwise applicable according to the foregoing provisions of this Order.

(ii) Where a purchase is made otherwise than by a Flour Miller buying for the purpose of his Mill, the maximum price shall be ascertained by adding 2*s.* per quarter to the price otherwise applicable according to the foregoing provisions of this Order, provided that where the total quantity of a particular kind of Grain purchased by one buyer from one seller does not in any period of seven consecutive days including the day of sale exceed 15 sacks, the maximum price in respect of each quarter so purchased shall be ascertained by adding 4*s.* per quarter to the price otherwise applicable according to the foregoing provision of this Order, and where such total quantity does not in that period amount to one sack the maximum price in respect of each quarter so purchased shall be ascertained by adding 8*s.* per quarter to the price otherwise applicable according to the foregoing provisions of this Order.

(a) Revocation of Clause 3 (*b*).—By Order of January 31, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 114), which is incorporated in their reprint, this subclause was repealed as on March 1, 1918.

(b) Amendment of Clause 5.—This Clause is here printed as amended by the Order of April 5th, 1918, which substituted as from April 11th, 1918, a new form of Clause 5 for the previous one. The variation, which is restricted to the insertion of the words "or is a purchase of barley made by any person" in the 2nd line of paragraph (i), does not affect contracts made before April 11th, 1918, as to which the clause as printed p. 46 of the January, 1918, edition of this Manual remains unaltered.

Terms of trading.

6.—(*a*) The maximum prices under this Order are fixed on the basis of the following terms and conditions being applicable to the transaction:—

(i) Payment to be net cash within seven days of completion of delivery and monies then unpaid thereafter to carry interest not exceeding the rate of 5 per cent. per annum or Bank Rate whichever be the higher.

(ii) Delivery of Grain by producer to be free on rail or barge or to Mill or Store in accordance with the usual custom of the District.

(iii) Freight, haulage, porterage and cartage from the point where delivery has been or is to be made by the producer to be for the Buyer's account.

(iv) All sack hire up to and including the time of delivery to rail, barge, mill or store by producer to be for the producer's account and all charges for sacks subsequent thereto to be for buyer's account.

(*b*) Where the grain is sold on terms or conditions other than the terms and conditions stated in the foregoing part of this clause, a corresponding adjustment shall be made in the maximum price, and for this purpose the cost of delivery for which the producer is liable under the above terms shall be reckoned at the rate of 6d. per ton per mile.

Treatment of grain.

7. If the buyer of any Home Grown Grain sold should require the Grain bought to be mechanically treated, the cost of such treatment shall be the subject of a separate agreement and shall not be made a condition of the sale.

Offer and conditions.

8. No person shall sell or buy or offer to sell or buy any of the Grain mentioned at a price exceeding the price applicable under this Order or in connection with a sale or disposition or proposed sale or disposition of any such Grain enter or offer to enter into a fictitious or artificial transaction or make any unreasonable charge.

Seeds.

9. None of the foregoing provisions of this Order shall apply to any grain which is suitable for seed and which is also sold specifically for the purpose of seed, and no grain so sold shall be used for any other purpose.

Sales to be by weight.

10. No person shall after the 31st August, 1917, sell any Wheat, Rye, Oats or Barley whether imported or home-grown otherwise than by weight.

Grain not to be torrefied or bleached.

11. No person shall after the 31st August, 1917, torrefy or bleach any Wheat, Rye, Oats or Barley whether imported or home grown.

Sales to flour millers.

12. Where any grain is sold to a Flour Miller such grain shall be deemed to be sold to him for the purpose of his Mill until the contrary be proved.

Interpretation.

13. For the purpose of this Order:

"Quarter" shall mean in relation to Wheat and Rye a weight of 504 lbs., and in relation to Oats a weight of 336 lbs., and in relation to Barley a weight of 448 lbs.

"Sack" shall mean half a quarter.

"Recognised dealer" shall mean a person who in the ordinary way of his business deals in Grain for the purpose of his livelihood.

14. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Penalty.

15. From and after the date of this Order the 1917 Crop (Restriction) Order, 1917, shall cease to be in force except as regards potatoes(a) but without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any contravention thereof. Revocation.

16. This Order may be cited as the Grain (Prices) Order, 1917. Title.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

14th August, 1917.

THE BARLEY (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1917. DATED AUGUST 15, 1917.

1917. No. 821.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1.—(*a*) No person shall on or after the 1st September, 1917, use any Barley except for the purpose of seed or except in the process of manufacturing flour. Barley to be used only for seed or flour.

(*b*) This clause shall not apply to tailings or screenings or Barley which has been so damaged as to be unfit for milling.

2.—(*a*) No person shall on or after the 1st September, 1917, use any Barley Flour, except in the manufacture of articles suitable for human food or use any article containing any Barley Flour except as human food. Use of Barley Flour and articles containing Barley Flour.

(*b*) This clause shall not apply to Barley Flour which on the 1st September, 1917, had been so treated as to be unsuitable for the purpose of human food, or to any Barley Flour or any article containing Barley Flour which is or may become unfit for such purpose.

3. No person shall damage or permit to be damaged on or after 1st September, 1917, treat or permit to be treated any Barley or Barley Flour or any article containing Barley Flour so as to render the same less fit for the purpose for which under this Order it is reserved. Damaging Barley.

4. Any person authorised by the Food Controller and any Local Authority empowered to enforce the provisions of this Order, may take samples of any Barley or Barley Flour, or other article which he has reason to suspect is being used, treated or damaged in contravention of this Order. Samples.

(a) 1917 CROP (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1917.—The remainder of that Order was revoked by Clause 54 (*b*) of the Potatoes Order, 1917, printed in Group 13 ("Potatoes and other Vegetables and Roots"), p. 415.

Determination of certain question.

5. If any question shall arise whether any Barley is so damaged as to be unfit for milling or whether any Barley Flour or article containing Barley Flour is unfit for the purpose of human food such question may be referred to and determined by any person authorised in that behalf by the Food Controller or in England and Wales and Scotland by a Local Authority empowered to enforce this Order as to Barley or Barley Flour or any such article within the district of such Local Authority.

Infringements.

6. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Revocation.

7. After the 31st August, 1917, the Maize, Barley and Oats (Restriction) Order, 1917,(a) shall cease to be in force so far as the same relates to Barley but without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any previous contravention thereof.

Title.

8. This Order may be cited as the Barley (Restriction) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

August 15th, 1917.

THE FLOUR AND BREAD (PRICES) ORDER, 1917, DATED SEPTEMBER 6, 1917, AS AMENDED BY THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE FOR IRELAND (POWERS) ORDER, 1917,(b)(c) DATED NOVEMBER 9, 1917, AND BY THE FLOUR AND BREAD (PRICES) ORDER, 1918,(d) DATED APRIL 16, 1918.

1917 No. 937, *as amended by* 1917 No. 1138 *and by* 1918 No. 440.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Sales not to be above maximum prices.

1. On and after the 17th September, 1917, no flour or bread may be sold at prices exceeding the maximum prices applicable under the provisions of this Order or on terms involving the payment of higher or other charges than those permitted under this Order.

(a) MAIZE, BARLEY AND OATS (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 39.

(b) AMENDMENT MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE FOR IRELAND (POWERS) ORDER, 1917.—That Order, which is printed in Part III of this Manual, added at the end of Clause 6 (*f*) a paragraph which is incorporated in this reprint.

(c) SAMPLES OF FLOUR.—As to the power of Inspectors of Weights and Measures to take samples of any flour in the possession of any miller or baker or seller of bread or flour, *see* Order of June 11, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual.

(d) FLOUR AND BREAD (PRICES) ORDER, 1918.—This Order amended Clause 3.

Sales other than retail sales of British flour not being self-raising flour.

2.—(*a*) On the occasion of a sale (other than a retail sale) of home-milled flour the maximum price shall be at the rate of 44*s.* 3*d.* per 280 lbs. subject to a discount of 6*d.* for settlement within 7 days and of 3*d.* for settlement within 21 days: Provided that where the flour is sold in sacks or packages as mentioned in the first column of the following table the maximum price shall be as set forth in such table:—

Sack or Package containing	Price.	Discount for settlement within 7 days.	Discount for settlement within 21 days.
240 lbs.	38*s.*	6*d.*	3*d.*
224 „	35*s.* 6*d.*	6*d.*	3*d.*
140 „	22*s.* 1½*d.*	3*d.*	1½*d.*
120 „	19*s.*	3*d.*	1½*d.*
112 „	17*s.* 9*d.*	3*d.*	1½*d.*
98 „	15*s.* 6*d.*	2*d.*	1*d.*
70 „	11*s.* 1*d.*	1½*d.*	¾*d.*
56 „	8*s.* 10½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*

And provided also that where flour is sold divided into packets ready for retail sale higher wholesale prices may be charged by License of the Food Controller.

(*b*) Where credit is given a reasonable extra charge may be made provided that the price for cash is quoted on the invoice.

(*c*) All delivery charges after loading into a vehicle or truck standing or barge lying alongside the mill where the flour was manufactured may be added to the price and shall be shown as a separate item on the invoice relating to the sale.

(*d*) The permitted charges for sacks and outside packages shall be added to the price and shown as a separate item on the invoice relating to the sale. Except in the case of cotton bags, the amount charged shall be repaid on the return of the sacks or other outside packages in good condition.

(*e*) This clause shall not apply to any proprietary flour or self-raising flour until the Food Controller shall otherwise determine.

Sack charges.

(a)3. The permitted charges for sacks and outside packages are:—

(*a*) Sacks or bags (other than cotton bags), whether thick or thin, holding 56 lbs. and upwards, 2*s.* 6*d.* per sack or bag;

(*b*) Cotton bags holding more than 140 lbs., 3*s.* 6*d.* per bag. Cotton bags holding more than 120 lbs. and up to and including 140 lbs., 2*s.* per bag. Cotton bags holding 98 lbs. or more and up to and including 120 lbs., 1*s.* 6*d.* per bag. Cotton bags holding 56 lbs. or more and less than 98 lbs., 1*s.* per bag.

(*c*) Other outside packages enclosing small bags of flour, the reasonable customary charges.

(a) Amendment of Clause 3.—Clause 3 is here printed as amended by the Flour and Bread (Prices) Order, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 440), as from April 29th, 1918; for the Clause as previously operating, *see* p. 50 of the January, 1918, Edition of this Volume.

Retail sale of flour.

4.—(*a*) On the occasion of a retail sale of flour other than proprietary flour or self-raising flour where the quantity sold is 140 lbs. or more the maximum price shall be at the rate of 25*s.* per 140 lbs. and where the quantity sold is less than 140 lbs., but is not less than 7 lbs., the maximum price shall be at the rate of 2*s.* 8*d.* per 14 lbs., and where the quantity sold is less than 7 lbs. the maximum price shall be, for every half-quartern of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. included in the amount sold, $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ and, for any quantity not being a complete half quartern included in such amount, at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.

On the occasion of a retail sale of proprietary flour the maximum price shall, except where the Food Controller otherwise determines, be the price applicable under the foregoing provision.

On the occasion of a retail sale of self-raising flour, the maximum price shall be at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.

(*b*) No charges may be made for packages except that, where the retail sale includes 56 lbs. of flour or more, the permitted charges for sacks and or side packages may, if shown as a separate item in the invoice relating to the sale, be added to the price. The amount so added shall except in the case of cotton bags be repaid on the return of the sacks or outside packages in good condition.(**a**)

(*c*) A reasonable additional charge may be made for giving credit or for making delivery.

Bread.

5.—(*a*) The maximum price for bread shall be at the rate of $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb. *provided that*

(i) A person may sell to a customer a loaf weighing 1 lb. at $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ and a roll or rolls of bread at any price if at the time of such sale he is able and willing to sell to the customer quartern or half-quartern loaves or other bread at the rate of $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb. to the extent of the customer's requirements; and

(ii) a person may sell proprietary bread to a customer at or under the price authorised by the Food Controller for such proprietary bread if at the time of such sale he is able and willing to sell to such customer other bread at the rate of $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ a lb.

(*b*) A reasonable additional charge may be made for giving credit or for making delivery.

(*c*) This clause shall not apply to bread sold for consumption on the premises of the seller.

Higher prices in certain cases.

6.—(*a*) Where the Food Controller or a Food Control Committee is satisfied that by reason of some exceptional circumstance flour or bread cannot be sold by retail at the maximum prices provided by this Order so as to secure a reasonable profit the Food Controller may issue a licence or such Committee may issue a provisional licence authorising the sale of flour or bread at prices higher than such maximum prices.

(**a**) Charge for Cotton Flour Bags.—*See* General Licence of January 9th, 1918, printed p. 114.

(*b*) The powers of the Committee may be exercised in respect of the whole or part of their area or in respect of a particular retailer or class of retailers.

(*c*) For the purpose of this clause the Committee may make or hold such enquiries as they shall think fit.

(*d*) The powers of the Committee shall not be exercised by reason of some exceptional ingredient being used in the making of the flour or bread.

(*e*) The Committee shall forthwith send to the Food Controller a copy of every licence issued by them under this Clause, together with a statement of all the relevant circumstances and shall cancel or modify such licence if so required by the Food Controller.

(*f*) In Ireland the powers expressed to be conferred upon a Food Control Committee by this clause shall be exercisable by such Magistrates or other persons as the Chief Secretary for Ireland may from time to time nominate for the purpose.

Such Magistrates or other persons shall forthwith send to the Food Control Committee for Ireland a copy of every licence issued by them under this clause together with a statement of all the relevant circumstances and shall cancel or modify such licence if so required by the Committee or the Food Controller.(**a**)

Registration of Flour Factors.

7.—(*a*) A person shall not on or after the 1st October, 1917, deal in home-milled flour except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence for the time being in force granted to him by the Food Controller. The holder of a licence shall keep accurate records of all his dealings in flour and such records and all relevant documents shall at all times be open to the inspection of any person acting under the authority of the Food Controller.

(*b*) This clause shall not apply to a person who deals in home-milled flour only by way of retail sale, or to a person who deals only in flour milled by him.

Imported flour.

8. On the occasion of a sale of imported flour the maximum price shall be the price (if any) for the time being prescribed by the Food Controller or the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies.(**b**)

Contracts.

9. Except in such cases or to such extent in any particular case as the Food Controller shall otherwise determine, the following provisions shall have effect as to contracts for the sale of flour or bread subsisting on the 15th September, 1917.

(*a*) Contracts for sale of any flour other than self-raising flour or proprietary flour.

(i) The seller shall fulfil his contract so far as the same relates to flour not delivered or in course of transit on the 15th September, 1917, at the maximum price applicable under this Order on the occasion of a like

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(**a**) Addition of this Paragraph.—This paragraph was added by the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Powers) Order, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual.

(**b**) Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies.—The offices of the Commission are, Trafalgar House, Waterloo Place, S.W.1.

sale, or in the case of imported flour at such price as may be determined by the Food Controller or the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies.

(ii) Nothing in this provision shall except the seller from the necessity of complying with the provisions of the Clause 10 of this Order

(*b*) *Contracts for sale of self-raising flour and proprietary flour.*

All such contracts shall unless the parties otherwise agree be cancelled as to any flour not delivered or in course of transit on the 15th September, 1917.

(*c*) *Contracts for sale of bread* (other than proprietary bread).

The seller shall fulfil his contract so far as the same relates to bread not delivered or in course of transit on the 16th September, 1917, at a price which shall in default of agreement be determined by the Food Controller. Provisional payments on account of such price shall be made at the rate of 2d. per lb. of bread.

(*d*) *Contracts for sale of proprietary bread.*

All such contracts shall unless the parties otherwise agree be cancelled as to any bread not delivered or in course of transit on the 16th September, 1917.

Flours for particular purposes.

10.—(*a*) Except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted to him by or under the authority of the Food Controller a person shall not after the 15th September, 1917, take delivery of any flour(**a**)—

(i) for the manufacture of biscuits intended for wholesale sale, or

(ii) for any industrial purposes—or

(iii) for ship's stores, or

(iv) for export to any destination—or

(v) for any such other purpose as the Food Controller may from time to time determine (hereinafter called "a precluded purpose").

(**a**) Licences for Delivery of Flour.—The same conditions apply to the manufacture of cake mixtures, baking powders, egg powders, blanc-mange powders, custard powders, Italian pastes, soup squares or pastes, macaroni, spaghetti, sweet manufacture, chocolate and cocoa powders, Infants' and Invalids' foods, mustard, spices, condiments, and all such preparations. Applications for licences must be made to the Ministry of Food (Flour and Bread Section), Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.1.

No person may make delivery of flour if he believes it is required for any of the above purposes unless a licence authorising such delivery has been handed to him.

Licences granted on applications made on and after March 25, 1918, to take delivery of any flour for a purpose prohibited by Clause 10 of the Order will until further notice be issued, if granted, on payment of the following sums :—

(1) Licences to take delivery of flour for ships' stores or for export to the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands or any other destination on payment of 18*s.* per 280 lbs.

(2) Licences to take delivery for any other prohibited purpose on payment of 36*s.* per 280 lbs.

J. F. Beale.

March 21, 1918.

(*b*) A person shall not use for the manufacture of biscuits intended for wholesale sale or for any precluded purpose any flour except—

(i) flour which he has in stock on the 15th September, 1917, or which is then in course of transit to him, and

(ii) flour of which he shall obtain delivery under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted under the foregoing provision of this clause.

(*c*) A person shall not after the 15th September, 1917, make delivery of any flour if he believes or has reasonable grounds for believing that the flour is or may be required for any of the purposes mentioned in sub-clause (*a*) of this clause unless a licence authorising such delivery has been handed to him, which licence shall be returned by him to the Food Controller together with such particulars in relation to the flour delivered pursuant thereto as the Food Controller may direct.

(*d*) Every person requiring a licence for the delivery to him of flour for the manufacture of biscuits intended for wholesale sale or any industrial purpose or any precluded purpose shall keep accurate records of the amount of flour used and the purposes for which the flour is used in all the trades or businesses carried on by him.

(*e*) "Industrial purpose" shall mean any purpose other than the manufacture of an article intended for human food.

(*f*) "Ships Stores" shall mean stores for a ship departing on a voyage from the United Kingdom to parts beyond the seas.

Compensation.

11. In connection with this Order persons holding stocks of flour at the close of business on the 15th September, 1917, may make application on a form to be prescribed by the Food Controller for compensation in respect of such stocks and compensation will be granted in such cases in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Food Controller thinks fit.

Shipment of bread.

12. Except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the Food Controller a person shall not after the 15th September, 1917, ship or consign any flour or bread from any part of the United Kingdom to any destination in the Channel Islands, or to the Isle of Man.

Offers and conditions.

13. No person shall sell or offer or expose for sale or knowingly buy or agree to buy any flour or bread at a price exceeding the price applicable under this Order or in connection with a sale or disposition or proposed sale or disposition of any flour or bread, enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or artificial transactions or make or demand any unreasonable charge.

Returns.

14. All parties affected by this Order shall make all such returns as to stocks, purchases, sales payments, prices dealings in or consumption of flour or bread as shall from time to time be required by or under the authority of the Food Controller.

False statements, &c.

15. A person shall not

(*a*) knowingly make or connive at the making of any false statement in any application for compensation in respect of flour or in any application for a license exempting him or any article from the provisions of this Order or authorising delivery of flour or bread or in any enquiry held for the purposes of this Order;

(*b*) forge or alter any licence authority or other document issued in connection with or for the purposes of this Order; or

(*c*) personate or falsely represent himself to be a person to whom such a licence authority or other document has been issued or applies.

Information to be confidential.

16. A person employed by the Food Controller or a member of or person employed by a Food Control Committee shall not without lawful authority communicate to any person any information acquired by him from any application made or enquiry held in connection with or for the purposes of this Order.

Proprietary flour and bread.

17. If any question arises whether flour is proprietary flour or whether bread is proprietary bread such question shall be determined by the Food Controller.

Interpretation.

18. For the purposes of this Order:—

"Food Control Committee" shall mean a Committee constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.(a)

"Flour" shall mean any wheat meal or wheaten flour or any flour containing flour milled from wheat.

"Home-milled flour" shall mean any flour manufactured in the United Kingdom.

"Self-raising flour" shall mean flour containing such ingredients that the flour when mixed with water forms a dough which aerates itself.

Infringements.

19. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

20. This Order may be cited as the Flour and Bread (Prices) Order, 1917.

Rhondda,
Food Controller.

6th September, 1917.

(a) Food Control Committee.—This expression now under Clause 2 of the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Powers) Order, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual, includes the Food Control Committee for Ireland. As to that Committee, *see* the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Constitution) Order, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual, and as to the Food Control Committees for Great Britain, *see* the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917, both also printed in the said Part III.

THE WHEAT (CHANNEL ISLANDS AND ISLE OF MAN EXPORT) ORDER, 1917. DATED OCTOBER 1, 1917.

1917. No. 1006.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. Except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by or with the authority of the Food Controller, a person shall not after the 1st October, 1917, consign or ship any wheat from any part of the United Kingdom to any destination in the Channel Islands or to the Isle of Man except wheat already on shipboard for transport on that day.

2. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

3. This Order may be cited as the Wheat (Channel Islands and Isle of Man Export) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
1st October, 1917. Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

THE TESTING OF SEEDS ORDER, 1917. DATED NOVEMBER 12, 1917.

[This Order, printed in Group 15 ("Seeds and Nuts"), p. 465), regulates the sale and exposure for sale of *inter alia* wheat and other cereal seeds.]

THE HORSE AND POULTRY MIXTURES ORDER, 1917. DATED NOVEMBER 17, 1917.

1917. No. 1173.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Constituents of horse mixtures and poultry mixtures.(a)

1. (*a*) On and after the 22nd November, 1917, no Horse Mixture or Poultry Mixture may be made and no Mixture may be sold as or for the purpose of a Horse Mixture or Poultry Mixture except Horse Mixtures and Poultry Mixtures complying with the following conditions:—

(i) No Mixture other than a Horse Chaff Mixture shall contain any substance other than grain, seed, pulse, Locust Beans and products thereof, and such other

(a) CONSTITUENTS OF MIXTURES.—By General Licence of Jan. 14, 1918, printed p. 115, the Food Controller authorised the use of molassed foods, cocoa shells and apple residues in the making of a Horse Mixture, and of dried meat unfit for human food in the making of a Poultry Mixture.

substances as the Food Controller may from time to time authorise, except Horse Chaff Mixtures which may contain Chaff.

(ii) All Mixtures (except Horse Chaff Mixtures) shall not contain less than three principal ingredients of which all in the case of a Horse Mixture and not less than one in the case of Poultry Mixture, shall have been mechanically treated by bruising, kibbling or splitting.

(iii) No Horse Chaff Mixture shall contain any substance other than grain, seed, pulse, Locust Beans and products thereof, and Chaff and such other substances as the Food Controller may from time to time authorise.

(iv) All Horse Chaff Mixtures shall contain not more than two-thirds in weight of Chaff and all ingredients other than Chaff shall have been mechanically treated by bruising, kibbling or splitting.

(*b*) A Mixture which contains any Chaff shall for the purposes of this Order be deemed to be a Horse Chaff Mixture.

(*c*) This Clause shall not before the 17th December, 1917, apply to a sale of any Horse Mixture or Poultry Mixture which shall be proved to have been mixed before the 22nd November, 1917, in the condition in which it is sold, or offered for sale.

Sales to be by weight.

2. No Horse Mixture or Poultry Mixture may be sold otherwise than by weight.

Maker's maximum price.

3. (*a*) On a sale on and after the 26th November, 1917, of a Horse Mixture or Poultry Mixture by or on behalf of a maker, the maximum price (hereinafter called the maker's maximum price) shall not, subject as hereinafter provided, exceed by more than £1 10*s*. per ton the actual cost to the maker of the ingredients used; provided that where at the date of this Order a maker carries on a business as a retailer of the Mixtures made by him he may on direct sales to consumers of quantities not exceeding six cwts. of Poultry Mixtures or not exceeding one ton of Horse Mixtures add to the maker's maximum price the sum permitted according to the table contained in Clause 4 of this Order.

(*b*) The actual cost to the maker of the ingredients used shall be ascertained in accordance with the following provisions:—

(i) The cost of ingredients bought by the maker shall be the actual cost thereof delivered to his factory.

(ii) The cost of ingredients grown by the maker shall be deemed to be the current market value thereof delivered to his factory.

(iii) Where any of the ingredients have been mechanically treated before being delivered to the maker's factory, a sum fairly representing the cost of such treatment, except the cost of re-conditioning, shall be deducted in ascertaining the cost.

(iv) When Chaff is an ingredient, a sum fairly representing the cost of cutting and mixing the chaff shall be deducted in ascertaining the cost.

(*c*) The actual price at which any Horse Mixture or Poultry Mixture is sold by the Maker (being a price not greater than the maximum price) is hereinafter called the maker's actual price.

Maximum price on sale by person other than the maker.

4. The maximum price on a sale on and after the 26th November, 1917, of Horse Mixture or Poultry Mixture by any person other than the maker thereof shall subject as hereinafter provided, be the actual cost to him of the mixture sold with the addition of a sum at the rate applicable under the following Table:—

Mixtures (other than Horse Chaff Mixtures).

Where the sale is of 6 cwt. or more ...	1*s.* per cwt.
Where the sale is of not less than 3 cwt., and less than 6 cwt.	3*s.* ,, ,,
Where the sale is of not less than ½ cwt., and less than 3 cwt.	4*s.* ,, ,,
Where the sale is of less than ½ cwt. ...	½*d.* per lb.

Horse Chaff Mixtures.

Where the sale is of 1 ton or more ...	1*s.* per cwt.
Where the sale is of not less than 5 cwt. and less than 1 ton	2*s.* ,, ,,
Where the sale is of not less than ½ cwt. and less than 5 cwt.	3*s.* ,, ,,
Where the sale is of less than ½ cwt. ...	1*s.* per stone of 14 lbs.

Provided that on a sale by a factor or other dealer of a mixture of which he has not taken delivery into his own premises (hereinafter called a factor's sale) the sum to be added shall not exceed a sum at the rate of 10*s.* per ton.

Actual cost.

5. Subject to the provisions as to transport charges hereinafter contained:—

(*a*) The actual cost of a mixture to a factor or dealer (on a factor's sale) shall be taken to be the price paid or payable by the factor or dealer for the mixture, if less than the maker's maximum price, but otherwise the maker's maximum price.

(*b*) The actual cost of a mixture on a sale (other than a factor's sale) by a person other than the maker shall be taken to be whichever shall be the less, namely, (i) the price paid or payable by him for the mixture; or (ii) if bought direct from the maker, the maker's actual price or if not so bought, the maker's actual price with the addition of such sum, if any, not exceeding a sum at the rate of 10*s.* per ton as may have been lawfully added on a factor's sale.

Transport.

6. The maximum prices fixed by this Order are on the basis that all transport charges after sale by the maker are for the account of the ultimate buyer, and, accordingly, in ascertaining the actual cost of any mixture there may on the occasion of any sale be added to the maximum prices all transport charges after delivery ex factory; provided that the transport charges so added

shall be limited to any reasonable amounts actually paid or payable and any other reasonable amounts representing cost of transport not exceeding the customary charges.

Sacks.(a) 7. Sacks may be charged for at the usual price, but the amount charged shall be repaid on the return of the sacks in like good condition.

Invoices. 8. The amount charged or added in respect of transport and sacks shall be shown as separate items on the invoice.

Credit. 9. The maximum prices fixed by this Order are on the basis of nett cash for sales over the counter, and otherwise for cash within 14 days of the date of delivery. Interest may be charged in respect of monies then unpaid at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum.

Purchaser may rely on vendor's statement as to transport charges. 10. Where the maximum price at which any Horse Mixture or Poultry Mixture may be sold by any person depends upon the amount of any sum paid or charged by any former seller, such person shall be entitled to rely upon any written statement as to the amount of such sums that may have been given to him by the person from whom he bought the same unless he has reason to suspect the truth of such statement.

Records. 11. Every person making or dealing in any Horse Mixture or Poultry Mixture shall keep accurate records containing such particulars as are necessary to show whether or not he is complying with the provisions of this Order so far as they relate to him or his trade, and shall make such returns as may from time to time be required by or under the authority of the Food Controller. All such records and documents shall at all times be open to the inspection of any person authorised by the Food Controller.

False statements. 12. A person shall not make any false statement on any invoice or written statement given in connection with any sale or disposition of any Horse Mixture or Poultry Mixture.

Fictitious transactions. 13. A person shall not sell or buy or offer to sell or buy any Horse Mixture or Poultry Mixture at a price exceeding the maximum price applicable under this Order, or in connection with a sale or disposition or proposed sale or disposition of any Horse Mixture or Poultry Mixture, enter or offer to enter into any artificial or fictitious transaction or make or demand any unreasonable charge.

Penalty. 14. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title. 15. This Order may be cited as the Horse and Poultry Mixtures Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

17th November, 1917.

(a) Bags for Poultry Mixtures.—By General Licence of January 28, 1918 126), a special charge was authorised.

The Damaged Grain, Seeds and Pulse (Prices) Order, 1917.
Dated November 17, 1917.

1917. No. 1174.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Limits of order.

1. This Order shall apply only to Imported Feed Wheat, and to such cereals as have been or may be imported into the British Islands and are or may become damaged and to damaged seeds and damaged pulse, and to such of these cereals, seeds and pulse as may subsequently be mechanically treated.

Maximum prices.

2. (*a*) Subject as hereinafter provided, the maximum price on any sale of any of the articles mentioned in the following table shall be the price applicable thereto according to such table:—

Imported Feed Wheat	72*s.*	per	qr. of	480	lbs.
Damaged Imported Wheat ...					
Damaged Imported Rye ...	65*s.*	„	„	480	„
Damaged Imported Maize ...					
Damaged Imported and Damaged Home Grown Seeds and Pulse	65*s.*	„	„	480	„
Damaged Imported Barley ...	55*s.*	„	„	448	„
Damaged Imported Oats ...	41*s.*	„	„	336	„

(*b*) On a sale of any such article which may have been mechanically treated by kilndrying, clipping, splitting, kibbling, bruising, grinding or any other method, the maximum price shall be the price applicable according to the foregoing table together with the addition of a sum per quarter not exceeding the customary reasonable charge for such mechanical treatment.

(*c*) On a sale of a mixture containing any of such articles the maximum price for the mixture shall (save in so far as the Food Controller shall have prescribed a maximum price by any Order for the time being in force) be the maximum price of that one of the component parts which under this Order has the lowest maximum price.

Permissible addition on purchases from recognised dealers.

3. On the occasion of a purchase of any of the articles mentioned from any person who is a recognised dealer in such articles, and who is not in the case of a home grown article the producer thereof or in the case of an imported article the importer thereof, the maximum price of the article shall be ascertained by adding 2*s.* per quarter to the rate otherwise applicable; provided that where the total quantity of a particular kind of article bought by one buyer from one seller does not in any period of seven consecutive days, including the day of sale, exceed 7½ quarters, the maximum price in respect of each quarter so bought shall be

ascertained by adding 4*s*. per quarter to the rate otherwise applicable, and where such quantity does not in that period amount to ½ quarter, the maximum price in respect of each quarter shall be ascertained by adding a sum at the rate of 8*s*. per quarter to the rate otherwise applicable. Any amounts which by reason of a later sale in any such period have been overpaid or overcharged on an earlier sale in such period shall be allowed as a deduction on the later sale.

Terms of trading.

4.—(*a*) The maximum prices applicable under this Order are fixed on the basis of the following terms and conditions being applicable to the transaction:—

(i) *Imported Articles.*—Sales by importers to be ex quay, store or granary and articles shipped in bags to be sold gross weight including bags, no charge being made for bags. Other terms of sale (except as hereinafter specifically provided) to be in accordance with the usual custom of the trade. All storage, transport and other charges incurred on the articles after sale by the importer to be for account of the ultimate buyer.

(ii) *Home Grown Articles.*—Delivery by Producers to be free on rail or barge or to mill or store in accordance with the usual custom of the district. Freight, haulage, porterage or cartage from the point where delivery has been made or is to be made by the producer to be for the account of the ultimate buyer.

All sack hire up to and including the time of delivery to rail, barge, mill or store by producer to be for the producer's account and all charges for sacks subsequent thereto to be for the account of the ultimate buyer.

(iii) *All Articles.* — On sales by importers of imported articles, payments to be nett cash against Bill of Lading, Warrant or approved Delivery Order. On all other sales, payment to be nett cash within seven days of completion of delivery and monies then unpaid thereafter to carry interest not exceeding the rate of 5 per cent. per annum or bank rate whichever shall be the higher.

(*b*) Where the article is sold on terms or conditions other than the terms and conditions stated in the foregoing part of this clause, a corresponding adjustment shall be made in the maximum price, and for this purpose the cost of delivery of home grown articles for which the producer is liable under the above terms shall be reckoned at the rate of 6*d*. per ton per mile.

Invoice.

5. The amount added to the maximum price in respect of charges permitted under Clause 4 of this Order shall be accurately shown as separate items on the invoice relating to the sale and shall not in any case exceed reasonable expenses actually paid or incurred.

Statement by vendors.

6. Where the maximum price at which an article to which this Order applies may be sold by any person depends upon the amount of any sums paid or charged for transport or storage or any other matter by any former seller such person shall be entitled to rely upon any written statement as to the amount of such sums which may have been given to him by the person from whom he bought the article in question unless he has reason to suspect the truth of such statement.

Offers and conditions.

7. No person shall sell or buy, or offer to sell or buy any article to which this Order refers at a price exceeding the maximum price applicable under this Order, or in connection with a sale or disposition of any such article, enter or offer to enter into a fictitious or artificial transaction, or make or demand any unreasonable charge.

Records.

8. Any person dealing in any article to which this Order applies shall keep accurate records containing such particulars as are necessary to show whether or not he is complying with the provisions of this Order so far as they relate to him or to his trade, and shall make such returns as shall from time to time be required by or under the authority of the Food Controller. All such records and documents shall at all times be open to the inspection of any person authorised by the Food Controller.

Definition of quarter.

9. In the case of barley "quarter" shall mean 448 lbs. weight, and in the case of oats shall mean 336 lbs. weight, and in the case of all other articles shall mean 480 lbs. weight.

Interpretation.

10. In this Order the following expressions shall have the following meanings:—

"Seeds" shall mean Dari-seed, Millet-seed, and other Seeds (excepting seeds commonly known as Oil seeds) which are suitable for and ordinarily used for the purpose of feeding Poultry or other animals.

"Damaged Oats" shall mean Oats so damaged as to be unsuitable for feeding purposes without being re-conditioned by kiln drying or other mechanical treatment.

"Damaged" shall mean, in relation to all articles to which this Order applies (other than Oats), such articles as are in the ordinary course of trade classed as damaged.

"Feed Wheat" shall mean Wheat officially graded as Feed Wheat before importation into the British Islands.

"Importer" shall mean the person sighting the shipper's draft, but this shall not be construed so as to limit the general interpretation of that expression.

"Recognised Dealer" shall mean a person who in the ordinary way of his business deals in Grain for the purpose of his livelihood.

Penalty.

11. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and commencement.

12. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Damaged Grain, Seeds and Pulse (Prices) Order, 1917.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 17th December, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

17th November, 1917.

THE DREDGE CORN ORDER, 1917. DATED NOVEMBER 17, 1917.

1917. No. 1182.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Use of dredge corn, and flour obtained therefrom.

1. No person shall, on or after the 21st November, 1917, use any Dredge Corn, other than damaged Dredge Corn, except in the process of manufacturing flour, or use any flour obtained from any such Dredge Corn except for the purpose of human food.

Maximum prices for dredge corn.

2. No person shall, on or after the 17th December, 1917, sell or buy or offer to sell or buy any Dredge Corn at a price exceeding the maximum price applicable according to the following provisions:—

(*a*) The maximum price as respects damaged Dredge Corn shall, where the Corn does not consist partly of Oats, be the maximum price applicable under the Grain (Prices) Order, 1917, on the occasion of a like sale of damaged Barley, and where the Corn does consist partly of Oats, the maximum price applicable under such Order on the occasion of a like sale of Oats improperly cleaned.

(*b*) The maximum price as respects Dredge Corn (other than damaged Dredge Corn) shall, where the Corn does not consist partly of Oats, be the maximum price applicable under the said Order on the occasion of a like sale of Barley, and where the Corn does consist partly of Oats, the maximum price applicable on the occasion of a like sale of Oats.

Fictitious transactions.

3. No person shall, in connection with the sale or disposal or proposed sale or disposal of any Dredge Corn, enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or artificial transaction, or make or demand any unreasonable charge.

Penalty.

4. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

5. For the purposes of this Order, "Dredge Corn" shall mean a mixture of cereals, whether or not grown together, containing more than one cereal as a main constituent. Interpretation.

"Damaged Dredge Corn" shall mean Dredge Corn which has been so damaged that the flour or meal which could be milled therefrom would not be fit for use in human food.

6. This Order may be cited as the Dredge Corn Order, 1917. Title.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

17th November, 1917.

DIRECTIONS, DATED NOVEMBER 27, 1917, RELATING TO IMPORTED FLOUR UNDER THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR AND BREAD ORDER (No. 2), 1917.

1917. No. 1219.

Pursuant to Clause 4 of the Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 2), 1917,(a) the Food Controller hereby directs that the following conditions shall be observed with respect to the sale and use of imported flour:—

1. Imported flour may not be sold by retail or used for any purpose except when mixed with flour milled and mixed in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Orders and directions of the Food Controller relating to milling and mixing of wheaten flour.

2. The proportion of imported flour in the mixture shall not exceed 25 per cent. except

(*a*) when sold by retail in Scotland or

(*b*) when used in Scotland for some purpose other than the manufacture of biscuits intended for wholesale sale, in which cases the proportion shall not exceed 50 per cent.

These conditions shall come into force on the 29th November, 1917, in substitution for the conditions hitherto applicable.

Rhondda,
Food Controller.

27th November, 1917.

(a) MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR AND BREAD ORDER (No. 2).—That Order is printed p. 68.

The Bread (Use of Potatoes) Order, No. 2, 1917. Dated December 8, 1917.(a)

1917. No. 1246.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Use of potatoes supplied by the Food Controller or a Food Committee.

1. Where any potatoes are sold or supplied by or through the agency of the Food Controller or a Food Committee to a person for use in the making of bread, such potatoes shall be used only in the making of bread by the person or persons for whose use and at the bakery in respect of which they are so sold or supplied.

Returns and Records.

2. Every person to whom any potatoes are so sold or supplied shall keep or cause to be kept accurate records showing the quantity of potatoes so sold or supplied, the quantity used by him in the making of bread and the dates of such sale supply and use and such other records relating to his trade or business as may from time to time be prescribed by the Food Controller. All such records shall, on demand, be produced to and be open to the inspection of any person authorised by the Food Controller or a Food Committee.

False statements.

3 A person shall not make or knowingly connive at the making of any false or misleading statement in any application made or other document used for the purposes of this Order.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order:—

"Food Committee" shall mean as regards Great Britain a Food Control Committee constituted in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917,(b) and as regards Ireland the Food Control Committee appointed for Ireland by the Food Controller.(c)

Infringements.

5. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

6. This Order may be cited as the Bread (Use of Potatoes) Order, No. 2, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

8th December, 1917.

(a) Bread (Use of Potatoes) Orders.—The Bread (Use of Potatoes) Order, 1917, of October 5, 1917 (printed p. 60 of the January, 1918, Edition of this Volume) the first Order on this subject, was revoked by the Bread (Use of Potatoes) Order, 1918, printed p. 144.

(b) Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III. of this Manual.

(c) Food Control Committee for Ireland.—*See* the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Constitution) Order, 1917, printed in Part III. of this Manual.

THE CATTLE FEEDING STUFFS (COMMITTEES) ORDER, 1917. DATED DECEMEBR 21, 1917.

1917. No. 1316.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Food Controller hereby orders as follows: —

PART I.—PORT FEEDING STUFFS COMMITTEES.

1. There shall be constituted a Port Feeding Stuffs Committee for each of the five divisions mentioned in the First Schedule to this Order and bearing the name stated in such Schedule.

2. Each Port Committee shall except in such cases as the Food Controller may otherwise determine consist of either four or eight Trade Members, as the Food Controller shall from time to time decide, representing equally the interests of importers of cattle feeding stuffs, seed crushers, flour millers and distributing dealers in cattle feeding stuffs and of such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by the Food Controller as additional members.

3.—(*a*) If any vacancy shall occur on a Port Committee by death, resignation or otherwise, the Committee shall at their next meeting, subject to the approval of the Food Controller, fill the vacancy by appointing another member representing the interest which was represented by the member whose membership shall have ceased.

(*b*) The provisions of this Clause shall not apply to a person appointed by the Food Controller to be an additional member of a Port Committee.

4. A Port Committee, may, subject to the provisions of this Order and to any directions which may from time to time be given by the Food Controller, meet together for the dispatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate their proceedings and the rights of voting at their meetings as they may think fit. The quorum necessary for the transaction of business may be fixed by the Committee and unless so fixed shall be three.

5. A Port Committee may appoint as Secretary a person approved by the Food Controller, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Committee and whose remuneration shall be such as may be determined by the Committee with the approval of the Food Controller. The Committee may also, subject to the approval of the Food Controller, provide such offices and appoint such clerks and servants as may from time to time be requisite to carry out the duties entrusted to them.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL FEEDING STUFFS COMMITTEES.

6. There shall be constituted a Provincial Feeding Stuffs Committee for each of the areas described in the second column of the Second Schedule to this Order, and bearing the name stated in the first column of such Schedule

7.—(*a*) Each Provincial Committee shall, except in such cases as the Food Controller may otherwise determine, consist of six distributing dealer members, four farmer members, and an *ex officio* member, and of such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by the Food Controller as additional members.

(*b*) The *ex officio* member shall be either the Live Stock Commissioner within whose area the Provincial Committee is situate or a person nominated by him with the approval of the Food Controller.

8.—(*a*) If any vacancy shall occur on a Provincial Committee by death, resignation, or otherwise among the distributing dealer members of the Committee, the continuing distributing dealer members of the Committee shall at the next meeting of the Committee, subject to the approval of the Food Controller, fill the vacancy by appointing another distributing dealer to be a member of the Committee.

(*b*) If any vacancy shall occur on a Provincial Committee by death, resignation or otherwise among the farmer members of the Committee, the vacancy shall be filled by another farmer farming in the area of the Committee, appointed by the Food Controller, on the nomination of the Director-General of Food Production in the case of England and Wales, and of the Area Live Stock Advisory Committee in the case of Scotland.

9. A Provincial Committee shall hold meetings at least twice in every month, and at such other times as occasion may require, and all meetings of the Committee shall be held at their office, or such other places as they may from time to time determine, and subject as aforesaid at such dates and at such times as they may think fit.

10.—(*a*) Subject to any directions given by the Food Controller in the case of any Provincial Committee, the Committee shall at their first meeting elect one of their members to be Chairman until the first meeting of the Committee in November, 1918.

(*b*) At the first meeting of the Committee in November, 1918, and in every subsequent November, the Committee shall elect a Chairman for the ensuing 12 months.

(*c*) Any casual vacancy occurring in the office of Chairman shall be filled at the next meeting of the Committee, and the person elected to fill the vacancy shall hold office until the time when the person whose office he has filled would have gone out of office.

11. If at any meeting of a Provincial Committee the Chairman is absent, the members present shall choose one of their number to act as Chairman at that meeting.

12. The quorum necessary for the transaction of business by a Provincial Committee shall be such number, not being less than three, as may be fixed by the Committee.

13. Every question at a meeting of a Provincial Committee shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting on that question, and in the case of an equality of votes, the Chairman or acting Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

14. A Provincial Committee may, subject to the provisions of this Order and to any directions which may from time to time be given by the Food Controller, meet together for the dispatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their proceedings as they may think fit.

15.—(*a*) A Provincial Committee may appoint as Secretary a person approved by the Food Controller, who shall be a local auctioneer, or a local solicitor having agricultural connections or a like firm of auctioneers or solicitors or such other person as the Food Controller may approve, but no distributing dealer shall be eligible for the office of Secretary, except with the unanimous approval of the Committee. The Secretary shall hold office during the pleasure of the Committee, and his remuneration shall be such as may be determined by the Committee with the approval of the Food Controller.

(*b*) The Committee may, subject to the approval of the Food Controller, provide such offices and appoint such clerks and servants as may from time to time be requisite for carrying out the duties entrusted to them.

Part III.—General.

16. Except as otherwise specifically provided by this Order every member of a Committee shall be appointed by the Food Controller.

17. Any member of a Committee may resign therefrom by sending to the Secretary of the Committee notice in writing of his desire so to do, and the Secretary shall forthwith notify the Food Controller of any resignation received by him.

18. (*a*) The Food Controller may at any time revoke the appointment of any member of a Committee, and thereupon such member shall cease to be a member of the Committee.(**a**)

(*b*) The Food Controller may also at any time revoke the appointment of any officer, clerk or servant of a Committee, and thereupon such officer, clerk or servant shall cease to be employed by the Committee.

19. The proceedings of a Committee shall not be invalidated by any vacancy in their number or by any defect in the appointment of any member of the Committee, or by reason of any member of the Committee not being properly qualified. If any question arises as to the qualification of any person for membership of a Committee in any capacity such question shall be determined by the Food Controller.

(**a**) Disqualification for Membership.—The Committees (Disqualification for Membership) Order, 1918, printed in Part III. of this Manual, provides that a person who has been summarily convicted of contravening an Order of the Food Controller shall be disqualified for appointment as a member of a Port Feeding Stuffs Committee, or a Provincial Feeding Stuffs Committee, and, if already a member, shall cease so to be.

20. Minutes of the proceedings of every meeting of a Committee shall be kept in a proper minute book, and shall be signed by the Chairman of the next ensuing meeting, and when so signed shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the proceedings at that meeting. Copies of all minutes shall, immediately after the meeting to which they relate, be forwarded to the Food Controller, and also, in the case of the Port Feeding Stuffs Committee for Scotland, to the Chief Live Stock Commissioner for Scotland.

21. The powers and duties of a Committee shall be such as may from time to time be assigned to them by the Food Controller, and the Committee shall in the exercise of those powers and the performance of those duties comply with such directions as may from time to time be given by the Food Controller.

22. A Committee shall furnish such reports, returns, and information as may from time to time be required by the Food Controller.

23. Every Committee shall cause to be kept full and true accounts of all moneys received and paid by them. The accounts shall be open to inspection by any person authorized in that behalf by the Food Controller, and shall be audited as he may direct.

24. All expenses incurred by a Committee shall be defrayed in such manner as the Food Controller may from time to time determine, and the Food Controller may if he thinks fit prescribe different methods for defraying the expenses of Port Committees and Provincial Committees or of any different classes of such expenses.

25. If any difficulties arise with respect to the constitution of any Committee or otherwise in relation to the foregoing provisions of this Order, the Food Controller may do anything which appears to him necessary or desirable for the establishment of such Committee or otherwise for ensuring the full operation of this Order or of any subsequent Order relating to the constitution powers and duties of a Committee.

26. The Food Controller may at any time if he thinks fit discharge any Committee constituted by virtue of this Order and appoint another Committee or body of persons or person to exercise and perform all or any of the powers and duties which may have been entrusted to the Committee so discharged.

27. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Committees) Order, 1917.

(*b*) This Order shall not apply to Ireland.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary of the Ministry of Food.

21st December, 1917.

First Schedule.

PORT FEEDING STUFFS COMMITTEE.

London Port Feeding Stuffs Committee.

Division of Committee.

London.
Surrey.
Sussex.
Kent.
Essex.
Suffolk.
Cambridgeshire.
Huntingdonshire.
Bedfordshire.
Middlesex.
Hertfordshire.
Buckinghamshire.
Berkshire.
Oxfordshire.
Wiltshire.
Hampshire.
Isle of Wight.

Bristol Channel and West of England Port Feeding Stuffs Committee.

Division of Committee.

Worcestershire.
Warwickshire.
Herefordshire.
Gloucestershire.
Somerset.
Dorsetshire.
Devonshire.
Cornwall.
Monmouthshire.
Glamorgan.
Carmarthenshire.
Pembrokeshire.
Cardiganshire.
Radnorshire.
Brecknockshire.

Liverpool Port Feeding Stuffs Committee.

Division of Committee.

Cumberland.
Westmorland.
Lancashire.
Cheshire.
Derbyshire.
Nottinghamshire.
Staffordshire.
Flintshire.
Denbighshire.
Carnarvonshire.
Anglesey.
Merionethshire.
Montgomeryshire.
Shropshire.

Hull Port Feeding Stuffs Committee.

Division of Committee.

Northumberland.
Durham.
Yorkshire.
Lincolnshire.
Norfolk.
Leicestershire.
Rutland.
Northamptonshire.

Port Feeding Stuffs Committee for Scotland.

Division of Committee.

Scotland.

Second Schedule.

PROVINCIAL FEEDING STUFFS COMMITTEES.

PART I.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

Name of Committee.	Area of Committee.
Newcastle	Northumberland and Durham.
Carlisle	Cumberland and Westmorland.
York	East and North Ridings of Yorkshire.
Leeds	West Riding of Yorkshire.
Lancashire	Lancashire.
Cheshire	Cheshire.
North Wales ...	Flintshire, Denbighshire, Carnarvonshire, Anglesey, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire.
South Wales ...	Monmouthshire, Glamorgan, Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire, Radnorshire, Brecknockshire.
Birmingham ...	Warwickshire, Worcestershire and Herefordshire.
Shrewsbury	Staffordshire and Shropshire.
Derby	Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.
Market Harborough	Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire.
Peterborough ...	Soke of Peterborough, Holland and Kesteven Divisions of Lincolnshire.
Lincoln	Lindsey Division of Lincolnshire.
Norfolk	Norfolk.
Cambridge	Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.
Bedford	Bedfordshire.
Ipswich	Suffolk.
Chelmsford	Essex.
London (N.) ...	Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Buckinghamshire and London north of the Thames.
Reading	Oxfordshire and Berkshire.
Southampton ...	Wiltshire, Hampshire and Isle of Wight.
Gloucester	Gloucestershire.
Yeovil	Somerset and Dorsetshire.
Devon	Devonshire.
Cornwall	Cornwall.
London (S.) ...	Surrey, Sussex and the Metropolitan Boroughs of Wandsworth, Battersea, Lambeth and Southwark.
London (S.E.) ...	Kent and the Metropolitan Boroughs of Bermondsey, Deptford, Camberwell, Lewisham, Greenwich and Woolwich.

PART II.—SCOTLAND.

Name and Headquarters of Committee.	Area of Committee : The Counties or Islands of
South-Western—Dumfries	Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigtown.
South-Eastern—Edinburgh	Linlithgow, Midlothian, East Lothian, Peebles, Roxburgh, Berwick, Selkirk.
Western—Glasgow	Lanark, Renfrew, Dumbarton, Argyle, Bute.
North-Eastern—Aberdeen	Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Orkneys, Shetlands.
Central—Perth	Perth, Fife, Forfar, Clackmannan, Kinross, Stirling.
Northern—Inverness	Sutherland, Caithness, Ross, Inverness, Nairn.
Ayrshire—Ayr	Ayr.

THE CATTLE FEEDING STUFFS (PRIORITY SUPPLY) ORDER, 1918.
DATED JANUARY 4, 1918.

1918. No. 7.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned :—

Priority Certificates.

1. The Food Controller or any person authorised by him may grant to any owner of dairy cattle in milk or such other cattle as the Food Controller may from time to time determine a priority certificate entitling such owner to a priority supply of cattle feeding stuffs of such quantities and such varieties and during such periods as may be stated in the certificate. The Food Controller may revoke any certificate so granted.

Priority Supplies.

2. A person shall in the disposition of any cattle feeding stuff give preference to a person seeking to obtain the same under a priority certificate issued under this Order, and shall not dispose of any cattle feeding stuff, until all orders for the like cattle feeding stuff properly demanded under any priority certificate have been fulfilled by him.

Endorsement of Certificate.

3. On the occasion of a sale of any cattle feeding stuffs under a priority certificate, the seller shall correctly enter or endorse on the certificate in a durable form the quantity and variety of feeding stuffs sold and the date of sale.

Application for Certificate.

4. Every application for a priority certificate shall be made in such manner or on such form as may be prescribed by or under the authority of the Food Controller.

False Statements, &c.

5. A person shall not :—

(*a*) make or connive at the making of any false statement with a view to obtaining a priority certificate for himself or any other person; or

(*b*) make or connive at the making of any false entry or endorsement on a priority certificate; or

(*c*) fail or neglect, or connive at any failure or neglect, to make any entry or endorsement on or to complete any priority certificate in manner directed thereon or required by this Order; or

(*d*) assign or attempt to assign any priority certificate or any cattle feeding stuff obtained thereunder; or

(*e*) falsely represent himself to be a person to whom any such certificate applies or has been issued.

Duty of Owner of Certificate.

6. No person having obtained cattle feeding stuff under a priority certificate shall use any part of such feeding stuff for any purpose other than feeding the dairy or other cattle in respect of which the certificate was granted.

Interpretation.

7. For the purpose of this Order:—

"Cattle Feeding Stuffs" includes cattle feeding cake and cattle feeding meal of every variety, millers' offals, barley offals, oat offals, malt culms, kiln dust, brewers' grains, distillers' grains, and maize by-products, but does not include any of such products which are suitable for human food.

Penalties.

8. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and Extent.

9. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Priority Supply) Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall not apply to Ireland.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary of the Ministry of Food.

4th January, 1918.

GENERAL LICENCE, DATED JANUARY 9, 1918, UNDER THE FLOUR AND BREAD (PRICES) ORDER, 1917.(a)

1918. No. 20.

The Food Controller hereby authorises all persons selling flour by retail in cotton bags to make the following extra charges for the bag:—

Where the cotton bag holds not less than a half-quartern of Flour (1¾ lbs.) and less than 28 lbs. a charge per bag at a rate not exceeding one farthing for every complete half-quartern of flour contained therein;

Where the cotton bag holds 28 lbs. and less than 56 lbs., a charge not exceeding 4*d.* per bag.

The extra charge shall not, unless otherwise agreed, be repayable on the return of the bag.

(a) FLOUR AND BREAD (PRICES) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 90.

The Licence dated the 12th October, 1917,(a) relating to the charge for cotton bags, is hereby revoked.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
9th January, 1918. Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

THE DEER (RESTRICTION OF FEEDING) ORDER, 1918. DATED JANUARY 14, 1918.

1918. No. 22.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned :—

1. No person shall after the 21st January, 1918, feed any deer or permit any deer to be fed with any cereals or other provided food except with acorns, chestnuts or salt or with hay grown within the deer forest, park or other area in which the deer are preserved. General prohibition against feeding of deer.

2. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Penalty.

3. This Order may be cited as the Deer (Restriction of Feeding) Order, 1918. Title.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

14th January, 1918.

GENERAL LICENCE, DATED JANUARY 14, 1918, UNDER THE HORSE AND POULTRY MIXTURES ORDER, 1917.(b)

1918. No. 190.

Pursuant to the above Order the Food Controller hereby authorises the use of molassed foods, cocoa shells and apple residues in the making of a Horse Mixture, and of dried meat unfit for human food in the making of a Poultry Mixture, and the sale and purchase of such mixtures in accordance with the provisions of the above Order.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

14th January, 1918.

(a) GENERAL LICENCE OF OCTOBER 12, 1917.—That Licence was printed as St. R. & O., 1917, No. 1048.

(b) HORSE AND POULTRY MIXTURES ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 97.

The Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Requisition) Order, 1918. Dated January 21, 1918.

1918. No. 58.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Existing Stocks.

1. (*a*) In pursuance of Regulation 2B(**a**) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Food Controller gives notice that he hereby takes possession of all cattle feeding stuffs which are in the United Kingdom on the 22nd January, 1918, and are not already in his possession under or by reason of any previous Order.

(*b*) This clause shall not apply to cattle feeding stuffs in the hands of a person who at the close of business on the 21st January, 1918, does not hold more than 50 tons of cattle feeding stuffs, or in the hands of a person intending to use the same solely for the feeding of cattle or other animals owned by him.

Future Imports.

2. (*a*) In pursuance of Regulation 2F(**a**) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Food Controller requires all persons owning or having power to sell or dispose of any cattle feeding stuffs which may arrive in the United Kingdom after the 21st January, 1918, to place the same at the disposal of the Food Controller and deliver the same to him or to his Order.

(*b*) Any arbitrator to act for the purposes of this clause shall be appointed by the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

Manufactured Compound Cakes.

3. (*a*) In pursuance of Regulation 7(**a**) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Food Controller hereby orders that the occupier of every factory or workshop in which any cattle feeding stuffs are manufactured, produced or adapted for sale, shall place at the disposal of the Food Controller the whole of the cattle feeding stuffs which shall be made, produced or adapted for sale by him after the 21st January, 1918, and shall deliver the same to the Food Controller or to his Order.

(*b*) This clause shall not apply to any Oil Cakes or Meals to which the Oils, Oil Cakes and Meals (Requisition) Order, 1917,(**b**) applies.

Returns.

4. (*a*) Every person holding any cattle feeding stuffs to which clause 1 of this order applies, shall on or before the 31st January, 1918, furnish to the Secretary, Ministry of Food, Palace Chambers, London, S.W.1, a return showing:—

(i) The amounts and varieties of the cattle feeding stuffs held by or in transit to him at the close of business on the 21st January, 1918, and

(ii) The quantity sold and unsold in each case.

(**a**) Defence of the Realm Regulations 2B, 2F and 7.—These Regulations are printed pp. 5, 8, 13 of this Manual in the form which as conferring powers on the Food Controller they assume.

(**b**) Oils, Oil Cakes and Meals (Requisition) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed in Group 12 ("Oils and Fats"), p. 392.

(*b*) Every person to whom clause 2 of this order applies, shall on or before the 31st January, 1918, furnish to the Secretary, Ministry of Food, Palace Chambers, London, S.W.1, a return showing:—

(i) The amounts and varieties of the cattle feeding stuffs afloat and shipped to the United Kingdom to him or to his order on the 21st January, 1918.

(ii) The amounts and varieties of cattle feeding stuffs purchased for shipment to him or to his order, and not shipped on the 21st January, 1918, and

(iii) The quantity sold and unsold in each case.

Interpretation.

5. For the purposes of this Order:

"Cattle Feeding Stuffs" includes cattle feeding cake and cattle feeding meal of every variety, millers' offals, barley offals, oat offals, malt culms, kiln dust, brewers' grains, and distillers' grains, but does not include any of such products which are suitable for human food.

Exception.

6. This Order shall not apply to a flour miller in relation to millers' offals produced or to be produced at his mill, if such mill is a mill to which the Flour Mills Order, 1917, or the Flour Mills Order, No. 2, 1917,(**a**) applies.

Penalties.

7. Infringements of this Order are offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

8. This Order may be cited as the Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Requisition) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

21st January, 1918.

THE PUBLIC MEALS ORDER, 1918. DATED JANUARY 21, 1918.

[This Order, printed in Group **14** ("Public Meals,") (p. 441), restricts as from February 3rd, 1918, the bread and flour to be consumed at meals in public eating places. For restrictions previously in force see the now revoked Public Meals Order, 1917, printed pp. 158-161 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."]

(**a**) FLOUR MILLS ORDERS.—Those Orders are printed, pp. 79, 85.

The Oats (Scotland and Ireland Restriction) Order, 1918. Dated January 28, 1918.

1918. No. 92.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Prohibition on shipment of Oats.

1. On and after the 1st February, 1918, no person other than a person licenced under this Order shall move, consign or ship any oats:

(*a*) from Scotland to any destination outside Scotland; or

(*b*) from Ireland to any destination outside Ireland;

and no person shall buy or agree to buy or take delivery of any oats to be moved, consigned or shipped from Scotland to any destination outside Scotland or from Ireland to any destination outside Ireland, except from a person so licenced.

Licences.

2. Any licences granted under this Order will be granted in duplicate and may be granted

(*a*) by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland as respects oats consigned from Scotland to Ireland;

(*b*) by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries as respects oats consigned from Scotland to any other destination; and

(*c*) by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland as respects oats consigned from Ireland to any destination outside Ireland.

Carriers.

3. Where any oats are delivered to a railway company, shipping company or other carrier for carriage from Scotland to any destination outside Scotland or from Ireland to any destination outside Ireland, such carrier shall before forwarding the oats require the duplicate of the necessary licence to be lodged with him and shall retain such duplicate and otherwise deal therewith as may be directed by the Department by whom the same was issued.

Exception.

4. This Order shall not apply to oats consigned or shipped to the Order of any Government Department.

Interpretation.

5. In this Order the expression "Oats" shall include all oats whether mechanically treated or not, except Oatmeal, Oatflour, Rolled Oats and Flaked Oats.

Penalty.

6. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

7. This Order may be cited as the Oats (Scotland and Ireland Restriction) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

28th January, 1918.

The Rice (Retail Prices) Order, 1918. Dated January 28, 1918.

1918. No. 101.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Maximum prices.

1. (*a*) No rice, ground rice, rice flour, flaked rice or any similar rice product may be sold by retail at a price exceeding the rate of 4*d*. per lb.

Provided that a person may sell any rice of the varieties mentioned in the Schedule at a rate not exceeding 6*d*. per lb. if at the time of such sale there is exhibited in a conspicuous position in the place of sale a notice to the effect that rice is on sale at a rate not exceeding 4*d*. per lb. and if at the like time he is able and willing to sell to any customer to the extent of his reasonable requirements rice at a rate in accordance with such notice.

(*b*) No additional charge shall be made for bags or other packages or for giving credit or making delivery.

Offers and fictitious transaction.

2. A person shall not sell or offer or expose for sale or buy or agree to buy any article to which this Order applies at prices exceeding the prices fixed by this Order or in connection with the sale or disposition of any such article enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or artificial transaction or make or demand any unreasonable charge.

Contracts.

3. Where the Food Controller is of opinion that the price payable under a contract subsisting on the 1st February, 1918, for the sale of any article to which this Order applies is such that the article cannot be sold by retail at the prices permitted by this Order he may, if he thinks fit, cancel such contract or may modify the terms thereof in such manner as may appear to him to be just.

Penalty.

4. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and comments of Order.

5. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Rice (Retail Prices) Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 4th February, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

28th January, 1918.

The Schedule.

Re Milled Java.
Re Milled White Bengal (Patna).
Re Milled Siam.
Garden Siam.
Spanish.
Carolina and other North American Rices.
Japan.

THE CATTLE FEEDING STUFFS (LICENSING) ORDER, 1918. DATED JANUARY 29, 1918.

1918. No. 102.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Importers and makers to be licensed.

1. A person shall not sell by wholesale cattle feeding stuffs imported or made or produced by him:—

(*a*) After the 9th February, 1918, unless he has applied for a license authorising him to sell cattle feeding stuffs by wholesale as a first hand seller; or

(*b*) After the 23rd February, 1918, unless he is the holder of a license, for the time being in force, granted by or under the authority of the Food Controller, authorising him to sell cattle feeding stuffs by wholesale as a first hand seller.

Wholesale dealers to be licensed.

2. A person shall not sell by wholesale cattle feeding stuffs not imported or made or produced by him:—

(*a*) After the 9th February, 1918, unless he has applied for a license authorising him to sell cattle feeding stuffs by wholesale as a wholesale dealer; or

(*b*) After the 23rd February, 1918, unless he is the holder of a license, for the time being in force, granted by or under the authority of the Food Controller, authorising him to sell cattle feeding stuffs by wholesale as a wholesale dealer.

Distributing dealers to be licensed.

3. A person shall not sell cattle feeding stuffs as a distributing dealer for consumption or delivery within the area of any Provincial Committee as set out in the Second Schedule to this Order:—

(*a*) After the 9th February, 1918, unless he has applied for a license authorising him to sell cattle feeding stuffs as a distributing dealer in that area; or

(*b*) After the 23rd February, 1918, unless he is the holder of a license for the time being in force, granted by or under the authority of the Food Controller, authorising him to sell cattle feeding stuffs as a distributing dealer in that area.

Application for licenses.

4. (*a*) Applications for a license under this Order as a first hand seller may be made by an importer or maker, and applications for a license under this Order as a wholesale dealer may be made by any person desiring to be licensed as a wholesale dealer. All such applications shall, except in the case of Flour Millers, be made to the Port Committee within whose division, as set out in the First Schedule to this Order, the applicant's principal or only trade premises are situate, or to such other person as the Food Controller may prescribe, and shall in the case of Flour Millers be made in such manner as the Food Controller may direct.

(*b*) Applications for a license under this Order as a distributing dealer may be made by any person desiring to be licensed as a distributing dealer. All such applications shall, except in the case of Flour Millers, be made to the Provincial Committee within whose area the applicant desires to sell cattle feeding stuffs for consumption or delivery, or to such other person as the Food Controller may prescribe, and shall in the case of Flour Millers be made in such manner as the Food Controller may direct.

Where any person, other than a Flour Miller, desires to sell cattle feeding stuffs as a distributing dealer for consumption or delivery within the area of more than one Provincial Committee, a separate application for a license shall be made in respect of each such area.

(*c*) A person who desires to deal in cattle feeding stuffs in more than one capacity may make application for a license in each of such capacities.

Form of application.

5. Every application for a license shall be made on a form prescribed by the Food Controller, and every applicant shall furnish upon such form a true statement of the particulars required for completing the form. Such statement shall be signed by the applicant or his duly authorised agent.

Issue of licenses.

6. (*a*) A Port Committee shall, unless otherwise directed by the Food Controller, on receipt of an application for a first-hand seller's license or a wholesale dealer's license made in accordance with this Order from a person, who or whose predecessor in business was on the 1st January, 1917, and who at the date of the application, is carrying on a regular business in cattle feeding stuffs of such a kind as would, had this Order been then in force, have required him to hold a license to sell by wholesale as a first-hand seller, or as a wholesale dealer, issue to such person a license as a first-hand seller or as a wholesale dealer, as the case may be, and shall also issue a first-hand seller's license or a wholesale dealer's license to such other persons as the Food Controller may from time to time direct.

(*b*) A Provincial Committee shall, unless otherwise directed by the Food Controller, on receipt of an application for a distributing dealer's license made in accordance with this Order from a person, who or whose predecessor in business was on the 1st January, 1917, and who at the date of the application is carrying on a regular business in cattle feeding stuffs for consumption or delivery within the area of the Committee, of such a kind as would, had this Order been then in force, have required

him to hold a license to sell as a distributing dealer, issue to such person a license to sell cattle feeding stuffs as a distributing dealer in the area of the Committee, and shall also issue a distributing dealer's license to such other persons as the Food Controller may from time to time direct.

(*c*) Where any applicant is refused any license, such refusal and the grounds therefor shall forthwith be reported to the Food Controller.

Revocation of licenses.

7. Any license issued under this Order may be made subject to such conditions as the Food Controller may determine, and may at any time be revoked by the Food Controller or with the sanction of the Food Controller by the Committee who granted the same.

Duties of licensee.

8. The holder of a license shall keep or cause to be kept at some convenient place accurate records relating to his trade or business in cattle feeding stuffs showing the descriptions and quantities sold, the prices paid or payable, the transport charges (if any) and such other information as the Food Controller may from time to time specify, together with all relevant forms, documents, invoices, and accounts, and shall comply with any directions given by or under the authority of the Food Controller as to the form and contents of such records. The holder shall also observe such directions as to his trade or business in cattle feeding stuffs as may be given to him from time to time by or under the authority of the Food Controller, and shall make such returns and furnish such particulars as to such trade or business as may from time to time be required by the Food Controller, and shall permit any person authorised by the Food Controller to inspect all relevant books, documents and accounts relating thereto.

Production of licenses.

9. Any license granted under this Order shall be produced by the holder on demand of any person authorised by the Food Controller or the Committee by whom the license was issued.

Transfer of business.

10. In the event of the transfer of any business in connection with which a license is held by any licensee, or in the event of the death of a licensee, it shall be lawful for the transferee or other person claiming under the licensee, on making application for a license of the same description as the license held by such licensee, to sell cattle feeding stuffs, from the date of such application until receipt of intimation from the Committee to whom the application is made or from the Food Controller whether or not the license applied for will be granted, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as the licensee was entitled to sell the same by virtue of the license held by him.

Committees to act under direction of Food Controller.

11. Every Port Committee and every Provincial Committee shall in the exercise of the powers and performance of the duties conferred or imposed upon them by this Order comply with such directions as may from time to time be given to them by the Food Controller.

False statements.

12. A person shall not:—

(*a*) Knowingly make or connive at the making of any false statement in any application or return made in connection with or for any of the purposes of this Order; or

(*b*) Forge or alter any license or other document issued under or for any of the purposes of this Order; or

(*c*) Personate or falsely represent himself to be a person to whom a license has been issued or applies.

Definitions

13. In this Order, and in any license granted under this Order,

"Cattle Feeding Stuffs" means cattle feeding cake and cattle feeding meal of every variety, millers' offals, barley offals, oat offals, malt culms, kiln dust, brewers' grains, and distillers' grains, but does not include any of such feeding stuffs as are suitable for and sold as human food.

"Maker" means and includes any seed crusher, compound cake maker, miller, brewer, distiller, or other person manufacturing or producing cattle feeding stuffs.

"To sell by wholesale as a first-hand seller" means to sell cattle feeding stuffs imported, produced or made by the person in question otherwise than to (*a*) a person buying for the purpose of feeding his own animals, or (*b*) a person entitled to sell cattle feeding stuffs without a license.

"To sell by wholesale as a wholesale dealer" means to sell cattle feeding stuffs bought from an importer, producer or maker by the person in question otherwise than to (*a*) a person buying for the purpose of feeding his own animals, or (*b*) a person entitled to sell cattle feeding stuffs without a license.

"To sell as a distributing dealer" means to sell cattle feeding stuffs otherwise than as is mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs of this clause.

"Port Committee" and "Provincial Committee" mean a Port Feeding Stuffs Committee and a Provincial Feeding Stuffs Committee constituted by the Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Committees) Order, 1917.(**a**)

Exemption of small businesses.

14. Nothing in this Order shall apply to;—

(*a*) A sale of cattle feeding stuffs by any person if the total of the amount sold on the occasion of such sale and of the amounts of cattle feeding stuffs previously sold by such person during the calendar year in which the sale takes place is not more than 50 tons; or

(*b*) a sale by a person, licensed in that behalf by the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, of cattle feeding stuffs imported by the Commission or made or produced solely from any article imported by the Commission.

Penalty.

15. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and extent.

16. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Licensing) Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall not apply to a person who sells in Ireland cattle feeding stuffs for delivery in Ireland.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

29th January. 1918.

(**a**) Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Committees) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 107.

First Schedule.

PORT FEEDING STUFFS COMMITTEES.

London Port Feeding Stuffs Committee.

Division of Committee.

London.
Surrey.
Sussex.
Kent.
Essex.
Suffolk.
Cambridgeshire.
Huntingdonshire.
Bedfordshire.
Middlesex.
Hertfordshire.
Buckinghamshire.
Berkshire.
Oxfordshire.
Wiltshire.
Hampshire.
Isle of Wight.

Bristol Channel and West of England Port Feeding Stuffs Committee.

Division of Committee.

Worcestershire.
Warwickshire.
Herefordshire.
Gloucestershire.
Somerset.
Dorsetshire.
Devonshire.
Cornwall.
Monmouthshire.
Glamorgan.
Carmarthenshire.
Pembrokeshire.
Cardiganshire.
Radnorshire.
Brecknockshire.

Liverpool Port Feeding Stuffs Committee.

Division of Committee.

Cumberland.
Westmoreland.
Lancashire.
Cheshire.
Derbyshire.
Nottinghamshire.
Staffordshire.
Flintshire.
Denbighshire.
Carnarvonshire.
Anglesey.
Merionethshire.
Montgomeryshire.
Shropshire.

Hull Port Feeding Stuffs Committee.

Division of Committee.

Northumberland.
Durham.
Yorkshire.
Lincolnshire.
Norfolk.
Leicestershire.
Rutland.
Northamptonshire.

Port Feeding Stuffs Committee for Scotland.

Division of Committee.

Scotland.

Second Schedule.

PROVINCIAL FEEDING STUFFS COMMITTEE.

Part I.—England and Wales.

Name of Committee.	Area of Committee.
Newcastle	Northumberland and Durham County.
Carlisle	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
York	East and North Ridings of Yorkshire.
Leeds	West Riding of Yorkshire.
Lancashire	Lancashire.
Cheshire	Cheshire.
North Wales ...	Flintshire, Denbighshire, Carnarvonshire, Anglesey, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire.
South Wales ...	Monmouthshire, Glamorgan, Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire, Radnorshire, Brecknockshire.
Birmingham ...	Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and Herefordshire.
Shrewsbury ...	Staffordshire and Shropshire.
Derby	Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.
Market Harborough	Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire.
Peterborough ...	Soke of Peterborough, Holland and Kesteven divisions of Lincolnshire.
Lincoln	Lindsey Division of Lincolnshire.
Norfolk	Norfolk.
Cambridge ...	Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.
Bedford	Bedfordshire.
Ipswich	Suffolk.
Chelmsford ...	Essex.
London (N.) ...	Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Buckinghamshire and London North of the Thames.
Reading	Oxfordshire and Berkshire.
Southampton ...	Wiltshire, Hampshire and Isle of Wight.
Gloucester	Gloucestershire.
Yeovil	Somerset and Dorsetshire.
Devon	Devonshire.
Cornwall	Cornwall.
London (S.) ...	Surrey, Sussex, and the Metropolitan Boroughs of Wandsworth, Battersea, Lambeth and Southwark.
London (S.E.) ...	Kent, and the Metropolitan Boroughs of Bermondsey, Deptford, Camberwell, Lewisham, Greenwich and Woolwich.

PART II.—SCOTLAND.

Name of Committee.	Area of Committee: The Counties or Islands of—
South-Western ...	Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigtown.
South-Eastern ...	Linlithgow, Midlothian, East-Lothian, Peebles, Roxburgh, Berwick, Selkirk.
Western	Lanark, Renfrew, Dumbarton, Argyle, Bute.
North-Eastern ...	Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Orkneys, Shetlands.
Central	Perth, Fife, Forfar, Clackmannan, Kinross, Stirling.
Northern	Sutherlandshire, Caithness, Ross, Inverness, Nairn.
Ayrshire	Ayr.

GENERAL LICENCE, DATED JANUARY 28, 1918, UNDER THE HORSE AND POULTRY MIXTURES ORDER, 1917.(a)

1918. No. 116.

On a sale of a poultry mixture in cotton bags provided by the maker of the mixture, a charge may be made for the bags at the rate of 2*s*. per cwt. of the mixture subject to such charge being shewn as a separate item on the invoice relating to the sale, and the amount thereof being repayable on the return of the bags in good condition.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

28th January, 1918.

THE OATMEAL (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1918. DATED FEBRUARY 7, 1918.

1918. No. 166.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Oatmeal etc., to be used only for human food.

1. No person shall on or after the 10th day of February, 1918, use any oatmeal, oat flour, groats, rolled oats or flaked oats except

(a) HORSE AND POULTRY MIXTURES ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 97.

as human food or in the manufacture of articles suitable for human food or use any article containing or manufactured from any oatmeal, oat flour, groats, rolled oats or flaked oats except as human food.

Exception.

2. This Order shall not apply to any oatmeal, oat flour, groats, rolled oats or flaked oats which on the 10th February, 1918, had been so treated as to be unfit for human food or to any oatmeal, oat flour, groats, rolled oats or flaked oats or to any articles containing or manufactured from them which are or may become unfit for human food.

Damaging oatmeal, etc.

3. No person shall on or after the 10th day of February, 1918, damage or permit to be damaged or treat or permit to be treated any oatmeal, oat flour, groats, rolled oats or flaked oats or any article containing or manufactured from oatmeal, oat flour, groats, rolled oats or flaked oats so as to render the same less fit for the purpose for which under this Order they are reserved.

Samples.

4. Any person authorised by the Food Controller or any Food Committee may take samples of any article which he has reason to suspect is being used contrary to the terms of this Order.

Determination of questions.

5. If any question shall arise whether any article mentioned in this Order is unfit for the purpose of human food, such question may be referred for determination to any person authorised in that behalf by the Food Controller or by a Food Committee.

Interpretation.

6. For the purposes of this Order the expression "Food Committee" shall mean a Food Control Committee constituted in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917,(a) and the Food Control Committee appointed for Ireland by the Food Controller.(b)

Penalty.

7. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

8. This Order may be cited as the Oatmeal (Restriction) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

7th February, 1918.

(a) Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III. of this Manual.

(b) Food Control Committee for Ireland.—*See* the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Constitution) Order, 1917, printed in Part III. of this Manual.

The Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Maximum Prices) Order, 1918. Dated February 7, 1918.

1918. No. 173.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders, that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned.

Part I.—Maximum Prices.

Maximum Prices for Cattle Feeding Stuffs.

1. Subject as hereinafter provided:—

(*a*) No cattle feeding stuffs of any of the varieties specified in the Schedule to this Order shall after the date when this Order comes into force be sold at a price exceeding the maximum price applicable thereto according to such Schedule or such other maximum price as may from time to time be prescribed by the Food Controller.

(*b*) No meal produced by grinding a cake of a variety specified in the Schedule to this Order shall after the date when this Order comes into force be sold at a price exceeding the maximum price applicable to such cake according to such Schedule, by more than 15*s*. per ton, or such other sum as may, either generally or in any particular case or class of cases, from time to time be prescribed by the Food Controller.

(*c*) No specially prepared calf meal, pig meal, or lamb food or other specially prepared food for cattle not being of a variety specified in the Schedule to this Order shall after the date when this Order comes into force, be sold at a price exceeding by more than 30*s*. per ton, or such other amount as may from time to time be prescribed by the Food Controller, the total of the cost to the maker of the ingredients used as delivered at his factory and of the cost of manufacture.

Dealer's Commission.

2. On a sale in the cases hereinafter mentioned of any cattle feeding stuffs for which a maximum price is prescribed by this Order, a rebate shall be allowed to the buyer off the permitted maximum price of the following amounts.

(i) In the case of a sale to a licensed wholesale dealer a rebate of 7*s*. 6*d*. per ton.

(ii) In the case of a sale to a licensed distributing dealer or to a maker buying for the purpose of making any compound cake or compound meal of a variety specified in the Schedule to this Order a rebate of 5*s*. per ton.

(iii) In the case of a sale to a person, who is both a licensed wholesale dealer and a licensed distributing dealer, a rebate of 7*s*. 6*d*. per ton if such person shall declare he is buying as a wholesale dealer, and otherwise a rebate of 5*s*. per ton, but if on any sale he shall declare that he is buying as a wholesale dealer he shall not (unless he shall have refunded to his seller a sum at the rate of 2*s*. 6*d*. per ton) sell the cattle feeding stuffs bought on such sale otherwise than to a licensed distributing dealer.

Small Sales.

3. Where the quantity of cattle feeding stuffs of any of the following five classes, that is to say, (i) Cakes and meals, (ii) Millers' Offals, (iii) Brewers' Grains, (iv) Distillers' Grains, and (v) Malt Culms and Kiln Dust sold by any one seller at any one time to one buyer is less than 2 tons of that class, the following sums may be added to the maximum prices prescribed by this Order, for the cattle feeding stuffs of such class, that is to say:—

(i) Where such quantity is more than 5 cwt. but less than 2 tons and the cattle feeding stuffs are delivered ex store, other than a maker's store or a first import store, a sum at the rate of 5*s*. per ton.

(ii) Where such quantity is not more than 5 cwt. and is either not less than 1 cwt. or is less than 1 cwt., but the bulk is not broken, a sum at the rate of 1*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.

(iii) Where such quantity is less than 1 cwt. and the bulk is broken a sum at the rate of ¼*d*. per lb.

Kibbling.

4. Where cake is kibbled before being sold a sum at the rate of 5*s*. per ton, or at such other rate as may either generally or in any particular case or class of cases be prescribed by the Food Controller, may be added to the maximum price prescribed by this Order for such cake.

Transport Charges.

5. (*a*) The maximum prices prescribed by this Order are fixed on the basis that all transport charges after sale by the first importer in the United Kingdom or by the maker are for the account of the ultimate buyer, and accordingly there may be added to the maximum price all transport charges after sale by such importer ex quay, free on rail or ex importer's warehouse in the case of imported cattle feeding stuffs, and all transport charges after sale by the maker ex factory or mill in the case of cattle feeding stuffs made or produced in the British Islands. Provided that the transport charges so added shall be limited to any reasonable amounts actually and properly paid or payable, and any other reasonable sums representing transport costs properly incurred, not exceeding the customary charges.

Provided also that in the case of a sale of millers' offals of a quantity less than 1 cwt. and where bulk is broken, if the sum permitted by paragraph (iii) of clause 3 of this Order is added to the maximum price, that sum shall be deemed to cover costs of transport and no transport charges shall be added under this subclause to the maximum price payable on such sale.

(*b*) In the case of compound cakes and compound meals manufactured in Scotland or Ireland, there may be added to the permitted maximum price (in addition to the transport charges allowed by paragraph (*a*) of this clause) a charge on account of the transport of the raw materials from any Port in England or Wales to the mill, of such amount (if any) as may be allowed by the Food Controller.

(*c*) Any amounts added in respect of transport charges shall be shown as separate items on the invoice relating to the sale.

Sacks and Bags.

6. (*a*) Except as provided with reference to millers' offals in paragraph (*b*) of this clause, all cattle feeding stuffs for which a maximum price is prescribed by this Order, whether imported or made or produced in the British Islands, shall if sold in sacks or bags, be sold gross weight, sacks or bags included, and in the case of cattle feeding stuffs made or produced in the British Islands the following charges in respect of sacks or bags may be added to the maximum prices prescribed by this Order, that is to say:—

(i) On a sale of cake or meal a charge at the rate of 25*s*. per ton if sold in twenty sacks or bags to the ton, and so in proportion according to the number of sacks or bags used per ton.

(ii) On a sale of millers' offals a charge at the rate of 35*s*. per ton if sold in sacks or bags containing 1 cwt. or less and 25*s*. per ton if sold in sacks or bags containing more than 1 cwt.

(iii) On a sale of any other cattle feeding stuffs a charge at the rate of 35*s*. per ton if sold in twenty sacks or bags to the ton and so in proportion according to the number of sacks or bags used per ton.

Provided that in any of the foregoing cases the buyer may by arrangement with the seller send his own sacks or bags to be filled, in which event the cattle feeding stuffs shall be sold net weight, sacks or bags excluded, and in that event no charge shall be added under this clause to the maximum price.

(*b*) On a sale of millers' offals produced in the British Islands, and sold in sacks or bags bearing a miller's name or trade mark, the seller may at his option notwithstanding anything in paragraph (*a*) of this clause, sell net weight, sacks or bags excluded, and make a charge at the rate of 2*s*. 6*d*. per sack or bag, in which event the charge shall be shown as a separate item on the invoice and be repaid on the return within three months of the date of invoice of any sack or bag which bears the same name or trade mark and is in good condition.

Credit.

7. (*a*) In the case of any cattle feeding stuffs, other than flour millers' offals, the maximum prices prescribed by this Order are on the basis of net cash within fourteen days of date of delivery, ex mill or store or on rail. Where credit is given to a buyer a reasonable extra charge may be made, provided that a discount for net cash within such fourteen days is quoted on the invoice and is such as to bring such net cash price within the maximum price so prescribed.

(*b*) In the case of flour millers' offals the maximum prices prescribed by this Order are on the basis of cash within one month from the date of transfer or earlier delivery ex mill or store or on rail, and a discount shall be allowed to the buyer (whether a wholesale dealer, a distributing dealer, or a consumer) off the price for the offals at the rate of 4*d*. in the £ for payment within seven days from such date, and of 2*d*. in the £ for payment within twenty-one days from such date. Interest at a reasonable rate may be charged in respect of any monies unpaid at the due date.

Contracts.

8. (*a*) Where any contract made after the date of this Order, and subsisting on the date when this Order comes into force, for the sale of any cattle feeding stuffs for which a maximum price is prescribed by this Order provides for the payment of a price in excess of such maximum price the contract shall stand so far as concerns goods delivered before the coming into force of this Order, but shall be avoided so far as concerns goods agreed to be sold above such maximum price which have not been so delivered.

(*b*) Nothing in this Order shall affect any contract made on or before the date of this Order.

Purchaser may rely on Vendor's Statement.

9. Where the maximum price at which cattle feeding stuffs may be sold by any person (not being the importer or maker) depends upon the amount of any sums paid or charged for transport or upon the cost of any ingredients or of the manufacture of any such cattle feeding stuffs or upon the percentage of oils or albuminoids contained in such cattle feeding stuffs, such person shall be entitled to rely upon any written statement with reference to such amount or cost or percentage which may have been given to him by the person from whom he bought the cattle feeding stuffs unless he has reason to disbelieve the truth of such statement.

Fictitious Transactions.

10. No person shall sell or buy or offer to sell or buy any cattle feeding stuffs at a price exceeding the price applicable thereto under this Order, or in connection with the sale or disposition or proposed sale or disposition of any cattle feeding stuffs enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or artificial transaction or make or demand any charges exceeding or other than those permitted by this Order.

Part II.—Miscellaneous.

Sales to be by weight.

11. After the date when this Order comes into force no cattle feeding stuffs, other than wet brewers' and distillers' grains, shall, except with the permission of the Food Controller, be sold otherwise than by weight.

Shipment to Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

12. Except under and in accordance with the terms of a license granted by the Food Controller no person shall after the date when this Order comes into force ship or consign any cattle feeding stuffs to any destination in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

Restrictions as to Linseed Cake.

13. After the date when this Order comes into force no person shall sell Linseed Cake made in the United Kingdom and containing less than 8 per cent. of oil when determined in accordance with the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs (Methods of Analysis) Regulations, 1908,(a) unless a maximum price shall have been prescribed therefor by the Food Controller.

Restriction on use of Seeds, etc.

14. After the date when this Order comes into force no person shall, except under a license granted by the Food Controller, make or produce any cake or meal as food for cattle with two or more varieties of oleaginous seeds, cereals, or other substances, other than a cake or meal of a variety specified in the Schedule to this Order, and no person shall sell any such cake or meal so made or produced as aforesaid until a maximum price for such cake or meal has been fixed by the Food Controller.

Restrictions as to Compound Cakes and Meals.

15. After the date when this Order comes into force, no person shall except under a license granted by the Food Controller use any cake or meal or millers' offals of any of the varieties specified in the Schedule to this Order in the manufacture or production of any cake or meal except a meal produced by grinding one variety of cake.

Restrictions on New Business.

16. Except with the consent of the Food Controller no person shall after the date when this Order comes into force manufacture any calf meal, pig meal, lamb food, or other specially prepared food for cattle not being of a variety specified in the Schedule to this Order which he did not manufacture in the ordinary course of business during the year 1917.

Exceptions.

17. Nothing in this Order shall apply to:—

(*a*) Any mixture to which the Horse and Poultry Mixtures Order, 1917,(b) applies.

(*b*) A sale by any person, licensed in that behalf by the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, of cattle feeding stuffs imported by the Commission, or to the manufacture, production or sale by any such person of any cattle feeding stuffs made or produced solely from any article imported by the Commission.(c)

Definitions.

18. In this Order unless the context otherwise requires:—.

"Cattle Feeding Stuffs" means any cakes, meals, millers' offals, grains, culms, and kiln dust of the varieties specified in the Schedule to this Order, and all specially prepared calf meals, and lamb foods, and other specially prepared foods for cattle, but does not include any of such feeding stuffs as are suitable for and sold as human food.

"Cattle" includes bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, calves, sheep, goats and swine.

(a) Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs (Methods of Analysis) Regulations, 1908.—Those Regulations are printed Annual Volume of St. R. & O., 1908, p. 6.

(b) Horse and Poultry Mixtures Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 97.

(c) Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies.—The offices of the Commission are Trafalgar House, Waterloo Place, S.W.1.

"Maker" means and includes any seed crusher, compound cake maker, miller, brewer, distiller, or other person manufacturing or producing cattle feeding stuffs.

"Licensed wholesale dealer" means a person (other than an importer or maker) licensed under the Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Licensing) Order, 1918,(a) to sell cattle feeding stuffs by wholesale.

"Licensed distributing dealer" means a person licensed under the Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Licensing) Order, 1918,(a) to sell cattle feeding stuffs as a distributing dealer.

"Port Committee" and "Provincial Committee" respectively mean a Port Feeding Stuffs Committee and a Provincial Feeding Stuffs Committee constituted by the Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Committees) Order, 1917: (b)

Penalty.

19. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Commencement and Repeal.

S. R. and O., No. 1107 of 1917.

20. (i) Part I. of this Order so far as it relates to cattle feeding stuffs of any of the varieties specified in the schedule to the Cattle Feeding Cake and Meal and Millers' Offals (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917,(c) and clauses 11 and 12 of this Order, shall come into force on the 9th February, 1918.

(ii) Part I. of this Order so far as it relates to any other cattle feeding stuffs and clauses 13, 14, 15 and 16 of this Order shall come into force on the 20th February, 1918.

(iii) The Cattle Feeding Cake and Meal and Millers' Offals (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917,(c) is hereby revoked as from the 9th February, 1918, but without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any previous infringement thereof.

Transitory Provisions.

S. R. and O., No. 102 of 1918.

21. In construing the provisions of this Order during the period between the date when this Order comes into force and the 24th February, 1918, "a licensed wholesale dealer" shall mean a person who has made application under and in accordance with the Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Licensing) Order, 1918,(a) for a license authorising him to sell cattle feeding stuffs by wholesale as a wholesale dealer, and "a licensed distributing dealer" means a person who has made application as aforesaid for a license authorising him to sell cattle feeding stuffs as a distributing dealer.

Ireland.

22. In the application of this Order to sales taking place in Ireland and to sales by persons in Great Britain to persons in Ireland the following provisions shall have effect:—

The expression "licensed wholesale dealer" shall mean (i) a person who in the ordinary course of his trade is accustomed to buy cattle feeding stuffs from an importer or maker and to sell the cattle feeding stuffs so bought to a

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(a) Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Licensing) Order, 1918.—That Order is printed p. 120.

(b) Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Committees) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 107.

(c) Cattle Feeding Cake and Meal and Millers' Offals (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 61 of the January, 1918, Edition of this Volume.

person buying for resale, and (ii) such other person as the Food Control Committee appointed for Ireland by the Food Controller shall determine to be a licensed wholesale dealer for the purpose of this Order.

The expression "licensed distributing dealer" shall mean (i) a person who in the ordinary course of his trade is accustomed either to buy cattle feeding stuffs from an importer or maker and to sell the same to any person, other than a person buying for resale, or to buy cattle feeding stuffs from a person who is a licensed wholesale dealer as above defined, and (ii) such other person as the said Food Control Committee shall determine to be a licensed distributing dealer for the purposes of this Order.

Title. 23. This Order may be cited as the Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Maximum Prices) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

7th February, 1918.

Schedule.

Home Manufactured Cakes and Meals.

	Maximum Prices. £	*s.*	*d.*	
Linseed Cake containing not less than eight per cent. oil ...	19	0	0	per ton.
Cotton Seed Cake	14	10	0	,,
Undecorticated Ground Nut Cake	17	5	0	,,
Semi-Decorticated Ground Nut Cake	18	2	6	,,
Decorticated Ground Nut Cake ...	19	0	0	,,
Palm Kernel Cake	13	15	0	,,
Rape Cake	14	0	0	,,
Copra Cake	16	5	0	,,
Sesame Cake	18	10	0	,,
Soya Cake	19	0	0	,,
Extracted Palm Kernel Meal ...	13	10	0	,,
Extracted Rape Meal	14	0	0	,,
Extracted Soya Meal	18	15	0	,,

Imported Cakes and Meals.

North American Linseed Cake ...	19	5	0	,,
Argentine Linseed Cake ...	19	15	0	,,
Canadian Linseed Cake	19	10	0	,,
Australian Linseed Cake ...	19	10	0	,,

	£	s.	d.	
Spanish and Portuguese Linseed Cake	19	10	0	per ton.
Egyptian Cotton Seed Cake ...	15	0	0	,,
Decorticated Cotton Seed Meal ...	19	15	0	,,
Decorticated Cotton Seed Cake ...	19	15	0	,,
Repressed Cotton Cake	20	15	0	,,
Semi-Decorticated Cotton Cake ...	17	10	0	,,
Copra Cake	17	10	0	,,
Palm Kernel Cake	15	0	0	,,
Rangoon Rice Meal	16	10	0	,,
Italian Rice Meal	14	10	0	,,
Canadian Rice Meal	17	0	0	,,
Egyptian Rice Meal	17	0	0	,,
Gluten Feed	17	5	0	,,
Maize Meal Cake	17	5	0	,,
Compound Cakes and Meals (made from two or more ingredients when no oil is expressed in the process of manufacture).				
Cakes and Meals containing not less than seven per cent. Oil and not less than twenty per cent. Albuminoids	17	5	0	,,
Cakes and Meals containing not less than six per cent. Oil and not less than twenty per cent. Albuminoids	17	0	0	,,
Cakes and Meals containing not less than six per cent. Oil and not less than seventeen per cent. Albuminoids	16	17	6	,,
Millers' Offals.				
Flour Millers' Offals of all kinds	13	0	0	,,
Fine Barley Dust	17	0	0	,,
Coarse Barley Dust	8	0	0	,,
Oat Dust	6	0	0	,,
Oat Husks	3	0	0	,,
Oat Husk Meal	5	0	0	,,
Miscellaneous.				
Malt Culms	13	5	0	,,
Kiln Dust	11	0	0	,,
Dried Distillers' Grains	15	5	0	,,
Dried Brewers' Ale Grains ...	14	5	0	,,
Dried Brewers' Porter and Mixed Grains	14	0	0	,,

	£	s.	d.	
Wet Brewers' Ale and Distillers' Grains for October-April delivery	8	4		per usual trade quarter.
Wet Brewers' Porter and Mixed Grains for October-April delivery	7	10		,,
Wet Brewers' Ale and Distillers' Grains for May-September delivery	7	4		,,
Wet Brewers' Porter and Mixed Grains for May-September delivery	6	10		,,

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THE BARLEY (EXPORT FROM IRELAND) ORDER, 1918. DATED FEBRUARY 11, 1918.

1918. No. 182.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Prohibition of export of Barley from Ireland.

1. Except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by or under the authority of the Food Controller, a person shall not after the 18th February, 1918, consign or ship any Barley from Ireland to any destination outside Ireland.

Infringements.

2. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

3. This Order may be cited as the Barley (Export from Ireland) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

11th February, 1918.

The Oats Products (Retail Prices) Order, 1918. Dated February 19, 1918.

1918. No. 210.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Maximum prices for Oat Flour, Oatmeal, &c.

1. No person shall on or after the 21st February, 1918, sell or offer or expose for sale or buy or offer to buy by retail any Oat Flour, Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Flaked Oats or other like products of Oats at prices exceeding the maximum prices applicable thereto according to the following table:—

Place of Sale.	Oat Flour.		Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Flaked Oats or other like products of Oats.	
	For every 7 lbs. included in the sale.	Rate per lb. for any quantity less than 7 lbs. included in the sale.	For every 7 lbs. included in the sale.	Rate per lb. for any quantity less than 7 lbs. included in the sale.
	s. d.	*d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*
England and Wales...	2 10	5	2 6½	4½
Scotland and Ireland	2 6½	4½	2 3½	4

Provided that as respects sales taking place in any part of Scotland other than the mainland, the Food Commissioner for that division in which such sale takes place may authorise the addition of such sum as he thinks reasonable not exceeding a sum at the rate of ½*d.* per lb.(a)

Bags and packages, &c.

2. The maximum price shall include all charges for bags and other packages, and no additional charge shall be made therefor. No extra charge may be made for giving credit or for making delivery.

Proprietary Brands.

3. Except in such cases as the Food Controller may otherwise determine this Order shall apply to proprietary brands of the articles mentioned.

Meaning of Oat Flour.

4. In this Order "Oat Flour" means only such Oat Flour as will pass through a silk or wire sieve having not less than 48 meshes to the inch.

Fictitious transactions.

5. No person shall in connection with the sale or disposal or proposed sale or disposal of any Oat Flour, Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Flaked Oats or other like products of Oats, enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or artificial transaction, or make or demand any unreasonable charge.

(a) Price in Scotland.—A General Licence, dated Feb. 7, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 165), to the same effect as this paragraph, is omitted from this Manual as superseded.

Infringement.

6. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Revocation S. R. & O., Nos. 1157, 1200 and 1328 of 1917.

7. The Oats Products (Retail Prices) Order, 1917, as subsequently amended(a) is hereby revoked, but without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any contravention thereof.

Title.

8. This Order may be cited as the Oats Products (Retail Prices) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

19th February, 1918.

THE BARLEY (REQUISITION) ORDER, 1918. DATED FEBRUARY 26, 1918.

1918. No. 224.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulations 2F and 2G of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

General requisition.

1. All persons who on the 1st March, 1918, own or have power to sell or dispose of any Barley whether home grown Barley in its natural condition, or home grown Barley which has been treated or kiln dried or Barley which has been imported, shall place such Barley at the disposal of the Food Controller, and shall deliver the same to him or such persons as may be named by him in such quantities and at such time as the Food Controller may from time to time direct.

Interim directions.

2. Pending any direction no person shall on or after the 1st March, 1918, remove or otherwise dispose of any such Barley (whether in pursuance of a contract existing at the date of the Order or not) and all persons concerned shall take such steps as may be reasonably necessary to maintain the same in good condition.

Statements.

3. All persons who on the 1st March, 1918, own or have power to sell or dispose of any such Barley shall on or before 7th March, 1918, furnish to the Secretary (Home Cereals Section), Ministry of Food, Palace Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W.1, a statement on forms to be obtained from the Food Controller giving particulars of all such Barley in their possession

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(a) OATS PRODUCTS (RETAIL PRICES) ORDER, 1917.—This Order is printed in its amended form at p. 64 of the January, 1918, Edition of this Volume.

or under their control at the date of this Order and of all contracts made by them before the 1st March, 1918, for the sale of such Barley and of such other matters as are necessary to complete the forms.

Price. 4. The Food Controller will subsequently communicate to the owners of Barley taken over by him the prices which he will be prepared to pay for the same.

Arbitration 5. The compensation to be paid for Barley requisitioned under this Order shall, in default of agreement, be determined by the arbitration of a judge of the High Court selected by the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain in England, of a judge of the Court of Session selected by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland or of a judge of the High Court of Ireland selected by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in Ireland.

Exceptions. 6. This Order shall not apply—

(*a*) to persons who do not own more than 25 quarters (448 lbs. per qr.) of Barley on the 1st March, 1918;

(*b*) to Barley owned by the grower on the 1st March, 1918;

(*c*) to Barley in the hands of or held to the Order of Flour Millers on the 1st March, 1918;

(*d*) to Barley agreed to be sold to the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies;

(*e*) to Barley which is both suitable for and has been bought specifically for the purpose of seed.

Infringements. 7. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title. 8. This Order may be cited as the Barley (Requisition) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

26th February, 1918.

THE FOREIGN HOLDINGS (RETURNS) ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 8, 1918.

[This Order, which is printed in Group 7A ("Foreign Holdings of Food"), (p. 217), requires returns of cattle feeding stuffs held to foreign account.]

The Flour Mills (Prohibition of Smoking) Order, 1918. Dated March 13, 1918.

1918. No. 298.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 35A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations,(a) and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. No person shall smoke in any Flour Mill or in any store or warehouse used for the purposes of or in connection with a flour mill except as permitted by the person having the management of the Mill.

2. For the purposes of this Order, the expression "Flour Mill" shall mean any premises to which Regulation 2GG of the Defence of the Realm Regulations has been applied by the Flour Mills Order, 1917, or the Flour Mills Order No. 2, 1917.(b)

3. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

4. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Flour Mills (Prohibition of Smoking) Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 30th March, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

13th March, 1918.

The Flour (Restriction) (Ireland) Order, 1918. Dated March 20, 1918.

1918. No. 363.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Purchases of Flour by consumers limited to the prescribed amount per week.

1. (*a*) No person except in the manner and to the extent mentioned in a Control Licence shall in any week directly or indirectly purchase or otherwise acquire a greater total quantity of flour than the prescribed amount: and no flour shall, except in the manner and to the extent mentioned in a Control Licence, be purchased or acquired whether by one person or by several for

(a) Regulation 35A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.—This Regulation is printed in Part I. (p. 16) of this Manual in the form in which it applies to the Food Controller.

(b) Flour Mills Orders.—These Orders are printed pp. 79, 85.

use and consumption in any household or establishment so that the total quantity purchased or acquired in any week is in excess of the prescribed amount.

(*b*) Sub-Clause (*a*) of this Clause shall not apply to:

(i) A catering business established on or before the 31st December, 1917, or an Institution established on or before the said 31st December, 1917, purchasing or acquiring flour from the usual suppliers of flour during the year 1917 of such catering business or institution.

(ii) A miller, factor, dealer in flour, baker or other manufacturer acquiring flour in the course of his business.

(*c*) No person except in the manner and to the extent mentioned in a Control Licence shall knowingly sell directly or indirectly or otherwise dispose of whether directly or indirectly to any person, save to such persons as are mentioned in Sub-Clause (*b*) of this Clause, in any week a greater total quantity of flour than the prescribed amount and no person shall sell or dispose of flour to another person where he has reason to suspect that by such purchase sub-clause (*a*) of this clause would be infringed.

Forms of application

2. Every applicant for a Control Licence shall furnish to the Food Control Committee for Ireland (hereinafter called the Committee) upon such form as may be from time to time prescribed for the purpose by the Committee a true statement of the particulars required for completing such form which statement shall be signed by the applicant.

Issue of Control Licences.

3. A Control Licence shall be granted to such persons and subject to such conditions as may be determined by the Committee or a Local Executive Officer of the Committee.

Form and Non-transferability of Control Licences.

4. (*a*) Every Control Licence shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Committee may from time to time direct, and all persons acting under such Control Licences shall duly comply with the terms thereof.

(*b*) No Control Licence issued pursuant to this Order shall be transferable.

(*c*) Any Control Licence issued pursuant to this Order may at any time be varied or revoked by the Committee.

False statements, etc.

5. A person shall not:—

(*a*) Make or knowingly connive at the making of any false or misleading statement in any application for a Control Licence.

(*b*) Forge or alter any Control Licence.

(*c*) Fraudulently alter or attempt to alter or forge any entry upon any Control Licence.

(*d*) Personate or falsely represent himself to be a person to whom a Control Licence has been issued or applies.

(*e*) Retain any Control Licence or any part of a Control Licence when he has no right to retain it or fail to comply with any directions issued by lawful authority with regard to the return thereof.

(*f*) Make or cause to be made or without lawful excuse have in his custody or possession any card, paper or document so made as to resemble or colourably to imitate a Control Licence or any part of a Control Licence either in blank or wholly or partially completed not being a Control Licence or part of a Control Licence issued under this Order.

(*g*) Use or attempt to use for the purpose of obtaining flour for himself or for any other person any forged or altered Control Licence or part of a Control Licence or any card or paper or document so made as to resemble or colourably to imitate any Control Licence or part of a Control Licence.

(*h*) Knowingly retain, make use of or deal with any Control Licence or any part of a Control Licence issued upon any application made under this Order containing a statement false in any material particular or obtain or attempt to obtain flour by means of a Control Licence so issued.

Preservation and production of Control Licences and Records.

6. (*a*) A seller shall preserve all Control Licences and all parts of Control Licences received by him for the delivery of flour, and shall produce the same to and deal therewith as directed by the Committee or a Local Executive Officer of the Committee or any member of the Royal Irish Constabulary or Dublin Metropolitan Police Forces authorised by a Local Executive Officer or any person authorised by the Food Controller or by the Committee.

(*b*) In the case of any sale of flour to any person exceeding the prescribed amount the seller shall keep accurate records of the name and address of the person to whom any such flour was supplied, the quantity supplied the date of such supply and the price paid; and such records shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Committee a Local Executive Officer of the Committee or any member of the Royal Irish Constabulary or Dublin Metropolitan Police Forces duly authorised by a Local Executive Officer or any person authorised by the Food Controller or the Committee.

(*c*) Every person dealing in flour or using flour in the course of his business shall make such returns as to his trade as may from time to time be required by the Food Controller or the Committee.

Interpretation.

7. For the purposes of this Order—

"Prescribed Amount" shall mean such quantity as is from time to time prescribed by the Committee and except in so far as so prescribed, shall mean 28 lbs.

"Control Licence" shall mean a certificate issued under the authority of the Committee authorising the person named in such certificate to purchase a quantity of flour in excess of the prescribed amount.

"Week" shall mean the seven days ending on a Saturday midnight.

"Local Executive Officer" shall mean a District Inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary in charge of a Constabulary District or a Superintendent of the Dublin Metropolitan Police in charge of a Division.

"Flour" shall mean any wheatmeal or wheaten flour or any flour containing flour milled from wheat.

"Catering Business" shall mean the business or undertaking of an inn, hotel, restaurant, railway buffet, club boarding house, refreshment contractor or canteen (other than inns, hotels and boarding houses in which the number of bedrooms let and available for letting does not exceed 5).

(*a*) "Institution" shall include public or private hospitals, sanatoria, convalescent or nursing homes, workhouses, infirmaries, asylums, corporations or companies not established for the purpose of trading or profit, religious or charitable communities, residential schools and colleges and non-residential schools and colleges at which meals other than teas are provided for the pupils or teachers and residential hostels of all kinds requiring flour for any of their purposes.

(*b*) The catering or kitchen departments of businesses where meals other than teas are provided for the staffs of the business or their guests but not for other members of the public, and other like establishments, and establishments of public utility not carried on primarily for profit and requiring flour for any of their purposes.

Flour Hoarding.

8. Nothing contained in this Order shall entitle a person to acquire any flour so that the quantity of flour in his possession or under his control at any one time exceeds the quantity which under the Food Hoarding Order, 1917,(**a**) he is entitled to acquire.

S. R. and O., No. 317 of 1917.

Public meals.

9. Nothing contained in this Order shall entitle a person subject to the provisions of the Public Meals Order, 1918,(**b**) to use any flour in excess of the quantity prescribed in that Order.

Penalty.

10. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title, commencement and extent of Order.

11. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Flour (Restriction) (Ireland) Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 12th April, 1918.

(*c*) This Order shall extend only to Ireland.

By order of the Food Controller,

U. F. Wintour,

Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

20th March, 1918.

(**a**) FOOD HOARDING ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed in Group 8 ("Hoarding of Food"), p. 219.

(**b**) PUBLIC MEALS ORDER, 1918.—That Order is printed in Group 14 ("Public Meals"), p. 441.

The Bread (Use of Potatoes) Order, 1918. Dated March 27, 1918.

1918. No. 371.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him under the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Food Controller hereby orders, that except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Optional use of potatoes in bread.

1. It shall be lawful for any person in the manufacture of bread to add to and to mix with the ingredients thereof such quantity of potatoes or potato products as the Food Controller may by notice under this Order from time to time authorise. Until further notice, the quantity authorised shall be such quantity as the maker of the bread shall think fit.

Compulsory use of potatoes.

2. (*a*) The Food Controller may by notice under this Order direct that in the manufacture of any bread manufactured for sale there shall be used such quantity of potatoes or potato products as may be specified in the notice.

(*b*) Subject to the provisions of any such notice, a Food Committee may by notice under this Order exercise the like power as respects all, or any of the bread which is, within their district or any part of their district, manufactured for sale, or sold, or delivered pursuant to a contract of sale.

(*c*) All persons concerned shall comply with any direction given under this Order.

Wheaten flour.

3. Any potatoes or potato products used in the manufacture of bread pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this Order shall be deemed for the purposes of any statute to be wheaten flour.

Records.

4. Where any direction has been given pursuant to Clause 2 of this Order, every person concerned shall keep or cause to be kept accurate records showing the quantity of potatoes or potato products used by him in the manufacture of bread, the date of such use, and such other particulars as may be necessary to show that the provisions of such direction have been or are being complied with. Such records shall on demand be produced to and be open to the inspection of any person authorised by the Food Controller or any Food Committee concerned.

Certificate of analyst.

5. Where in any proceedings in respect of an infringement of this Order any question arises as to the quantity of potato or potato products contained in any bread, the production of the certificate of the Principal Chemist of the Government Laboratories, or of an analyst appointed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts,(a) shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated unless the Defendant require that the person who made the analysis be called as a witness. The certificate of the principal Chemist or of the analyst shall so far as circumstances permit be in the form required by the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

(a) Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—An epitome of these Acts and of the Orders thereunder is given in Appendix VI (16) ("Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and Orders"), p. 506 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

6. In this Order the expression "Food Committee" shall mean as regards Great Britain a Food Control Committee appointed in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917,(a) and as regards Ireland the Food Control Committee appointed for Ireland by the Food Controller.(b) Interpretation.

7. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Penalties.

8. The Bread (Use of Potatoes) Order, 1917,(c) is hereby revoked as on the date of this Order but without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any contravention thereof. Revocation. S. R. & O., No. 1025 of 1917.

9. This Order may be cited as the Bread (Use of Potatoes) Order, 1918. Title.

Rhondda.

Food Controller.

27th March, 1918.

THE FLOUR AND BREAD (REGISTRATION) ORDER, 1918, DATED MARCH 27, 1918, AS AMENDED BY ORDER DATED APRIL 22, 1918.

1918. No. 373 *as amended by* No. 460.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby Orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1. (*a*) A person shall not deal in flour by retail— Registration of retailers of flour.

(i) after the 1st May, 1918, except in, about or in connection with premises in respect of which he has applied for a certificate of registration as a retailer of flour under this Order; or

(ii) after the 11th May, 1918, except in, about or in connection with premises in respect of which he is the holder of a certificate of registration as a retailer of flour for the time being in force granted by the Food Committee for the district in which the premises are situate:

But this shall not prevent a retailer of flour who has duly applied or is duly registered from selling from his cart in the ordinary course of business.

Upon the refusal of a certificate of registration the applicant's title, if any, shall cease.

(a) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (CONSTITUTION) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III of this Manual.

(b) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE FOR IRELAND.—*See* the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Constitution) Order, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual.

(c) BREAD (USE OF POTATOES) ORDER, 1917.—That Order was printed, p. 60, of the January, 1918, Edition of this Volume.

(*b*) A retailer of flour may be registered as a hawker or costermonger, and in such case shall sell only from his cart, stall, or barrow and at such other place, if any, as may be named in the certificate.

Registration of other users of flour.

2. A person shall not manufacture for sale any bread, flour confectionery,(a) biscuits or cakes—

(*a*) after the 1st May, 1918, except in, about or in connection with premises in respect of which he has applied for a certificate of registration as such a manufacturer under this Order; or

(*b*) After the 11th May, 1918, except in, about or in connection with premises in respect of which he is the holder of a certificate of registration authorising him in that behalf for the time being in force granted by the Food Committee for the district in which the premises are situate.

Form of application for a certificate of registration.

3. Every application for a certificate of registration shall be made on forms to be prescribed by the Food Controller and every applicant shall furnish on such forms a true statement of the particulars required for completing the same, which statement shall be signed by the applicant or by his duly authorised agent.

Application to be addressed to Food Committees for the appropriate district.

4. Every application for a certificate of registration shall in the case of an applicant other than a hawker or costermonger be made to the Food Committee for the district in which the premises of the applicant, in respect of which a certificate of registration is sought, are situate, and when the same person is applying for registration in respect of premises situate in more than one district, separate application shall be made in each district in respect of the premises situated therein. In the case of an applicant who is a hawker or costermonger, application shall be made to the Food Committee for the district in which he resides at the time of such application.

Persons entitled to receive a certificate of registration.

5. (*a*) A person who or whose predecessor in business was at the date of this Order carrying on business as a retailer of flour or manufacturer of any of the articles mentioned in Clause 2 of this Order, shall, on making application before the 1st May, 1918, be entitled to receive the appropriate certificate of registration in respect of the premises in, about or in connection with which such business was being carried on.

(*b*) A person registered as a hawker or costermonger shall be so described in his certificate.

Grounds for refusing a certificate of registration.

6. A Food Committee shall not refuse a certificate of registration duly applied for by a person entitled to receive the same under the preceding clause of this Order, except with the consent of the Food Controller and in circumstances, in which the Food Committee might have revoked the certificate if it had already been granted.

(a) Amendment of Clause 2.—This in the Order as originally issued read " . . . bread, flour, confectionery, . . . " : the correction was made by the Order of April 22, 1918.

Power to Food Committees to grant new certificates.

7. A Food Committee may, in any case in which in their opinion it is desirable to do so in the interests of the public within their district, with the consent of the Food Controller, grant to any other person a certificate of registration under this Order in respect of any premises within their district.

Form of certificate.

8. Every certificate of registration shall be in the form prescribed by the Food Controller and shall be granted and held subject to such conditions as the Food Controller may determine.

Revocation of certificate.

9. A Food Committee may with the consent of the Food Controller revoke any certificate of registration issued by them under the provisions of this Order, if they are satisfied that any of the provisions of this Order or any regulation or direction made or given by or under the authority of the Food Controller relating to the trade or business of the holder of such certificate has not been observed by him or by any of his servants or agents; and shall revoke such certificate if required so to do by the Food Controller.

Register of holder of certificate.

10. A Food Committee shall keep in a form prescribed by the Food Controller a register of the persons to whom and the premises in respect of which certificates of registration have been granted under this Order.

Transfer of a business.

11. In the event of the transfer of the business in connection with which a certificate of registration is held or in the event of the death of the holder of a certificate of registration, it shall be lawful for the transferee or other person claiming under the holder of such certificate on making an application for a certificate of registration to deal in flour by retail or to manufacture for sale any such article as is referred to in Clause 2 of this Order, from the date of such application until the decision thereon is intimated by the Food Committee, and in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as the holder of such certificate was entitled by virtue thereof.

Inspection and information and duties.

12. The holder of a certificate of registration shall keep or cause to be kept at the premises in respect of which he is registered such records as to flour, potatoes, yeast and all other articles used in his manufacture as the Food Controller may from time to time prescribe, together with all relevant books, documents and accounts, and shall comply with any directions given by or under the authority of the Food Controller as to form and contents of such records and shall permit any person authorised by the Food Controller or a Food Committee to inspect his premises and the records to be kept under this clause and all relevant books documents and accounts. The holder shall also observe such directions relating to his trade or business in flour or the other articles mentioned in Clause 2 of this Order or relating to the ingredients to be used therein and the manufacture thereof as may be given to him from time to time by the Food Controller or the Food Committee, and shall make such returns and furnish such particulars relating thereto as the Food Controller or the Committee may from time to time require.

Custody and production of certificate.

13. Every certificate of registration shall be kept at the premises or some other premises to which it relates and, in the case of a hawker or costermonger shall be carried with him whenever engaged in selling any article to which such certificate relates, and every holder of a certificate of registration shall produce the same for inspection upon the demand of any person authorised by the Food Controller or a Food Committee.

Interpretation.

14. For the purposes of this Order:—

"Food Committee" shall mean as regards Great Britain a Food Control Committee appointed in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917,(a) and as regards Ireland the Food Control Committee for Ireland appointed by the Food Controller.(b)

Penalty.

15. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and extent of Order.

16. This Order may be cited as the Flour and Bread (Registration) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller,

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

27th March, 1918.

THE GROWING GRAIN CROPS ORDER, 1918. DATED APRIL 5, 1918.

1918. No. 402.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Feeding on green crops.

1. A person shall not feed any cattle, or permit or suffer any cattle to be fed with any growing Wheat, Oats, Barley (except Winter sown Barley) or dredge Corn in such a way as to prevent the crop coming to maturity or prejudicially to affect the growth of such crop.

Cutting green crops.

2. A person shall not cut or permit or suffer to be cut before maturity any growing crop of Wheat, Oats, Barley (except Winter sown Barley) or dredge Corn.

(a) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (CONSTITUTION) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III of this Manual.

(b) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE FOR IRELAND.—*See* the Food Control Committee (Constitution) Order, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual.

3. For the purposes of this Order:— Definitions.
"Cattle" includes, in addition to cattle usually so called, horses, sheep, goats, deer and swine.

4. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Infringements.

5. This Order may be cited as the Growing Grain Crops Order, 1918. Title.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

5th April, 1918.

THE HORSES (RATIONING) ORDER, 1918. DATED APRIL 10, 1918.

1918. No. 410.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1. No person shall feed any horse or permit any horse to be fed with cereal foodstuffs except as provided in this Order, or under the authority of the Food Controller. General prohibition against feeding cereal foodstuffs to horses.

2. This Order shall not apply to horses falling within the classes mentioned in the first Schedule. Horses excluded from the operation of this Order

3.—(*a*) Horses falling within the classes mentioned in the second and third Schedules may not on any day be fed with more than the quantity of cereal foodstuffs prescribed for such horses. Limited rations to certain horses.

(*b*) The maximum quantity of cereal foodstuffs which may be fed on any one day is prescribed in the Schedules in terms of oats, but maize, beans, peas, or bran may be used in lieu of oats, and if so used they shall be deemed for the purpose of this Order to be the equivalent of oats in the following proportions:—

7½ lbs.	Maize	= 10 lbs. oats.
9 lbs.	Beans	= 10 lbs. oats.
9 lbs.	Peas	= 10 lbs. oats.
12 lbs.	Dried brewer's grains ...	= 10 lbs. oats.
13 lbs.	Bran	= 10 lbs. oats.

No other cereal foodstuffs may be used.

4. Horses falling within the classes mentioned in the fourth Schedule may not be fed with any cereal foodstuffs. Prohibition as regards certain horses.

Hay, straw, &c.

5. No restriction is placed by this Order on the use of hay, straw or roots for the feeding of any horse.

Records.

6. Any person or persons in possession of a horse or horses falling within the classes mentioned in the second and third Schedules shall keep records of the number and classes of horses kept, in sufficient detail to show (1) the total maximum rations authorised by this Order, (2) the description and quantities of the foodstuffs fed to such horses per week, and (3) the description and quantities of all cereal foodstuffs purchased; and such records shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of an officer of police or any person authorised by the Food Controller.

Interpretation.

7. For the purpose of this Order:—

"Horse" shall include mare, gelding, colt, filly, pony and mule.

"Cereal foodstuffs" shall include all grains and beans and peas and products thereof.

Penalty.

8. If any person owning a horse or horses, or having control or management of a horse or horses, for the time being, acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and commencement of Order.

9.—(*a*) This Order may be cited as the Horses (Rationing) Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 15th April, 1918, and the Horses (Rationing) Order, No. 2, 1917,(**a**) is hereby revoked as from that day, without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any previous infringement thereof, and without prejudice to any exemptions granted thereunder.

S. R. & O., No. 954 of 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

10th April, 1918.

Schedule I.

Horses excluded from the operation of this Order:—

(*a*) Horses in the possession of the Army Council or the Admiralty, or exclusively used for the purposes of the Army Council or the Admiralty.

(*b*) Horses maintained and used exclusively for agricultural purposes.

(*c*) Stallions used exclusively for Stud purposes.

(**a**) Horses (Rationing) Order, No. 2, 1917.—That Order was printed p. 56 of the January, 1918, Edition of this Volume.

Schedule II.

Horses solely or mainly used for trade or business purposes to be rationed:—

Class of horse.	Maximum Daily Ration in terms of Oats.	
	When in hard and continuous Work.	When not in hard and continuous Work.
(*a*) Heavy dray and cart horses, and trotting vanners.	14 lbs.	10 lbs.
(*b*) Light draught horses, and light trotting vanners.	12 „	8 „
(*c*) Other light horses and cobs	9 „	6 „
(*d*) Ponies 14 hands and under	5 „	3 „

Note.—(1) *The jobbing out of horses is not in itself a trade or business purpose within the meaning of this Order.*

(2) *Pit horses and ponies working in the pits or at the pit mouth may be given 4 lbs. extra per day.*

(3) *Horses regularly engaged in work at a slow pace not involving heavy loads and allowing of frequent intervals of standing should be regarded as not in hard and continuous work.*

Schedule III.

Horses not used for trade or business purposes to be rationed:—

Class of horse.	Maximum daily ration in terms of oats.
(*a*) Brood Mares	7 lbs.
(*b*) Weaned Foals	6 „
(*c*) Yearlings—	
1st Jan. to 31st May	6 „
1st June to 31st Aug.	3 „
1st Sept. to 31st Dec.	6 „
(*d*) Racehorses registered with the Controller of Horse Transport, 7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1, for the purposes of the limited racing scheme	13 lbs.

Schedule IV.

Horses not to receive any cereal foodstuffs:—

Horses not falling within any of the classes mentioned in schedules I., II., and III., including:—

(*a*) Racehorses other than those specified in Schedule 3.

(*b*) Carriage horses, hunters, hacks, Char-a-banc horses, polo ponies, including all horses let out on hire for these purposes, and horses used in entertainments.

(*c*) Horses mainly used for other than business or trade purposes including all horses let out on hire for other than these purposes.

Note.—Correspondence with respect to this Order should be addressed to:—

THE CONTROLLER OF HORSE TRANSPORT,
7, *Whitehall Gardens*, *S.W.*1.

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4. Brewing, Malting and Intoxicating Liquors.(a)

Beer (Prices and Description) Order, 1918, *p.* 168.
Brewers Sugar Order, 1917, *p.* 153.
Foreign Holdings (Returns) Order, 1918, *p.* 168.
Hops (Restriction) Order, 1917, as amended, *p.* 161.
Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order, 1917, as amended, *p.* 154.
Treasury Rules under Part II. of that Order, *p.* 159.
Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order No. 5, 1917, *p.* 162.
Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order, 1918, *p.* 171.
Malt (Restriction) Order, 1918, *p.* 167.
Malt (Restriction on Shipping) Order, 1917, *p.* 153.
Rum and Gin (Restriction on Sales) Order, 1918, *p.* 166.
Spirits (Prices and Description) Order, 1918, *p.* 173.
Sugar (Brewers Restriction) Order, 1917, *p.* 161.
Whiskey (Restriction on Sales) Order, 1918, *p.* 165.

The Brewers Sugar Order, 1917. Dated February 8 1917.

[This Order, printed in Group 17 ("Sugar") (p. 477) relates to he warehousing of certain "brewers sugar" other than sugar used or brewing, and to the sale by retail of "brewers sugar."]

The Malt (Restriction on Shipping) Order, 1917. Dated March 21, 1917.

1917. No. 259.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Prohibition of shipping of malt.

1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall export, ship or consign any malt,

(*a*) from Ireland to any destination in any part of Great Britain, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man; or

(*b*) from any part of Great Britain to any destination in Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

(a) Use of Grain, Sugar, &c., for Manufacture of Spirits.—Regulation 30D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, printed in Part VIII of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual," p. 408, prohibits the use of Grain (Malted or Unmalted), Rice, Sugar or Molasses in the Manufacture of Whiskey, &c., without a permit from the Minister of Munitions. Further restrictions on the use of Grain, Rice, Sugar, and Molasses are imposed by the Food Controller's Orders, printed in Groups 3, ("Bread, Flour and Cereals,") and 17, ("Sugar,") of this Manual.

Penalty.

2. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person, in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, *and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.*(a)

Title and commencement of Order.

3. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Malt (Restriction on Shipping) Order, 1917.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 26th March, 1917.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

21st March, 1917.

THE INTOXICATING LIQUOR (OUTPUT AND DELIVERY) ORDER, 1917, DATED MARCH 29, 1917, AS AMENDED BY THE INTOXICATING LIQUOR (OUTPUT AND DELIVERY) ORDER NO. 4, 1917.(b)

1917. No. 270 *as amended by* No. 1213.

Whereas the Food Controller is enpowered by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations to make orders regulating, or giving directions with respect to the production, manufacture, treatment, use, consumption, transport, storage, distribution, supply, sale or purchase of, or other dealing in, or measures to be taken in relation to, any article (including orders as to maximum or minimum price) where it appears to him necessary or expedient to make any such order for the purpose of encouraging or maintaining the food supply of the country:

And whereas it appears to the Food Controller to be expedient, for the purpose of encouraging and maintaining the food supply of the country, to extend the existing restrictions on the output,

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(a) LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS, &C., OF COMPANY.—Reg. 48A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (printed in Part IX, 4 "Miscellaneous Provisions as to Offences," p. 433 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual") which was added to the Code since this Order was made, provides that directors and officers shall be liable for offences by their corporation or company.

(b) OPERATION OF AMENDMENT.—The Amendment made by Order No. 4, 1917, which took effect as from November 28th, 1917, substituted what is herein printed as Sub-clause 3 of Clause 4 for the former sub-clause. The Order is so amended by the Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order No 5, 917 (p. 162), and by the Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order, 1918 (p. 171.)

delivery, and distribution of beer and other intoxicating liquor, in manner appearing in this Order.(a)

Now, therefore, in pursuance of his powers under the said regulations and all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders, as follows:—

I.—Beer.

Restriction on output of beer.

1.—(1) A brewer for sale shall not brew at his brewery in any quarter more than the maximum barrelage for the quarter(b) as determined under this Order.

(2) The maximum barrelage shall be determined for the purposes of this Order in the same manner as under the Output of Beer (Restriction) Acts, 1916,(c) except that—

(*a*) in ascertaining the standard barrelage under subsection (2) of Section two of the Output of Beer (Restriction) Act, 1916, 66⅔ per cent. shall be substituted as the amount of reduction where 15 per cent. is under that provision the amount of reduction, and 72 per cent. shall be substituted as the amount of reduction where 30 per cent. is under that provision the amount of reduction; and

(*b*) ten million barrels shall be substituted for twenty-six million barrels as the rate of the total output of beer in the United Kingdom under the proviso to subsection (2) of Section two of that Act; and

(*c*) in determining the maximum barrelage for the quarter commencing on the first day of April, 1917, or any subsequent quarter, any surplus barrelage accrued in respect of any quarter previous to that commencing on the first day of April, 1917, shall not be taken into account.

(a) Relief in respect of Restriction of Business caused by Order.—As from March 31st, 1917, the holders of wholesale dealers' licences and of retailers' on-licences and off-licences for spirits, beer or wine, and of (annual) passenger vessel licences are entitled on the expiration of their licences to repayment of $\frac{1}{16}$th of the licence duty for every month or part of a month during the currency of both the Order and the licence. This relief is in lieu of that conferred by the Acts of 1914 and 1915 in cases where sale of liquor was curtailed. *See* Finance Act, 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5, c. 31), s. 7.

(b) Maximum Barrelage for Quarter commencing January 1st, 1918.—For that quarter the maximum barrelage is increased by the Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order, No. 5, p. 162.

Similar increase in the maximum barrelage for the last two quarters of 1917 were made by previous Orders referred to in footnote (a) to the said No. 5 Order p. 162.

(c) Output of Beer Restriction Acts.—Those Acts as amended by the Food Controller (Transfer of Powers) Order, 1917, which transferred certain powers conferred by those Acts from the Board of Trade to the Food Controller, are reproduced in consolidated form as Appendix V to the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual," p. 470.

(3) Where it appears to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise (hereinafter referred to as the Commissioners)(a) that, owing to the transfer of licensed premises from one brewery to another or for the purpose of meeting any change in the amount of beer required to meet the supply of any localities, it is expedient to transfer barrelage from one brewer to another, the Commissioners may by order make the necessary transfer, and the maximum barrelages of the respective brewers shall be increased or decreased accordingly.

(4) The rights of brewers under subsection (3) of Section 2 of the Output of Beer (Restriction) Act, 1916, shall be suspended while this Order is in force.

(5) If the Food Controller, at the request of the Army Council, grants a special certificate to any brewer authorising him to brew beer in excess of the limits prescribed by this Order, on the ground that the addition is required for the use of military canteens,(b) the amount of beer which that brewer is entitled to brew shall thereupon be increased by the number of barrels stated in the certificate; and this Order shall apply accordingly.

Distribution of beer.

2.—(1) The same provision shall be applicable in relation to the effect of this Order on contracts as is applicable in relation to the effect of the Output of Beer (Restriction) Act, 1916, on contracts under Section 4 of that Act.

(2) Licence holders, and persons having the same rights as licence holders under Section 5 of the Output of Beer (Restriction) Act, 1916, as amended by any subsequent Act, shall have the same rights, and brewers shall be under the same obligations, in connection with the output of beer as limited by this Order as under the said Section 5, except that the percentage of reduction in the number of standard barrels which a licence holder is entitled to obtain under that section and the reduction from the amount stated in the certificate for the purpose of ascertaining the reduction and transfer of maximum barrelage shall be increased so as to be 66⅔ per cent. instead of 15 per cent.

(3) Any brewer who has not given to a licence holder any particulars or certificate which the licence holder is entitled to obtain from him under Section 5 of the Output of Beer (Restriction) Act, 1916, shall give the particulars or certificate to the licence holder within fourteen days after a request in writing therefor is made by the licence holder.

(a) COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.—This Department was formed as from April 1, 1909, by the Excise Transfer Order, 1909 (St. R. & O., 1909, No. 197) which transferred the excise powers of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to the new Board.

(b) FOOD CONTROLLER'S CERTIFICATES AUTHORISING BREWING FOR CANTEENS.—These Certificates can be granted by the Food Controller under s. 6 of the Output of Beer (Restriction) Act, 1916, which as amended by the Amendment Act and by the Food Controller (Transfer of Powers) Order, 1917 (1917, No. 287) which transferred to the Food Controller the powers of the Board of Trade as to granting the special certificates referred to, is printed in Consolidated Form in Appendix V to the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual," p. 470. For further provisions as to these certificates, *see* Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order, 1918, p. 171

(4) A brewer shall give to a licence holder a copy of any certificate which has been obtained from him for the purpose of Section 5 of the Output of Beer (Restriction) Act, 1916, within fourteen days after a request in writing for the copy is made to him by the licence holder showing that the certificate originally obtained is either lost or for some other reason not available for use by the licence holder.

(5) Where beer has been supplied to a licence holder through a person recognised by the brewer as his agent—

(*a*) the agent shall be under the same obligation to give particulars and certificates of the beer as if he was the brewer; and

(*b*) the beer shall be deemed to be beer supplied by the brewer to the licence holder and not by the brewer to the agent.

Interpretation.

3. Expressions to which a special meaning is attached by the Output of Beer (Restriction) Act, 1916, have (unless the context otherwise requires) the same meaning when used in this Part of this Order.(**a**)

II.—Wine and Spirits.

Restrictions on delivery of wine and spirits.

4.—(1) No wine or spirits shall be delivered from ship's side or a warehouse (including a distiller's spirit store) for home consumption on the payment of duty to any person—

(*a*) unless he is the holder of an authority for the time being in force under this provision,

(*b*) in excess of the amount which is authorised to be delivered to him under that authority; and

(*c*) unless particulars as to the warehouse or place from which the wine or spirits are delivered, and of the amount delivered and of the date of delivery are entered on the authority for delivery.

(2) Authorities for the purposes of this provision shall be issued by the Commissioners in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by rules made for the purpose by the Treasury,(**b**) and the Commissioners shall attach to any authority so issued such conditions as they think fit for ensuring the proper distribution of the wine or spirits authorised to be delivered.

The rules made by the Treasury may provide for the appointment of a committee for the purpose of advising and assisting the Commissioners in the performance of their duties, and the exercise of their powers under this Part of this Order.(**b**)

(3) Authority shall (except in cases where special directions are given by the Commissioners) be granted only to the persons to whom or on whose behalf wine or spirits were delivered during the year 1916, and so that the total amount of spirits delivered to a person during the year beginning on the first of April shall

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(**a**) Meaning of Expressions.—S. 7 of the 1916 Act defines "brewer" and "quarter." *See* Appendix V to the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual" in which the Act is printed, p. 474.

(**b**) Treasury Rules.—These are printed p. 159.

not exceed the amount delivered to that person during the year 1916 reduced by 50 per cent.; and the total amount of wine delivered to a person during the half year beginning on the first day of October, 1917, or in any subsequent half year shall not exceed half the amount delivered to that person during the year 1916.

(4) This provision shall not prevent the delivery of spirits in cases where the Commissioners are satisfied that the spirits are—

(*a*) spirits delivered to a manufacturing chemist, or to a manufacturer of perfumes, for use in their manufactures; or

(*b*) spirits delivered for scientific purposes; or

(*c*) spirits supplied for the purpose of making medicines, to registered medical practitioners, to hospitals, and to persons, firms, and bodies corporate entitled to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist;

but the Commissioners may attach conditions to the delivery of any spirits for those purposes in order to ensure their use for the purposes for which they are delivered.

(5) A person shall not procure, or attempt to procure, the delivery of wine or spirits in contravention of this provision, or make any entry on an authority which is false in any material particular, or make any statement which is false in any material particular, for the purpose of obtaining any authority under this provision.

Every person shall comply with any conditions attached by the Commissioners to an authority issued by them under this provision, or to the delivery of spirits under this provision.

If it is shown to the Commissioners that any condition attached by them to the issue of an authority under this provision has not been complied with, the Commissioners may, if they think fit, withdraw the authority; but the power of the Commissioners to withdraw the authority shall not prejudice the liability of the holder of the authority to any penalty to which he may be liable for not complying with the condition.

III.—General.

Penalty. 5. Infringements of this Order are summary offences subject to penalties under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Short title. 6. This Order may be cited as the Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order, 1917.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

29th March, 1917.

RULES, DATED MARCH 29, 1917, MADE BY THE TREASURY UNDER PART II. OF THE INTOXICATING LIQUOR (OUTPUT AND DELIVERY) ORDER, 1917, AS AMENDED BY RULE MADE IN PURSUANCE OF THAT ORDER AS AMENDED.

1917. No. 375 *as amended by* No. 1240.

(1) Authorities for the delivery of Wine and Spirits from ship's side or warehouse (including a distiller's spirit store) for home consumption on the payment of duty as prescribed by section 4 (1) of the Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order, 1917,(a) shall be issued only to a person who has made application to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise(b) on the form provided for the purpose supplied by the Commissioners, giving the particulars required thereby.

(2) The authority shall be granted for a period not exceeding six months ending either 30th September, or 31st March; the quantity of wine of which it shall authorise delivery shall not exceed 50 per cent., and the quantity of spirits of which it shall authorise delivery shall not exceed 25 per cent., of the total quantity of wine and spirits, respectively, delivered to the same person or on his behalf during the year 1916. In the case of wine, where an authority for the half year ending 31st March, 1918, has been issued to any person for the delivery of 25 per cent. a supplementary authority for the delivery of an additional 25 per cent. during such period is to be issued to the same person.

(3) Where special directions are given by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise under section 4 (3) of the Order, Rules (1) and (2) may be varied by order of the Commissioners to meet the circumstances.

(4) The quantity of spirits to the delivery of which a rectifier or compounder who deposits spirits in a warehouse on drawback shall be entitled shall be determined in the following manner:—

The quantity of spirits so deposited in the period corresponding to that for which an authority is granted shall be deducted from the total quantity delivered to him or on his behalf in the same period, and the authority shall be granted for the amount of the difference reduced by 50 per cent.; but such rectifier or compounder shall be entitled to a special authority for delivery of a quantity of spirits equal to the quantity deposited on drawback in addition to the quantity expressed in his authority. The special authority shall be granted on an application being made to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise by the rectifier or compounder who deposited the spirits, and on production to them

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(a) INTOXICATING LIQUOR (OUTPUT AND DELIVERY) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 154.

(b) COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.—*See* footnote (a), p. 156 to Clause 1 (3) of the Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order, 1917.

of a certificate of deposit signed by the Officer and the Surveyor of Customs and Excise by whom the warehouse of deposit is controlled.

(5) In any case where a person entitled to apply for an authority is unable or unwilling to clear wine or spirits from warehouse with which to supply a dealer or retailer who purchased wine or spirits from him in 1916, that person shall on demand by the dealer or retailer furnish him with a certificate of the quantity so supplied and on production of that certificate to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, the Commissioners if satisfied as to the facts, may grant a special authority to the dealer or retailer to obtain delivery of an equivalent quantity less 50 per cent., the authority of the person giving the certificate being decreased by the amount he is unable or unwilling to supply. The special authority may at the option of the dealer or retailer be transferred to a person who is willing to supply the wine or spirits.

This rule shall also apply, with the necessary modifications, where a person who has supplied wine or spirits from a warehouse in 1916 to a dealer or retailer is able or willing to supply the dealer or retailer with a portion only of the restricted quantity of wine or spirits, based upon 1916 purchases, which the dealer or retailer desires to obtain from him.

(6) A Committee, to be known as the Advisory Committee (Customs and Excise), consisting of persons nominated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, shall be appointed to advise and assist the Commissioners of Customs and Excise in the performance of their duties and the exercise of their powers under Part 2 of the Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order 1917, and any action of this Committee done under the authority of the Commissioners shall have the same effect as though it were the action of the Commissioners.(a)

Stanley Baldwin,
James F. Hope.

March 29th, 1917.

(a) Advisory Committee (Customs and Excise).—The Members of this Committee are:—Mr. John Archer (Chairman of the Wine and Spirit Association) (Chairman); Mr. R. William Byass (late Chairman of the Wine and Spirit Association); Mr. Henry Tait Moore (of Brook's Wharf, Upper Thames Street); and Mr. J. N. Stickland (late Superintending Inspector of Customs and Excise). The Secretary is Mr. Percy L. Aston, and the address of the Committee is 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

THE HOPS (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1917, DATED AUGUST 31, 1917, AS AMENDED BY THE HOPS (RESTRICTION) ORDER No. 2, 1917, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1917.(a)

1917, No. 914 *as amended by* No. 925.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller after consultation with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries hereby orders as follows:—

Restriction on dealings in Hops.

1. No person shall without a permit issued under the authority of the Food Controller either on his own behalf or on the behalf of any other person, buy or sell or agree or offer to buy or sell any Hops whether imported or home grown. A person shall not without a permit issued under the authority of the Food Controller make delivery of any hops contracted to be sold by him before the 4th September, 1917.

Penalty.

2. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and Commencement of Order.

3. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Hops (Restriction) Order, 1917.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 1st September, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

31st August, 1917.

THE SUGAR (BREWERS RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1917. DATED NOVEMBER 19, 1917.

[This Order which restricts the kind and amount of sugar which may be used by brewers is, as amended by the Sugar (Brewers Restriction) Order, No 2, 1917, printed in Group **17** ("Sugar,") (p. 493.)]

(a) POWERS AS TO HOPS.—This Order is made under Reg. 2J (5) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (p. 13). As to the reduction of acreage under hops in England and Wales, *see* Regulation 2NN, as amended to Jan. 31, 1918 (p. 628 of Addenda to the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual.")

The Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order No. 5, 1917. Dated December 24, 1917.

1917. No. 1337.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Increase of maximum barrelage.(a)

1. During the quarter commencing on the 1st January, 1918 (hereinafter referred to as the current quarter) the maximum barrelage which a brewer for sale is authorised to brew under the Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order, 1917 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Order)(b) shall be increased.

(*a*) By twenty per cent. if he gives such notice and complies with such conditions as are hereinafter mentioned and such increase is, in this Order, referred to as the twenty per cent. increase; and

(*b*) By such further amount, if any, as in his case may be authorised by licence of the Food Controller if he complies with the conditions subject to which such a licence is granted, and the increase authorised by such licence is hereinafter called the licensed increase:

Provided that the aggregate amount of the licensed increases shall not exceed such an amount as with the aggregate amount of the twenty per cent. increases will increase the aggregate barrelage to be brewed by all brewers for sale in the current quarter by more than thirty-three and one-third per cent.

Accepting brewers.

2. A brewer for sale shall be authorised to brew in the current quarter the twenty per cent. increase if he gives notice to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise (hereinafter referred to as the Commissioners)(c) on or before the 26th January, 1918, that he accepts and will comply with the conditions subject to which the twenty per cent. increase is authorised by this Order, and such brewer is hereinafter referred to as an accepting brewer.

(a) Increase of Maximum Barrelage.—A precisely similar increase in the maximum barrelage for the last quarter of 1917, *i.e.*, that commencing October 1st, 1917, was made by the Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order No. 3 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 1059), printed pp. 78-80 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual" which was in identical terms with the present Order No. 5 *except* as to dates. A similar increase in the maximum barrelage for the third quarter of 1917, *i.e.*, that commencing July 1st, 1917, was made by the Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order No. 2 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 700), which was in identical terms with the present Order No. 5 and with Order No. 3, *except* as to dates and except that the "original gravity" referred to in Clauses 3 (*a*) and 6 (*c*) of Orders No. 5 and No. 3 was in the No. 2 Order 1036° instead of 1042°.

(b) Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 153.

(c) Commissioners of Customs and Excise.—*See* footnote (a), p. 156, to Clause 1 (3) of the Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order, 1917.

Conditions.

3. The conditions subject to which the twenty per cent. increase is authorised are the following:—

(a) *One-half of the total amount of beer brewed by the accepting brewer in the current quarter (exclusive of the licensed increase) shall be brewed and delivered out of his brewery at a gravity not exceeding an original gravity of* 1042°(**a**):

(b) *The remaining half of the beer brewed (exclusive of the licensed increase) shall be brewed at an average original gravity not exceeding the average original gravity of the total beer brewed at his brewery during the quarter commencing on the 1st January,* 1917(**a**):

(c) In the month of January not more than one-third and in the months of January and February not more than two-thirds of the total amount of beer which the brewer is entitled to brew during the current quarter (exclusive of the licensed increase) shall be delivered out of his brewery:

And it shall be the duty of every accepting brewer to comply with such conditions.

Computation under Clause 2 (1) of the principal Order.

4. The additional barrelage authorised to be brewed by this Order and by licences under this Order shall not be taken into account in reckoning the ten million barrels referred to in sub-section (2) of Clause 1 of the principal Order.

Contracts.

5. The same provision shall be applicable in relation to the effect of this Order on contracts as is applicable in relation to the effect of the Output of Beer (Restriction) Act, 1916, on contracts under Section 4 of that Act.(**b**)

Supply of beer to free licensed houses.

6. The following provisions shall apply with respect to certificates available for the current quarter granted or to be granted to a licence holder:—

(a) Except under the authority of the Food Controller a certificate granted by an accepting brewer shall not during the current quarter be used to transfer barrelage to a person who is not an accepting brewer.

(b) The number of standard barrels which a licence holder may obtain from an accepting brewer under a certificate shall be increased by 20 per cent.

(c) An accepting brewer who has undertaken to supply the licence holder with beer under a certificate shall not supply more than one-half of such beer at a gravity exceeding an original gravity of 1042°.

(d) This clause shall apply to persons having the same rights as licence holders in the same way as it applies to licence holders.

(**a**) Gravity of Beer.—The Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order, 1918 (p. 171), provides that no beer shall be brewed at a gravity below 1010° or above an average of 1030° in Ireland and 1045° elsewhere in United Kingdom.

(**b**) Output of Beer (Restriction) Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 26).—That Act as amended by the Amendment Act (6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 57) and by the Food Controller (Transfer of Powers) Order, 1917, is printed as Appendix V. to the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual," p. 470.

Gravity of beer.

7. If any question shall arise under this Order as to the average original gravity of beer such question shall be determined by the Commissioners.

Records.

8. Every accepting brewer shall keep such records as to gravity and amount of beer brewed and delivered and other matters as are requisite to determine whether or not the provisions of this Order are being complied with, and all such records and documents connected therewith shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Food Controller and of the Commissioners.

Surplus barrelage.

9.—(*a*) No account shall be taken of any surplus barrelage accrued since the 1st April, 1917, for the purpose of computing the increase permitted by Clause 1 of this Order.

(*b*) In the case of a brewer who was an accepting brewer within the meaning of the Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order (No. 2), 1917 or the Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order, No. 3, 1917,(a) such surplus barrelage may except in such cases as the Food Controller otherwise directs, only be brewed subject to the conditions applicable under conditions (*a*) and (*b*) of clause 3 of this Order to the beer therein referred to.

Infringements.

10. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and construction.

11. This Order may be cited as the Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order No. 3, 1917, and should be read as one with the principal Order.

Rhondda,
Food Controller.

15th October, 1917.

(a) "ACCEPTING BREWER WITHIN THE MEANING OF ORDERS (No. 2) or (No. 3)," *i.e.*, a brewer for sale who gave notice to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise on or before the 21st July, 1917, that he accepted and would comply with the three following conditions :—

1. One-half of the total amount of beer brewed by the accepting brewer in the quarter commencing on the 1st July, 1917 (exclusive of the licensed increase) shall be brewed and delivered out of his brewery at a gravity not exceeding an original gravity of 1036° :
2. The remaining half of the beer brewed (exclusive of the licensed increase) shall be brewed at an average original gravity not exceeding the average original gravity of the total beer brewed at his brewery during the quarter commencing on the 1st July, 1916 :
3. In the month of July not more than one-third and in the months of July and August not more than two-thirds of the total amount of beer which the brewer is entitled to brew during the quarter commencing on the 1st July, 1917 (exclusive of the licensed increase) shall be delivered out of his brewery :

[*See* Clauses 1, 2, 3 of Order (No. 2) printed as St. R. & O., 1917, No. 700 and Clause 9 (*b*) of Order (No. 3) printed p. 80 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual," both of which orders are omitted from this Manual as being, save as reproduced in this footnote, "spent."]

THE WHISKEY (RESTRICTION ON SALES) ORDER, 1918. DATED JANUARY 5, 1918.

1918. No. 12.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Sales by auction.

1. No Whiskey shall be sold by auction except at an auction sale authorised to be held by the Food Controller.

Restrictions on wholesale dealings.

2. A person shall not either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person—

(*a*) buy, sell or deal in; or

(*b*) offer or invite an offer or propose to buy, sell or deal in; or

(*c*) enter into negotiations for the sale or purchase of or other dealing in;

any Whiskey by way of wholesale sale, wholesale purchase or wholesale dealing; unless

(i) he is the holder of an authority granted by the Food Controller authorising such sale, purchase or dealing; or

(ii) he was immediately prior to the 30th September, 1914, a person holding a licence to deal in intoxicating liquor by wholesale taken out in pursuance of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910(**a**); or

(iii) he is the manufacturer of the Whiskey in question.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order the expression "a wholesale sale" shall mean a sale at any one time to one person of two gallons or more of Whiskey, and the expression "wholesale purchase" and "wholesale dealing" shall have corresponding meanings.

Exception.

4. Nothing in this Order shall prevent any person buying for the purposes of retail sale or for the purposes of any club to which Section 48 of the Finance (1909-10) Act 1910,(**b**) applies or a purchase by a person who proves that he is not buying for re-sale.

Penalties.

5. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

6. This Order may be cited as the Whiskey (Restriction on Sales) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

5th January, 1918.

(**a**) FINANCE (1909-10) ACT, 1910.—10 Edw. 7, c. 8.

(**b**) CLUB WITHIN 10 EDW. 7, c. 8, s. 48.—*i.e.*, a club for the time being registered under the Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910 (10 Edw. 7 & 1 Geo. 5. c. 24), or the Licensing (Scotland) Act, 1903 (3 Edw. 7, c. 25), or the Registration of Clubs (Ireland) Act, 1904 (4 Edw. 7, c. 9)

The Rum and Gin (Restriction on Sales) Order, 1918. Dated January 17, 1918.

1918. No. 48.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Sales by auction.

1. No rum or gin shall be sold by auction except at an auction sale authorised to be held by the Food Controller.

Restrictions on wholesale dealings.

2. A person shall not either on his own behalf, or on behalf of any other person—

(*a*) buy, sell or deal in; or

(*b*) offer or invite an offer or propose to buy, sell or deal in; or

(*c*) enter into negotiations for the sale or purchase of or other dealing in

any rum or gin by way of wholesale sale, wholesale purchase or wholesale dealing, unless—

(i) he is the holder of an authority granted by the Food Controller authorising such sale, purchase or dealing; or

(ii) he was immediately prior to the 30th September, 1914, a person holding a licence to deal in intoxicating liquor by wholesale taken out in pursuance of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910(**a**); or

(iii) he is the manufacturer of the rum or gin in question.

Interpretation.

3. For the purposes of this Order, the expression "wholesale sale" shall mean a sale at any one time to one person of two gallons or more of rum or gin, and the expressions "wholesale purchase" and "wholesale dealing" shall have corresponding meanings.

Exception.

4. Nothing in this Order shall prevent any person buying for the purposes of a retail sale or for the purposes of any club to which Section 48 of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910,(**b**) applies, or a purchase by a person who proves that he is not buying for resale.

Penalty.

5. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

6. This Order may be cited as the Rum and Gin (Restriction on Sales) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

17th January, 1918.

(**a**) Finance (1909–10) Act, 1910.—10 Edw. 7, c. 8.

(**b**) Club within 10 Edw. 7, c. 8, s. 48.—*i.e.*, a club for the time being registered under the Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910 (10 Edw. 7 & 1 Geo. 5, c. 24), or the Licensing (Scotland) Act, 1903 (3 Edw. 7, c. 25), or the Registration of Clubs (Ireland) Act, 1904 (4 Edw. 7, c. 9).

The Malt (Restriction) Order, 1918. Dated February 26, 1918.

1918. No. 225.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Prohibition of manufacture of Malt.

1. Except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued by the Food Controller no person shall on or after the 1st March, 1918, manufacture any Malt or Malt Extract other than Malt or Malt Extract in process of manufacture on the 28th February, 1918.

Prohibition of use or delivery of Malt.

2. Except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued by the Food Controller no person shall on or after 1st March, 1918, sell or buy or make or take delivery of or use any Malt or Malt Extract for any purpose.

This Clause shall not apply to:—

(*a*) The use of Malt or Malt Extract by a Brewer for Sale so far as is necessary to enable him to brew the maximum barrelage permitted to him under the Orders of the Food Controller for the time being in force relating to the brewing of beer, and the further barrelage, if any, permitted to him under any licence granted by the Food Controller; or

(*b*) the delivery to a brewer for sale under contracts existing at the date of this Order of such quantities of Malt or Malt Extract as together with his existing stocks, are requisite to enable him in the ordinary course to brew such maximum and further barrelage up to and including 30th June, 1918; or

(*c*) the purchase of Malt or Malt Extract from a person licenced by the Food Controller to sell Malt or Malt Extract or the use of Malt or Malt Extract by a baker for the purpose of making bread.

Statements.

3. Where Malt is supplied to a Brewer for Sale by any person under Clause 2 of this Order, that person shall be entitled to rely on a statement in writing signed by or on behalf of the brewer for sale as to the lawfulness of the proposed supply.

Interpretation.

4. For the purposes of this Order:—

The expression "Malt, or Malt Extract," shall include all such Malt, Malt Extract or substitutes for Malt as are manufactured by the steeping, roasting or treatment of any cereal.

Revocation S. R. & O., Nos. 132, 159 and 345 of 1917.

5. The Brewers (Malt Purchases) Order, 1917,(a) The Malt (Restriction) Order, 1917,(b) and the Malt (Restriction) No. 2 Order 1917,(c) are revoked as from the 1st March, 1918 but without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any infringement thereof.

Infringements.

6. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

7. This Order may be cited as the Malt (Restriction) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

26th February, 1918.

THE FOREIGN HOLDINGS (RETURNS) ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 8, 1918.

[This Order, which is printed in Group 7A ("Foreign Holdings of Food"), (p. 217), requires returns of alcoholic beverages of all kinds held to foreign account.]

THE BEER (PRICES AND DESCRIPTION) ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 19, 1918.

1918. No. 343.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Sales of certain draught beer in licensed premises having a public bar.

1. A person shall not on or after the 1st April, 1918, sell or offer to sell any beer of the gravities mentioned in Clause 3, or any beverage containing any beer of such gravities, in any part of any licensed premises having a public bar or public bars unless—

(*a*) such beer at the time of such sale or offer for sale is on sale by imperial measure in the public bar or public bars of the licensed premises; and also

(*b*) such beer when sold by imperial measure in the public bar or public bars is sold at prices not exceeding the maximum prices provided by this Order.

Sales of mixtures.

2. A person shall not on or after the 1st April, 1918, sell or offer to sell any beverage containing any beer of the gravities mentioned in Clause 3 in any public bar of any licensed premises unless beer of such gravity is on sale in that public bar.

(a) BREWERS (MALT PURCHASES) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 96 of the January, 1918, Edition of this Volume.

(b) MALT (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 97 of the January, 1918, Edition of this Volume.

(c) MALT (RESTRICTION) No. 2 ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 98 of the January, 1918, Edition of this Volume.

Amount of maximum price in public bars.

3. Where beer is sold by imperial measure in a public bar, the maximum price for beer of an original gravity less than 1030° shall be at the rate of 4*d.* per imperial pint, and for beer of an original gravity not exceeding 1034° and not less than 1030° shall be at the rate of 5*d.* per imperial pint.

Original gravity to be stated and beer not to be diluted.

4. (*a*) Where beer is delivered on or after the 1st April, 1918, in a barrel or cask—

(i) the brewer or dealer disposing of such beer shall state on the invoice, if such be the fact, that the original gravity of the beer exceeds 1034° and, in any other case, the maximum price at which the beer in each such barrel or cask may under this Order be sold in the public bar of licensed premises; and

(ii) the brewer shall also before permitting delivery out of his brewery plainly and durably mark on the head of any barrel or cask containing beer of an original gravity less than 1030° the mark "4*d.*" and on any barrel or cask containing beer of an original gravity not exceeding 1034° and not less than 1030° the mark "5*d.*," the figures to be not less than two inches long.

(*b*) No dealer in or retailer of beer shall alter or deface such mark or permit such mark to be altered or defaced, or dilute or permit to be diluted the beer in any barrel or cask.

Samples for analysis.

5. A person authorised in that behalf by the Food Controller or a Food Committee to procure for analysis samples of beer on sale in any licensed premises shall have all the powers of procuring samples conferred by the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts,(a) and a person selling beer by retail shall, on tender of the price for the quantity which he shall reasonably require for the purpose of analysis, sell the same to him accordingly.

Certificate of analyst.

6. In any proceedings in respect of an infringement of this Order the production of the certificate of the principal chemist of the Government Laboratories or of an analyst appointed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts,(a) shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated unless the defendant require that the person who made the analysis be called as a witness.

The certificate of the principal chemist or of the analyst shall, so far as circumstances permit, be in the form required by the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.(a)

Defence.

7. If in any proceedings against a retailer of beer in respect of an infringement of this Order, it is proved that an offence has been committed but the person charged with the offence proves—

(*a*) that he purchased the beer, in respect of which the offence was committed, from a person who sold the beer as or for beer which might lawfully be sold in a public bar at the price charged;

(a) Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—A Note as to the scope of these Acts and of the Regulations thereunder is given in Appendix VI (16) ("Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and Orders"), p. 506 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

(*b*) that he had no reason to believe at the time of sale that the gravity of the beer was not such as permitted of it being sold at the price charged or that the provisions of Clause 4 (*b*) of this Order had not been duly observed; and

(*c*) that he has given due notice to the prosecutor that he intended to rely on the provisions of this Clause;

such person shall be entitled to be discharged from the prosecution.

Contracts.

8. Where the Food Controller is of opinion that the price payable under any contract subsisting at the date of this Order for the sale of beer of a gravity not exceeding an original gravity of 1034° is such that the beer cannot at the prices permitted by this Order be sold or supplied by retail in a public bar at a reasonable profit, he may, if he thinks fit, cancel such contract or may modify the terms thereof in such manner as shall appear to him to be just.

Use of words Government Ale and Government Beer.

9. A person shall not, when selling any beer of an original gravity less than 1030°, or in any advertisement, circular, or placard relating to any such beer, describe the same as "Government Ale" or "Government Beer" or use any other form of words calculated to lead to the belief that such beer is brewed under the authority, or pursuant to the directions of His Majesty's Government, or any Government Department.

Notices.

10. Where on or after the 1st April, 1918, Beer in respect of which a maximum price is fixed by this Order, is on sale in any part of the licensed premises other than a Public Bar the licensee of such premises shall cause to be conspicuously exhibited in such part of the premises a notice to the effect that Beer is on sale in the Public Bar or Public Bars at the prices permitted by this Order.

Bottled Beer.

11. Except in Clause 9 the expression "Beer" shall not include Bottled Beer.

Interpretation.

12. In this Order:—

"Food Committee" means in respect of any area in Great Britain the Food Control Committee established for the area pursuant to the Food Control Committee (Constitution) Order, 1917,(**a**) and in respect of Ireland the Food Control Committee appointed for Ireland by the Food Controller.(**b**)

"Beer" includes ale, porter, spruce beer, black beer and any other description of beer.

"Public Bar" means—

(*a*) where there is only one bar on the licensed premises such bar;

(**a**) Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.—The Order is printed in Part III of this Manual.

(**b**) Food Control Committee for Ireland.—*See* the Food Control Committee (Constitution) Order, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual.

(*b*) where there is more than one bar on the licensed premises, all such bars except that bar or those bars, if any, where prior to the 1st October, 1917, beer has customarily been sold at a higher rate than the rate charged for the like beer in some other bar on such premises; and

(*c*) any place where beer is sold under a retail off-licence.

"Licensed Premises" shall not include any registered club, canteen, theatre, music-hall, passenger vessel, railway restaurant car, or any buffet at a railway station, but subject as aforesaid shall include any premises where the sale of intoxicating liquor is carried on under a licence.

13. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Infringements.

14. The Beer (Prices and Description) Order, 1917,(a) is hereby revoked as on the 1st April, 1918, but without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any contravention thereof. Revocation. S.R. and O., No. 1058 of 1917.

15. This Order may be cited as the Beer (Prices and Description) Order, 1918. Title.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

19th March, 1918.

THE INTOXICATING LIQUOR (OUTPUT AND DELIVERY) ORDER, 1918.
DATED MARCH 19, 1918.

1918. No. 339.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1. A Brewer for Sale shall not in any quarter brew any beer at his brewery at an original gravity below 1010°. No beer to be brewed below gravity of 1010°.

2. (*a*) A Brewer for Sale shall not in any quarter brew beer at his brewery except at such original gravities as secure that the average original gravity of all the beer brewed by him at that brewery during such quarter (other than beer brewed under Average original gravity of beer.

(a) BEER (PRICES AND DESCRIPTION) ORDER, 1917.—That Order was printed p. 106 of the January, 1918, Edition of this Volume.

any license granted by or under the authority of the Food Controller, specially stating the gravity at which the beer to be brewed thereunder is to be brewed) does not exceed in the case of a brewery situate in Ireland 1045°, or in the case of a brewery situate elsewhere in the United Kingdom 1030°.

(*b*) Where provision has been made to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise for the dilution with water of beer after brewing, and the dilution is carried out under conditions approved by the Commissioners, the diluted beer shall for the purpose of the foregoing sub-clause be deemed to have been brewed at such original gravity as the Commissioners may determine.

Contracts.

3. The same provision shall be applicable in relation to the effect of this Order on contracts as is applicable in relation to the effect of the Output of Beer (Restriction) Act, 1916, on contracts under Section 4 of that Act.(a)

Certificate.

4. Where the title of a Certificate under the Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order, 1917,(b) arises in respect of Beer which was brewed in Great Britain, such Certificate shall not on or after 1st April, 1918, be available for increasing the Barrelage of a Brewer in respect of any Brewery situate in Ireland; and where the title to such a certificate arises in respect of beer which was brewed in Ireland, such certificate shall not after the same date be available for increasing the barrelage of a brewer in respect of any brewery situate in Great Britain.

Determination of gravity.

5. If any question shall arise under this Order as to the average original gravity of beer, such question shall be determined by the Commissioners.

Infringements.

6. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and Commencement S.R. and O., No. 270 of 1917.

7. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order, 1918, and shall be read as one with the Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order, 1917.(b)

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 1st April, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

19th March, 1918.

(a) Output of Beer (Restriction) Act, 1916, s. 4.—Printed in Appendix V of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual," at p. 472.

(b) Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 153.

THE SPIRITS (PRICES AND DESCRIPTION) ORDER, 1918. DATED APRIL 22, 1918.

1918. No. 470.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Application of Order.

1. This Order shall apply only to spirits of the kinds mentioned in the first column of the First Schedule to this Order.

Spirits to be sold in licensed premises by measure.

2. A person shall not sell or offer to sell in any part of any licensed premises any spirit otherwise than by reputed quart bottle or by imperial measure or by half or quarter or one-fifth or one-sixth part of a gill, quartern or noggin.

Restriction on certain sales in licensed premises.

3.—(*a*) A person shall not sell or offer to sell in any part of any licensed premises having a public bar any spirit of a kind mentioned in the first column of the first schedule to this Order unless spirit of a kind and (where mentioned) of a strength set opposite to such spirit in the second column of such schedule is on sale by measure in the public bar of such premises.

(*b*) Nothing in this clause shall apply in England or Wales to any sale in premises licensed only for sale for consumption off the premises.

Maximum prices on retail sales in licensed premises.

4. On the occasion of a sale by retail in any licensed premises of any spirit, the maximum price shall be:—

(*a*) For sales in a public bar, the price applicable according to Part I. of the Second Schedule.

(*b*) For sales elsewhere than in a public bar, the price applicable according to Part II. of the Second Schedule.

Maximum price on wholesale sales to a licensed trader.

5. On the occasion of a sale by wholesale to a licensed trader of any spirit, the maximum price shall be at the price applicable according to the Third Schedule.

Maximum prices on other sales.

6.—(*a*) On the occasion of any sale (other than a sale to which either clause 4 or clause 5 applies) of any spirit, the maximum price shall be the price applicable according to Part I. (*a*) and (*b*) of the Second Schedule.

(*b*) The maximum price fixed by this clause shall include the cost of delivery to the buyer's premises, and where the spirit is not so delivered a corresponding adjustment representing the cost of delivery shall be made in the maximum price.

Provisions affecting sales.

7. On a sale (other than a sale in bond) of any spirit, the following provisions shall on or after the 1st June, 1918, apply:—

(*a*) On a sale by bottle—

(i) the strength and category of such spirit; and

(ii) where such sale is in a public bar the maximum price at which such spirit may be sold in a public bar under this Order;

shall be legibly marked on a label attached to the bottle;

(*b*) On a sale otherwise than by bottle—

(i) where such sale is in a public bar, the receptacle or tap from which the spirit is drawn shall be situated in such a position as to be visible to the purchaser and shall be legibly marked with the strength of the spirit at the time of sale and with the maximum price at which such spirit may be sold in a public bar under this Order; and

(ii) where such sale is elsewhere than in a public bar, the strength of the spirit shall be legibly marked on a label attached to the receptacle in which such spirit is delivered or from which such spirit is drawn.

Provisions as to categories of spirits sold in bottle.

8. The category to which any spirit sold in bottle belongs shall be determined in accordance with the following provisions:—

(*a*) Any spirit other than a registered or proprietary whiskey shall be deemed to belong to category A.

(*b*) A person who owns any registered or proprietary whiskey may by registered letter addressed to the Secretary, Brewing Section, Ministry of Food, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.1, and despatched before the 8th May, 1918, inform the Food Controller of the name of such whiskey and the price at which such whiskey was being sold on the 30th November, 1917.

(*c*) The category to which any registered or proprietary whiskey belongs shall be determined by notice given by or under the authority of the Food Controller, and may in like manner be varied from time to time.

(*d*) Until otherwise determined by any such notice, registered or proprietary whiskey shall be deemed to belong to category D.

Samples for analysis.

9. A person authorised in that behalf by the Food Controller or a Food Committee to procure for analysis samples of spirit on sale shall have all the powers of procuring samples conferred by the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts,(a) and a person selling spirits by retail shall on tender of the price for the quantity which he shall reasonably require for the purpose of analysis sell the same to him accordingly.

Certificate of analyst.

10. In any proceedings in respect of an infringement of this Order, the production of the certificate of the Principal Chemist of the Government Laboratories or of an Analyst appointed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated unless the defendant require that the person who made the analysis be called as a witness. The certificate of the Principal Chemist or of the Analyst shall, so far as circumstances permit, be in the form required by the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

(a) Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—A Note as to the scope of these Acts and of the Regulations thereunder is given in Appendix V (16) ("Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and Orders,") p. 506 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

Defence.

11. If in any proceedings against a licensed trader for charging a price in excess of any maximum price applicable under this Order it is proved that an offence has been committed, but the defendant proves:

(*a*) that he purchased the spirit in question from a person who sold it as spirit of a kind or strength which justified the price charged by the defendant; and

(*b*) that he had no reason to believe at the time of sale that the kind or strength of the spirit was not such as precluded its being sold at the price charged; and

(*c*) that he has given due notice to the prosecutor of his intention to rely on the provisions of this clause,

the defendant shall be entitled to be discharged from the prosecution.

General prohibition.

12. A person shall not sell or offer to sell any spirit at a price exceeding the maximum price applicable under this Order, or in connection with a sale or disposal or proposed sale or disposal of spirit enter or offer to enter into any artificial transaction or make or demand any unreasonable charge.

Interpretation.

13. In this Order—

The expression "Food Committee" means a Food Control Committee established in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917,(**a**) and the Food Committee appointed for Ireland by the Food Controller.(**b**)

The expression "Public Bar" means—

(*a*) where there is only one bar on the licensed premises such bar, unless the bar is one in which draught beer is not customarily sold and in which also draught beer was not customarily sold prior to the 1st April, 1918; and

(*b*) Where there is more than one bar on the licensed premises all such bars, except that bar or those bars, if any, where prior to the 1st April, 1918, spirit has customarily been sold at a higher price than the rate charged for the like spirit in some other bar on such premises; and

(*c*) any place where spirit is sold under a retail Off Licence.

The expression "Sold in bulk" means sold for delivery in vat, cask or jar.

The expression "Bottle" means a reputed quart bottle.

The expression "Case" means twelve reputed quart bottles.

The expression "Wholesale dealer" means a person holding a licence to deal in intoxicating liquors by wholesale.

(**a**) Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III. of this Manual.

(**b**) Food Control Committee for Ireland.—*See* the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Constitution) Order, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual.

The expression "Licensed trader" means any person holding a licence to deal in intoxicating liquors, whether by wholesale or by retail.

The expression "British Brandy" means any Brandy other than imported Brandy derived exclusively from the grape.

The expression "British Gin" means any Gin other than imported Gin.

The expressions "Sale by wholesale," "Sale by retail" in respect of the sale of spirits mean the sale of spirit in such quantities as are declared to be sale by wholesale or sale by retail, as the case may be, in any Acts relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The expresion "Licensed premises" has as respects England and Wales the same meaning as in the Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910,(a) but shall include clubs, naval or military canteens and railway restaurant cars, as respects Scotland the same meaning as in the Licensing (Scotland) Acts, 1903 to 1913,(b) and as respects Ireland the same meaning as in the Licensing (Ireland) Acts, 1883 to 1905.(c)

Exception.

14. Nothing in this Order shall apply to the sale of spirits on passenger vessels.

Infringements.

15. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and extent and commencement of Order.

16.—(*a*) This Order may be cited as the Spirits (Prices and Description) Order, 1918.

(*b*) The provisions of this Order relating to such conditions of sale and price as are applicable on a sale of spirit by retail in licensed premises shall not apply to Ireland.

(*c*) This Order shall, except where otherwise stated, come into force on the 1st May, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller,

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

22nd April, 1918.

(a) Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910.—*i.e.* 10 Edw. 7. & 1 Geo. 5 c. 24, which consolidated the English Licensing Acts.

(b) Licensing (Scotland) Acts, 1903 to 1913.—*i.e.* the Act of 1903 (3 Edw. 7. c. 25) which consolidated the Scottish Licensing Acts, and the Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1913, the local option provisions of which are suspended until June 1st, 1920.

(c) Licensing (Ireland) Acts, 1883 to 1905.—The Irish Acts have never been consolidated, and comprise the 12 Acts of 1833 to 1886 as grouped in Sch. 2 of the Short Titles Act, 1896, together with the Beer Retailers and Spirit Grocers Retail Licences (Ireland) Act, 1900 (63 & 64 Vict. c. 30) and the Licensing (Ireland) Act, 1905 (5 Edw. 7. c. 3.)

1st Schedule.

Column I.	Column II.
Whiskey of categories B, C and D.	Whiskey
Whiskey (other than whiskey of categories B, C and D).	Whiskey of a similar strength.
British Gin.	British Gin of a similar strength.
Rum.	Rum of a similar strength.
British Brandy.	British Brandy of a similar strength.

2nd Schedule.

SALE OF SPIRITS OTHER THAN BY WHOLESALE.

PART I.

In a Public Bar of any Licensed Premises.

	Column I. Kind and strength of spirit.	Column II. Maximum Prices at the rate of
(*a*) sold per bottle	Spirit of category A / Whiskey „ B / „ C / „ D — 30 U.P.	8*s.* per bottle. / 8*s.* 6*d.* „ / 9*s.* „ / 9*s.* 6*d.* „
	The like whiskey or other spirit weaker than 30 U.P.	A price reduced proportionately to the reduced percentage of proof spirit.
(*b*) sold in bulk	Spirit 30 U.P.	47*s.* 6*d.* per gallon.
	Spirit weaker than 30 U.P.	A price reduced proportionately to the reduced percentage of proof spirit.
(*c*) Sales of less than a reputed quart.	(i) Whiskey of categories B, C and D not weaker than 35 U.P.	2*s.* 6*d.* per gill, quartern or noggin.
	Whiskey of categories B, C and D weaker than 35 U.P.	A price reduced proportionately to the reduced percentage of proof spirit.
	(ii) Spirit (other than whiskey of categories B, C and D) not weaker than 35 U.P.	2*s.* 1*d.* per gill, quartern or noggin.
	The like spirit weaker than 35 U.P. but not weaker than 40 U.P.	1*s.* 10½*d.* per gill, quartern or noggin.
	The like spirit weaker than 40 U.P.	1*s.* 8*d.* per gill, quartern or noggin.

Part II.

In any Part of any Licensed Premises other than a Public Bar.

	Column I. Kind and strength of spirit.	Column II. Maximum Price at the rate of
Sales by bottle.	Spirit 30 U.P.	13*s.* per bottle.
	Spirit weaker than 30 U.P.	A price reduced proportionately to the reduced percentage of proof spirit.
Sales otherwise than by bottle.	Spirit 30 U.P.	4*s.* per gill, quartern or noggin.
	Spirit weaker than 30 U.P.	A price reduced proportionately to the reduced percentage of proof spirit.

Third Schedule.

Sales of Spirits by Wholesale.

Part I.

Spirits sold in bulk.

Column I. Kind of spirit.	Column II. Maximum price at the rate of
Any spirit	If sold "in bond," 20*s.* per re-gauge proof gallon, less a discount of a minimum of 15 per cent. If sold "duty paid," 37*s.* 6*d.* per gallon, 32 U.P., less a discount of a minimum of 4*s.* 6*d.* per bulk gallon, or (if of a different strength) a price increased or reduced proportionately according to the percentage of proof spirit.

The maximum price in Part I shall be subject to discount only where the sale is to a person buying for re-sale to a licensed trader.

Part II.

Spirits sold in bottle.

Column I.	Column II.
Kind and strength of spirit.	Maximum price at the rate of
Whiskey of categories B, C and D. 30 U.P.	A sum per case not exceeding by more than 14*s.* the gross invoice charge on a sale of such whiskey by the owner on 30th November, 1917, or if no such sale was made on that date on the nearest previous date ascertainable, but the price shall in no case exceed 83*s.* per case duty paid.
The like whiskey weaker than 30 U.P.	A price reduced proportionately to the reduced percentage of proof spirit.
Spirit of category A 30 U.P.	75*s.* per case duty paid.
The like spirit weaker than 30 U.P.	A price reduced proportionately to the percentage of proof spirit.

The maximum prices in Part II. are based on such terms and conditions as regards discounts, allowances, charges for packing and delivery as were customary between the parties on the 30th November, 1917, or if there were no dealings between the same parties prior to 30th November, 1917, on such terms and conditions as were customary in the trade at that date. Terms and conditions not less favourable to the buyer are to be allowed on any transaction to which the above prices apply.

4A. Bribery.

THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 15, 1918.

1918. No. 321.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby Orders that except under the Authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Acceptance and giving of bribes.

1. No person engaged in the sale or delivery or distribution of any article of food shall accept or obtain or agree to accept or endeavour to obtain from any other person for himself or for any other person any gift or any consideration (other than the monies properly payable by reason of such sale, delivery or distribution) as an inducement or reward for selling or delivering or distributing any article of food to one purchaser or receiver in priority or in preference to another purchaser or receiver; and no person shall give or agree to give or offer any such gift or consideration.

Interpretation.

2. For the purposes of this Order the expression "Article of Food" shall include every article which is used for food or drink by man or which ordinarily enters into the composition or preparation of human food and the expression "Consideration" includes valuable consideration of any kind.

Exception.

3. This Order shall not apply to any sale, delivery or distribution of an article of food supplied for consumption on the premises of the seller.

Offences.

4. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and Commencement.

5. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Prevention of Corruption Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 1st April, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

15th March, 1918.

4B. Cold Storage.

Cold Storage (Restriction) Order, 1918, *p.* 181.
Poultry and Game (Cold Storage) Order, 1918, *p.* 181.

THE POULTRY AND GAME (COLD STORAGE) ORDER, 1918. DATED FEBRUARY 5, 1918.

[That Order, which is printed in Group **10** ("Meat, Cattle and Eggs") (p. 277), restricts the taking of poultry or game out of cold storage.]

THE COLD STORAGE (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1918. DATED APRIL 27, 1918.

1918. No. 483.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1. It shall be an implied term of every agreement made on or after the 1st May, 1918, for the storage in cold store of any article that such article shall be taken out of cold store within seven days after notice in that behalf given by the Food Controller.

2. The Food Controller may at any time by notice under this Order prohibit the delivery of any article or class of article into cold store or require any article or class of article to be taken out of cold store and all persons concerned shall comply with the provisions of any such notice.

3. A person having possession or control of any cold store whether public or private shall observe all such directions with regard to the use thereof as may from time to time be given by the Food Controller.

4. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

5. This Order may be cited as the Cold Storage (Restriction) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

27th April, 1918.

Notice.—Correspondence with respect to this Order should be addressed to:—The Secretary, Ministry of Food (Cold Storage Section), County Hall, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.

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5. Conditions on Sale of Food.

THE FOOD (CONDITIONS OF SALE) ORDER, 1917. DATED MARCH 21, 1917.

1917. No. 261.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Conditions on sale of food.

1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall in connection with a sale or proposed sale of any article of food impose or attempt to impose any condition relating to the purchase of any other article.

Definition.

2. For the purposes of this Order, the expression article of food includes any article used for food by man and any article which ordinarily enters into the composition or preparation of human food.

Penalty.

3. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person, in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, *and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.*(a)

Title and commencement of Order.

4. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Food (Conditions of Sale) Order, 1917.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 23rd March, 1917.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

21st March, 1917.

(a) LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS, &C., OF COMPANY.—Reg. 48A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (printed in Part IX, 4 "Miscellaneous Provisions as to Offences," p. 433 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual"), which was added to the Code since this Order was made, provides that directors and officers shall be liable for offences by their corporation or company.

6. Dried Fruits.

Currants and Sultanas (Requisition) Order, 1917, as amended, *p.* 184.
Dried Fruits (Distribution) Order, 1918, *p.* 186.
Dried Fruits (Restriction) Order, 1917, *p.* 183.
General Licence thereunder (Tunis and Egyptian Dates), *p.* 116, 184.
General Licence thereunder (French Plums), *p.* 185.
Importers (Returns) Order, 1918, *p.* 221.
Persian Dates (Retail Prices) Order, 1918, *p.* 187.

THE DRIED FRUITS (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1917. DATED SEPTEMBER 8, 1917.

1917. No. 940.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Prohibition on dealings in Dried Fruits outside the United Kingdom.

1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall on or after the 8th September, 1917, either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person—

(*a*) Buy, sell or deal in; or

(*b*) Offer or invite an offer or propose to buy, sell or deal in; or

(*c*) Enter into negotiations for the sale or purchase or other dealing in

any dried fruits of the varieties mentioned in the Schedule to this Order outside the United Kingdom whether or not the sale or purchase or dealing is or is to be effected in the United Kingdom.(**a**)

Provided that all persons are authorised to buy, sell and deal in any of the Dried Fruits to which this Order applies on passage to the United Kingdom at the date of this Order.

Returns.

2. All persons concerned shall before the 15th September, 1917, furnish to the Secretary of the Ministry of Food, Grosvenor House, Upper Grosvenor Street, W.1., a statement showing the quantities of the Dried Fruits mentioned in the Schedule to this Order which were purchased but not shipped at the date of this Order and the quantity thereof sold or unsold.

Insurance.

3. This Order shall not be construed as prohibiting the insurance of any Dried Fruits.

Penalty.

4. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

5. This Order may be cited as the Dried Fruits (Restriction) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

8th September, 1917.

(**a**) GENERAL LICENCES.—*See* Licence as to Tunis and Egyptian Dates printed p. 184, and Licence as to French Plums, p. 185.

Schedule.

Valencias, Muscatels, Sultanas, and all other varieties of Raisins.
Dates.
Dried Currants.
,, Figs.
,, Prunes and Plums.
,, Peaches and Nectarines.
,, Apricots.
,, Pears.
,, Apples.

GENERAL LICENCE DATED OCTOBER 10, 1917, UNDER THE DRIED FRUITS (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1917(a) AS TO DATES.

1917. No. 1032.

The Food Controller hereby authorises all persons until further notice, to buy, sell and deal in Tunis and Egyptian Dates outside the United Kingdom.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

10th October, 1917.

THE CURRANTS AND SULTANAS (REQUISITION) ORDER, 1917, DATED OCTOBER 13, 1917, AS AMENDED BY THE APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATORS ORDER, 1918.(b) DATED MARCH 11, 1918.

1917 No. 1053 *as amended by* 1918 No. 294.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulations 2F and 2G of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1. All persons owning or having power to sell or dispose of any currants or sultanas which at the date of this Order are afloat and shipped to the United Kingdom shall place and hold such currants and sultanas at the disposal of the Food Controller.

(a) DRIED FRUITS (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 183.

(b) APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATORS' ORDER, 1918.—This Order substituted a new clause for Clause 3.

2. The Food Controller will subsequently communicate to the persons from whom the currants and sultanas are requisitioned under this Order the prices which he will be prepared to pay for the same.

3. The Arbitrator to determine in default of Agreement the compensation to be paid for any article requisitioned under this Order shall be appointed by the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain in England, by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, and by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in Ireland.(a)

4. All persons concerned shall before the 20th October, 1917, furnish to the Secretary, Ministry of Food, Grosvenor House, W.1, a return showing:—

(i) Currants and Sultanas afloat;

(ii) Quantity sold and unsold in each case;

and shall also furnish such other particulars relating thereto as may from time to time be required.

5. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

6. This Order may be cited as the Currants and Sultanas (Requisition) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

13th October, 1917.

General Licence, dated November 28, 1917, under the Dried Fruits (Restriction) Order, 1917,(b) as to French Plums.

1917. No. 1220.

The Food Controller hereby authorises all persons until further notice, to buy, sell and deal in Plums grown in France and packed in tins or bottles outside the United Kingdom.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

28th November, 1917.

(a) Amendment of Clause 3.—This clause was inserted in its present form by the Appointment of Arbitrators Order, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 294).

(b) Dried Fruits (Restriction) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 183.

The Dried Fruits (Distribution) Order, 1918. Dated March 23, 1918.

1918. No. 355.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Interpretation.

1. For the purpose of this Order, Dried Fruits shall mean all Dried Fruits which may be or may have been after the 23rd March, 1918, sold by wholesale on account of the Food Controller in whatever hands such Dried Fruits may be.

Form of application may be prescribed.

2. (*a*) The Food Controller may from time to time prescribe forms of application and other documents to be used for the purpose of obtaining or for any other purpose connected with Dried Fruits. Any such form or document may contain directions to be observed as to the completion of the form or any other matter.

(*b*) The Food Controller may from time to time issue directions relating to the distribution, treatment, sale, disposal or use of any Dried Fruits, or as to the price and terms upon which Dried Fruits may be sold or otherwise disposed of

Completion of forms.

3. All persons concerned shall in the completion of such form or document and in the distribution, treatment, sale, disposal and use of any Dried Fruits comply with the instructions and directions relative thereto for the time being in force.

Records.

4. A person dealing in Dried Fruits shall keep or cause to be kept at some convenient place such records as to the Dried Fruits dealt in and such other matters as the Food Controller may from time to time prescribe together with all relevant documents and accounts and shall comply with any directions given by or under the authority of the Food Controller as to the form and contents of such records, and shall make such returns and furnish such particulars relating to his dealings in Dried Fruits as the Food Controller may from time to time require, and shall permit any person authorised by the Food Controller to inspect the records to be kept under this clause and all relevant books, documents and accounts.

False statements.

5. A person shall not:—

(*a*) make or knowingly connive at the making of any false or misleading statement in any application or other document prescribed pursuant to this Order, or used for the purpose of obtaining or for any other purpose connected with Dried Fruits;

(*b*) forge, alter or tamper with any such application or other document;

(*c*) personate or falsely represent himself to be a person to whom any such application or other document applies;

(*d*) obtain Dried Fruits where any statement made on the relative application is false in any material particular or deliver Dried Fruits under any such application where he has reason to believe that any statement in such application is false in any material particular.

6. Any form of application or other document purporting to be prescribed or any direction purporting to be given pursuant to this Order or headed Dried Fruits (Distribution) Order, 1918, shall unless the contrary be proved be deemed to be prescribed or given pursuant to this Order. Prescribed form and documents.

7. Infringments of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Penalty.

8. This Order may be cited as the Dried Fruits (Distribution) Order, 1918. Title.

By Order of the Food Controller,

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

23rd March, 1918.

THE PERSIAN DATES (RETAIL PRICES) ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 23, 1918.

1918. No. 356.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1. The maximum price on the occasion of any retail sale of Persian Dates shall be at the rate of 6*d*. per lb. Retail Price.

2. Where the purchaser on the occasion of a retail sale requires Persian Dates to be delivered to his premises an additional charge may be made for such delivery not exceeding ½*d*. per lb. or any sum actually paid by the seller for carriage. No charge may be made for packing or for packages or for giving credit. Delivery, packages and credit.

3. A person shall not sell or offer or expose for sale or knowingly buy or agree to buy any Persian Dates at a price exceeding the price applicable under this Order, or in connection with the sale or disposition or proposed sale or disposition of any Persian Dates enter or offer to enter into any artificial or fictitious transaction or make or demand any unreasonable charge. Offers, &c.

Infringements.

4. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

5. This Order may be cited as the Persian Dates (Retail Prices) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

23rd March, 1918.

THE IMPORTERS (RETURNS) ORDER, 1918. DATED APRIL 27, 1918.

[This Order, which is printed in Group 8A ("Importers' Returns") (p. 221), requires returns to be made of imported canned and dried fruits.]

7. Fish (a).

Fish (Prices) Order, No. 2, 1918, *p.* 208.
Fish (Registration of Dealers) Order, 1918, *p.* 205.
Fisheries (Ireland) Order, 1917, *p.* 194.
Freshwater Fish Order, 1918, *p.* 216.
Freshwater Fish (England and Wales) Order, 1918, *p.* 202.
Freshwater Fish Order, No. 1, *p.* 203.
Freshwater Fish Order, No. 2, *p.* 203.
Freshwater Fish (Ireland) Order, 1917, as amended, *p.* 189.
Table of Local Orders thereunder, *p.* 190.
Importers (Returns) Order, 1918, *p.* 216.
Pickled Herring (Returns) Order, 1917, *p.* 195.
Pickled Herrings Order, 1917, *p.* 199.
Salmon Fisheries (Ireland) Order, 1918, *p.* 215.
Sea Fishing (England and Wales) Order, 1917, *p.* 192.
Sea Fishing Order, No. 3, *p.* 193.
Sea Fishing (Scotland) Order, 1917, *p.* 201.
Sea Fishing (Ireland) Order, 1917, *p.* 196.
Order thereunder, *p.* 198.

THE FRESHWATER FISH (IRELAND) ORDER, 1917, DATED APRIL 25, 1917, AS AMENDED BY THE FRESHWATER FISH (IRELAND) ORDER, 1917, AMENDMENT ORDER, 1918,(b) DATED FEBRUARY 26, 1918.

1917 No. 387 *as amended by* 1918 No. 226.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller orders as follows:—

Taking of Freshwater Fish in Ireland.

1. The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland(c) may by Order authorize—

(*a*) the use of any methods or appliances for the purpose of taking freshwater fish the use of which would otherwise be unlawful;

(*b*) the use of any methods and appliances for the purpose aforesaid at times and places and in circumstances at and in which the use of such methods and appliances would otherwise be unlawful; and

(*c*) the possession sale and purchase of any freshwater fish at times at which the possession sale and purchase thereof would otherwise be unlawful;

(a) COLD STORAGE AND CARRIAGE OF FROZEN FISH.—As to taking of articles out of, and into, cold store, *see* the Cold Storage (Restriction) Order, 1918, p. 181. As to carriage of frozen fish, *see* Orders in Council referred to in footnote (b), to list of Meat and Cattle Orders, p. 252.

(b) FRESHWATER FISH (IRELAND) ORDER, 1917, AMENDMENT ORDER, 1918. —This Order amended the definition of "freshwater fish" in Clause 3.

(c) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.—As to the constitution of this Department, *see* Editorial Note at the commencement of Part VII ("Powers and Orders of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland"), p. 379 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

Any such Order may be made so as to apply to inland waters generally or to any rivers or lakes, or parts thereof specified in such Order or so as to apply generally to all persons or to any particular person or class of persons named or described in the Order, and may contain such qualifications conditions and restrictions as appear to the Department to be necessary or proper.(a)

Revocation and variation.

2. Any Order of the Department may be revoked or varied as occasion requires.

Interpretation.

(b)3. For the purposes of this Order the expression "freshwater fish" shall mean fish, other than salmon or sea trout, which live wholly or partly in fresh water.

Extent and Title of Order.

4.—(*a*) This Order shall extend only to Ireland.

(*b*) This Order may be cited as the Freshwater Fish (Ireland) Order 1917.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

25th April, 1917.

TABLE OF LOCAL ORDERS MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND UNDER THE FRESHWATER FISH (IRELAND) ORDER, 1917, AND THE SEA FISHING (IRELAND) ORDER, 1917.

District.	Subject of Order.	Date and No. of Order.	Whether expired.
No. 3 or Waterford District.	Netting fish (other than salmon, trout and eels) in Barrow River.	July 17, 1917, No. 18.	
,,	*Netting fish (other than salmon, trout and eels) in Black River.*	*July 23, 1917, No. 21.*	*Expired, Oct. 1, 1917.*
Not specified	Netting of fish (other than salmon, trout and eels) in part of Black River.	April 30, 1918, No. 34.	
No. 4 or Lismore District.	Trapping eels in Mr. Oliver's Mill Pond Buttevant.	May 31, 1917, No. 8.	
,,	Netting brown trout, pike, perch, bream, dace, rudd, roach, mullet, bass and shad.	June 6, 1917, No. 11.	
,,	Use of nets, &c., for capture of eels at eel-weirs.	July 31, 1917, No. 24.	
No. 5 or Cork District (Bandon Division)	*Netting grey mullet and shad in Bandon River.*	*May 29, 1917, No. 5.*	*Extended by Order No. 25, which expired Sept. 30, 1917.*
,,	*Netting grey mullet and shad in Bandon River.*	*July 31, 1917, No. 25.*	*Expired, Sept. 30, 1917.*
,,	Netting grey mullet and shad in Bandon River.	April 9, 1918, No. S. 6.	

(a) ORDERS MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT.—Under this power the Department have (April 30, 1918) made 34 Orders, and under this power and that of the Sea Fishing (Ireland) Order, 1917 (p. 196), 4 further Orders. A table showing the subjects of these 38 Orders (all of which except No. 33—the last in the Table—are confined to certain specified waters) and which of them are still in force will be found at the end of this Order.

(b) AMENDMENTS OF CLAUSE 3.—The clause is here printed as amended by the Amendment Order of February, 1918, which directed the omission of "pollen" from the definition of "freshwater fish."

District.	Subject of Order.	Date and No. of Order.	Whether expired.
No. 6[2] or Bantry District.	*Netting mullet, bass or shad in tidal portion of River Snave or Coomhala.*	*June 28, 1917, No. 16.*	*Expired, Sept. 15, 1917.*
No. 8 or Limerick District.	*Cross-line fishing in Lough Derg* ...	*May 5, 1917, No. 1.*	*Expired, June 10, 1917.*
,,	Netting pike, perch, bream, and rudd in Lough Derg.	May 15, 1917, No. 2.	
,,	Netting pike, perch, bream, rudd, or roach in Lough Key.	May 21, 1917, No. 3.	
,,	Netting pike in River Maigue	May 23, 1917, No. 4.	
,,	Netting pike, perch, bream, rudd, or roach in Lough Gara.	May 31, 1917, No. 6.	
,,	Netting pike, perch, bream, rudd, or roach in Loughs Owel and Ennel.	May 31, 1917, No. 9.	
,,	Netting and trapping pike, perch, bream, rudd, and roach in Lough Derravaragh.	June 6, 1917, No. 12.	
,,	Use of "Otter" and nets for taking fish (other than salmon, trout, char, or pollen) on Knock Drin Estate.	June 20, 1917, No. 14.	
No. 9[1] or Galway District.	*Cross-line fishing in Loughs Mask, Carra, Nafooey, and Tributary Rivers.*	*May 31, 1917, No. 7.*	*Rev. by Order No. 31.*
,,	Use of "Otters" on certain Lakes ...	June 5, 1917, No. 10.	
,,	Netting and trapping pike, perch, bream, rudd, and roach in Lough Corrib.	June 9, 1917, No. 13.	
,,	*Netting mullet, bass, or shad on the sea coast.*	*July 20, 1917, No. 20.*	*Rev. by Order No. S. 3.*
,,	Netting mullet, bass, or shad on the sea coast.	Oct. 18, 1917, No. S. 3.	
,,	*Netting mullet, bass, or shad on the sea coast.*	*July 27, 1917, No. 23.*	*Rev. by Order No. S. 4.*
,,	Netting mullet, bass, or shad on the sea coast.	Oct. 18, 1917, No. S. 4.	
,,	Capture of eels at eel-weirs, etc. ...	Aug. 20, 1917, No. 27.	Am. by Order No. 29.
,,	Capture of eels at eel-weirs, etc. ...	Sept. 17, 1917. No. 29.	
No. 9[2] or Connemara District.	*Netting mullet on sea coast in certain areas.*	*June 28, 1917, No. 15.*	*Rev. by Order No. S. 2.*
,,	Netting mullet on sea coast in certain areas.	Oct. 18, 1917, No. S. 2.	
,,	Capture of eels at eel-weirs	Aug. 9, 1917, No. 26.	
No. 10[1] or Ballynakill District.	Taking eels by fixed engine in outlet of lake in demesne of Wesport House.	July 20, 1917, No. 19.	
No. 12 or Sligo District.	Netting pike, perch, bream, rudd or roach in Loughs Gill, Corrigeencor and Belhavel and Templehouse Lake.	Sept. 6, 1917, No. 28.	
No. 17[1] or Drogheda District.	Netting eels in Gap of Ballinacrad Salmon Weir next to left bank of River Boyne.	July 27, 1917, No. 22.	
No. 17[2] or Dundalk District.	Netting pike, perch, bream, dace, rudd or roach in Quoile River.	June 30, 1917, No. 17.	
Not specified	*Netting pike, perch, bream, roach or rudd in limited area of Upper Lough Erne and Lower Lough Erne.*	*Oct. 22, 1917, No. 30.*	*Rev. by Order No. 32.*
,,	Netting of pike, perch, bream, roach or rudd, pollen or char in limited area of Upper Lough Erne and Lower Lough Erne.	Mar. 5, 1918, No. 32.	
,,	Netting, &c., of pike, perch, bream, rudd or roach, carp, tench, char, and pollen by persons authorised by Department, under licence of Woods and Forests or permission of fishery owner	April 26 1918 No. 33.	

The Sea Fishing (England and Wales) Order, 1917. Dated July 30, 1917.(a)

1917. No. 768.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controler orders as follows:—

Taking of Fish within Tidal and Territorial Waters of England and Wales.

1. The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries(b) may by Order authorise:—

(*a*) the use in tidal or territorial waters, for the purpose of taking sea fish, of any method or appliance the use of which would otherwise be unlawful;

(*b*) the use in tidal or territorial waters for the purpose aforesaid of any method or appliance at times and places and in circumstances at and in which the use of such methods or appliance would otherwise be unlawful; and

(*c*) the fishing for or removal of sea fish in tidal or territorial waters, or the possession, sale, exposure or consignment for sale or purchase of any sea fish, at times otherwise unlawful.

Any such Order may be made so as to apply to tidal or to territorial waters generally, or to the parts thereof specified in such Order, or so as to apply generally to all persons or to any particular person or class of persons named or described in the Order, or to sea fish generally or to any particular kind of sea fish, and may contain such qualifications, conditions and restrictions as appear to the Board to be necessary and proper.

Provided that no such order shall authorise, without the consent of the Board of Trade first being obtained, any fixed net, stake net or other erection to be placed or used on tidal lands, or authorise any such erection to be placed or used on the foreshore under the control of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests(c) without the consent of those Commissioners first being obtained.(d)

(a) Corresponding Orders for Scotland and Ireland.—The Sea Fishing (Scotland) Order, 1917 (p. 201), makes similar provisions as to the waters adjoining Scotland, and the Sea Fishing (Ireland) Order, 1917 (p. 196), makes similar provision as to the waters adjoining Ireland.

(b) Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.—As to the constitution of this Board *see* Editorial Note at the commencement of Part V ("Powers and Orders of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries"), p. 257, of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

(c) Commissioners of Woods and Forests.—*i.e.*, "The Commissioners of H.M.'s Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues" *see* s. 12 (12) of Interp. Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63). For the enactments relating to those Commissioners, *see* the heading "Woods, Commissioners of" in the "Index to the Statutes in Force" (1916 Edit.)

(d) Orders made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.—Under the Sea Fishing (England and Wales) Order, 1917, the Board have (April 30, 1918) made three "Sea Fishing Orders": of these No. 1, dated Oct. 24, 1917, relates to fishing in Cardigan Bay, and No. 2, dated Oct. 30, 1917, to fishing in Start Bay and being of a local character are omitted from this Manual. Order No. 3 which is of a general character is printed at the end of this Order.

2. In this Order the words and expressions hereinafter mentioned shall have respectively the meaning hereby assigned to them, that is to say:—

"Sea Fish" means fish of all kinds(a) found in the sea, including crustacea and shell fish.

"Tidal Waters" means the sea and every creek, channel, bay, estuary and river as far up the same as the tide flows.

"Territorial Waters" means any part of the sea adjoining the coast of England and Wales within which His Majesty's subjects have by International Law the exclusive right of fishing.(b)

Revocation and Variation.

3. Any Order of the Board may be revoked or varied, as occasion requires.

Extent and Title of Order.

4. (*a*) This Order shall, except as otherwise expressly stated, extend only to England and Wales.

(*b*) This Order may be cited as the Sea Fishing (England and Wales) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

30th July, 1917.

SEA FISHING ORDER No. 3, DATED APRIL 12, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES UNDER THE SEA FISHING (ENGLAND AND WALES) ORDER, 1917, VARYING CLOSE SEASON FOR OYSTERS.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue of the power conferred upon them by the Sea Fishing (England and Wales) Order, 1917,(c) made by the Food Controller on the 30th July, 1917, under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, do hereby Order as follows:—

(1) Any person entitled to fish for, take, or remove oysters from any oyster bank or bed, in the tidal or territorial waters of England and Wales, may fish for, take or

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(a) SALMON, &C.—Salmon, sea trout, &c., are excluded from the corresponding Scottish Order (p. 201). In Ireland they are provided for as regards 1917 by the Fisheries (Ireland) Order, p. 194, but are excluded from the Irish "Freshwater" (p. 189) and Irish "Sea Fishing" (p. 196) Orders.

(b) EXCLUSIVE RIGHT OF FISHING WITHIN TERRITORIAL WATERS.—Various International Conventions make provision for the exclusive right of fishery within 3 miles from low-water mark: *e.g.*, Art. II. of the North Sea Fisheries Convention of May 6th, 1882, which is scheduled to the Sea Fisheries Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vict. c. 22), and was brought into operation May 15, 1884 (*see* Board of Trade Notice, dated March 26, 1884 St. R. & O., Revised (1904), vol. 8 "Merchant Shipping," p. 133), and Art. II of the Regulations of May 24, 1843, as to fishing in the seas lying between the coasts of England and France which are scheduled to the Sea Fisheries Act, 1843 (6 & 7 Vict. c. 79). The Convention between Great Britain and France of Nov. 11th, 1867, which is scheduled to the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vict. c. 45) has never (Jan. 31, 1918) been brought into operation (*see* Board of Trade Notice, Feb. 6, 1869, St. R. & O. Revised (1904), vol. 8 "Merchant Shipping," p. 132, and s. 30 of the 1882 Act).

(c) SEA FISHING (ENGLAND AND WALES) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 192.

remove oysters therefrom at any time not later than the 13th day of June in any year while this Order is in operation, at which the fishing, taking, or removal would, but for this Order, be illegal.

(2) The sale, exposure for sale, consignment for sale or purchase in England and Wales of oysters during the period commencing on the 14th day of May and terminating on the 14th day of June in any year while this Order is in operation is hereby authorised.

(3) This Order shall not be deemed to authorise—

(*a*) the taking or removal of any oysters of such a size or condition that the taking or removal thereof is illegal, or

(*b*) fishing in any area in contravention of any Order made by the Naval or Military Authorities; or

(*c*) fishing by any person without a licence where a licence is by law required.

Sealed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries this 12th day of April, 1918.

Henry G. Maurice,

An Assistant Secretary to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

THE FISHERIES (IRELAND) ORDER, 1917. DATED JULY 30, 1917.

1917. No. 769.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Taking of salmon and sea trout in Ireland.

1.—(*a*) The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland(**a**) may by Order authorise the taking in Ireland of salmon and sea trout by engines other than single rod and line until such date in the year 1917 as the Department shall think fit.

(*b*) Any such Order may be made so as to apply to tidal or inland waters generally or to any rivers or lakes or districts or parts of districts specified in such Order, and may contain such qualifications, conditions and restrictions as appear to the Department to be necessary or proper.(**b**)

(*c*) Any such Order may be revoked or varied as occasion requires.

(**a**) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.—As to the constitution of this Department *see* Editorial Note at the commencement of Part VII ("Powers and Orders of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland"), p. 379 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

(**b**) ORDERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.—Under Clause 1 of this Order the Department made 7 Orders extending the annual season for netting of salmon and sea trout in certain waters. All these Orders had by September 30th, 1917, expired.

2.—(*a*) *From and after the date of this Order, Section 24 of the Act 26 and 27 Victoria, chapter 114, shall take effect in all Fishery Districts in Ireland as if the words "the hours of 9.25 o'clock in the evening" were substituted for the words "the hours of 8 o'clock in the evening" contained in such section.* Time.

(*b*) *This provision shall remain in force until and including the last day on which in each Fishery District in the year 1917 it shall be lawful to take salmon by means of nets.*(a)

3. This Order may be cited as the Fisheries (Ireland) Order, 1917. Title.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

30th July, 1917.

THE PICKLED HERRING (RETURNS) ORDER, 1917. DATED JULY 31, 1917.

1917. No. 770.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2G of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. Every person owning or having power to sell or dispose of any pickled herrings of the kinds mentioned in the Schedules which were cured on or after the 1st May, 1917, shall on or before the 14th day of each month, beginning with the month of August, 1917, furnish to the Food Controller a return giving— Particulars required.

(*a*) particulars of all such herrings in his possession or under his control on the last day of the month immediately preceding that in which the return falls to be made;

(*b*) particulars of all such herrings sold or disposed of by him during that month; and

(*c*) such other particulars as may be required to complete the prescribed form of return.(b)

2. The returns shall be made on forms prescribed by the Food Controller and to be obtained from and when completed to be returned to the Secretary, Cured Fish Committee, Grosvenor House, London, W.1. Forms.

3. A person who does not own or have power to sell or dispose of more than 25 barrels of such herrings at the end of any month shall not be required to make a return in respect of that month. Exceptions.

(a) EXPIRATION OF ARTICLE 2 OF ORDER.—The result of this provision is that Article 2 which is printed in italics expired on September 30th, 1917. *See* now the Salmon Fisheries (Ireland) Order, 1918, p. 215 hereof.

(b) DEALINGS IN PICKLED HERRINGS.—*See* the Pickled Herrings Order p. 199), which prescribes maximum prices and regulates certain dealings.

Penalties. 4. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title. 5. This Order may be cited as the Pickled Herring (Returns) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

31st July, 1917.

Schedule.

CLASSES OF PICKLED HERRINGS.

Large Fulls Fulls Mat Fulls Medium Fulls Matties	Gutted and Ungutted.
Large Spents Spents Tornbellies	Gutted only.

THE SEA FISHING (IRELAND) ORDER, 1917. DATED AUGUST 31, 1917.

1917. No. 915.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Taking of fish within Tidal and Territorial Waters of Ireland. 1. The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland(a) may by Order authorise:—

(*a*) the use in tidal or territorial waters, for the purpose of taking sea fish, of any method or appliance the use of which would otherwise be unlawful;

(*b*) the use in tidal or territorial waters for the purpose aforesaid of any method or appliance at times and places and in circumstances at and in which the use of such methods or appliance would otherwise be unlawful; and

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(a) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.—As to the constitution of this Department, *see* Editorial Note at the commencement of Part VII ("Powers and Orders of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland"), p. 379 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

(*c*) the fishing for or removal of sea fish in tidal or territorial waters, or the possession, sale, exposure or consignmen for sale or purchase of any sea fish, at times otherwise unlawful.

Any such Order may be made so as to apply to tidal or to territorial waters generally, or to the parts thereof specified in such Order, or so as to apply generally to all persons or to any particular person or class of persons named or described in the Order, or to sea fish generally or to any particular kind of sea fish, and may contain such qualifications, conditions and restrictions as may appear to the Department to be necessary and proper.

Provided that no such Order shall authorise, without the consent of the Board of Trade first being obtained, any fixed net stake net or other erection to be placed or used on tidal lands, or authorise any such erection to be placed or used on the foreshore under the control of the Commissioner of His Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues in charge of the Land Revenues and Hereditary possessions of the Crown in Ireland without the consent of that Commissioner first being obtained.(**a**) (**b**) (**c**)

2. In this Order the words and expressions hereinafter mentioned shall have respectively the meaning hereby assigned to them, that is to say: — Interpretation.

"Sea Fish" means fish of all kinds (except salmon and sea trout) found in the sea, including crustacea and shell fish.

"Tidal Waters" means the sea and every creek, channel, bay, estuary and river as far up the same as the tide flows.

"Territorial Waters" means any part of the sea adjoining the coast of Ireland within which His Majesty's subjects have by International Law the exclusive right of fishing.(**d**)

(**a**) Orders of the Department.—The General Order of September 18, 1917, No. S. 1, made by the Department under the Sea Fishing (Ireland Order) as to Drift Net Fishing for Herring, is printed at the end of this Order. The Department under the powers of this Order made Oct. 25th, 1917, an Order (No. S. 5) as to escallop fisheries off the coast of Galway which is now (April 30, 1918) spent, and an Order (No. S. 6) authorising Mr. F. C. Stenning and his employees to use drift nets for grey mullet, shad, and bass in the seaward part of the river Bandon. The Department has also under the powers of this Order and of the Freshwater Fish (Ireland) Order (p. 189) made (April 30, 1918) 3 further Orders (Nos. S. 2, S. 3, and S. 4) purely of a local character which are specified in the Table at the end of the last named Order, p. 190.

(**b**) Commissioners of Woods and Forests. *See* footnote (**c**) to Sea Fishing (England and Wales) Order, 1917 (p. 192).

(**c**) Corresponding Order for England and Wales and Scotland.—The Sea Fishing (England and Wales) Order, 1917 (p. 192), makes similar provisions as to the territorial waters of England and Wales, and the Sea Fishing (Scotland) Order, 1917 (p. 201), makes similar provision for Scottish waters.

(**d**) Exclusive Right of Fishing within Territorial Waters.—Various International Conventions, of which instances are given in footnote (**b**) to the Sea Fishing (England and Wales) Order (p. 193), make provision for the exclusive right of fishery within three miles from low water mark.

Revocation and Variation.

3. Any Order of the Department may be revoked or varied, as occasion requires.

Extent and Title of Order.

4.—(*a*) This Order shall, except as otherwise expressly stated, extend only to Ireland.

(*b*) This Order may be cited as the Sea Fishing (Ireland) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

31st August, 1917.

ORDER (No. S.1) DATED SEPTEMBER 18, 1917, MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND UNDER THE SEA FISHING (IRELAND) ORDER, 1917,(a) AS TO DRIFT NET FISHING FOR HERRINGS.

1917. No. 999.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the Sea Fishing (Ireland) Order, 1917,(a) made by the Food Controller on the 31st August, 1917, the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland do hereby suspend, during the months of January, February, March, October, November and December in each year, the operation of Section 7 of the Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1842 (5 & 6 Victoria, Chapter 106) in so far as concerns the use between sunrise and sunset of drift nets for the capture of herrings in tidal and territorial waters off the coast of Ireland.

In Witness whereof the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have hereunto set their Official Seal this Eighteenth day of September, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventeen.

(L.S.) *H. G. Smith,*
On behalf of the Secretary.

(a) SEA FISHING (IRELAND) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed, p. 196. As to other Orders made by the Department under the Food Controller's Order *see* footnote (a) p. 197 to that Order.

The Pickled Herrings Order, 1917. Dated September 20, 1917.(a)(b)

1917. No. 964.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby Orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Maximum prices to be observed.

1. No person on any occasion to which this Order applies shall directly or indirectly sell or offer for sale or buy or offer to buy any pickled herrings at prices exceeding the maximum price applicable under this Order.

Price on sale by Curer.

2.—(*a*) On the occasion of a sale by or on behalf of a fish curer to a wholesale dealer the maximum price shall be in accordance with the rates specified in the Schedule to this Order.

Price on other sales except retail.

(*b*) On the occasion of any other sale except a sale by a retail fishmonger or other retail dealer selling in the usual course of his retail trade the maximum price shall be in accordance with the rates specified in the same Schedule with an addition thereto at the rate of ten per cent.

Basis of price.

(*c*) The maximum prices hereby prescribed include the cost of the barrels or other containers and the cost of packing and packages and the cost of delivery at the purchaser's option either at the railway station or alongside ship at the place or port at which the herrings are lying when sold. If any further cost of transport is borne by the seller including the cost of marine insurance (if any) such further cost may be added to the price.

Authorised selections only to be packed.

3. No pickled herrings shall be packed or sold or offered for sale by or on behalf of a fish curer or wholesale dealer in selections other than those mentioned in the said Schedule. The selection known as Large Matjes shall not be less than ten and a quarter inches in length. The selection known as Medium Matjes shall be not less than nine and a quarter inches in length and any other selections for which a minimum length is for the time being prescribed by the current regulations for the time being of the Fishery Board for Scotland shall be not less than the length so prescribed.(c)

(a) Returns of Pickled Herrings.—The Pickled Herrings Order was preceded by the Pickled Herring (Returns) Order (p. 195) requiring monthly Returns as to certain kinds of pickled herrings.

(b) Canned Fish.—The Food Controller is not prepared, save in very exceptional circumstances, to recommend the issue of licences for the exportation of canned fish. Importers are, therefore, warned not to import grades of canned fish that are unsuitable for home markets. (*Notice appearing in the Press, Sept. 6, 1917.*)

(c) Regulations of the Fishery Board for Scotland.—This Board was established by the Fishery Board (Scotland) Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict., c. 78), which transferred to that Board the powers and duties of the previous Board of British White Herring Fishery. The Regulations, dated April 15, 1913, made by the Board as to construction and capacity of barrels and half-barrels filled or intended to be filled with Cured White Herrings; and quality, cure, packing, &c., of White Herrings intended for the official crown brand are printed as St. R. & O., 1914, No. 683.

Offers and Conditions.

4. No person shall in connection with a sale or proposed sale of pickled herrings to which this Order applies enter or offer to enter into a fictitious or artificial transaction or make or propose any unreasonable charge.

Export sale excluded.

5. This Order does not apply to sales for immediate export where such export is authorised.

Definition.

6. For the purpose of this Order:—

"Fish Curer" shall mean the person who cured or pickled the herrings the subject of the sale.

"Pickled Herrings" shall not include kippers or bloaters taken out of pickle within three days.

Penalty.

7. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

8. This Order may be cited as the Pickled Herrings Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

20th September, 1917.

Schedule above referred to.

1. *Gutted Herrings.*

Large Fulls ...	50*s.*	per	whole barrel	and	26*s.* 6*d.*	per	half barrel
Fulls	50*s.*	,,	,,		26*s.* 6*d.*	,,	,,
Mat Fulls ...	47*s.*	,,	,,		25*s.* 0*d.*	,,	,,
Medium Fulls...	47*s.*	,,	,,		25*s.* 0*d.*	,,	,,
Matties ...	44*s.*	,,	,,		23*s.* 6*d.*	,,	,,
Large Spents ...	40*s.*	,,	,,		21*s.* 6*d.*	,,	,,
Spents	40*s.*	,,	,,		21*s.* 6*d.*	,,	,,
Tornbellies ...	28*s.*	,,	,,		15*s.* 6*d.*	,,	,,
Large Matjes ...	50*s.*	,,	,,		26*s.* 6*d.*	,,	,,
Medium Matjes	45*s.*	,,	,,		24*s.* 0*d.*	,,	,,

2. *Ungutted Herrings.*

Hand packed, direct into barrels 42*s.* per barrel, 22*s.* 6*d.* per half barrel.

Hand packed into barrels ex vats or tanks 42*s.* per barrel, 22*s.* 6*d.* per half barrel.

The above prices apply when the sale is a sale of barrels or half barrels. When the goods are sold in packages containing less than a half barrel the rate per package shall be in proportion (according to contents) to the rate per whole barrel plus twenty per cent.

If the goods are packed otherwise than as above the price shall be based upon and proportionate to the price per whole barrel.

THE SEA FISHING (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1917. DATED OCTOBER 10, 1917.

1917. No. 1033.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller Orders as follows:—

Taking of fish within the parts of the sea adjoining Scotland.

1. The Fishery Board for Scotland(a) with the consent of the Secretary for Scotland may by Order authorise:—

(*a*) the use for the purpose of taking sea fish in the parts of the sea adjoining Scotland whether within or beyond the territorial waters of any method or appliance the use of which would otherwise be unlawful;

(*b*) the use in such parts of the sea for the purpose aforesaid of any method or appliance at times and places and in circumstances at and in which the use of such methods or appliances would otherwise be unlawful;

(*c*) the landing and sale in Scotland of any fish which it would otherwise be unlawful to land or sell in Scotland; and

(*d*) the fishing for or removal of sea fish in such parts of the sea or the possession, sale, exposure or consignment for sale or purchase of any sea fish, at times otherwise unlawful.

Any such Order may be made so as to apply generally to all parts of the sea adjoining Scotland or to any such parts specified in such Order, or so as to apply generally to all persons or to any particular person or class of persons named and described in this Order, or to sea fish generally or to any particular kind of sea fish, and may contain such qualifications, conditions and restrictions as appear to the Board to be necessary and proper.(b)(c)

2. In this Order the expression "sea fish" has the same meaning as in the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, 1895.(d)

Revocation and Variation.

3. Any Order of the Board may be revoked or varied as occasion requires.

(a) FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND.—As to the constitution of this Board *see* footnote (c) to Pickled Herrings Order 1917, p. 199.

(b) ORDERS OF THE FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND.—The only Order which has (April 30, 1918) been made by the Board under the Sea Fishing (Scotland) Order, 1917, was Order No. 1, dated March 1, 1918, which applied only to a limited stretch of coast and expired April 13th, 1918.

(c) CORRESPONDING ORDERS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND.—The Sea Fishing (England and Wales) Order, 1917 (p. 192) makes similar provisions as to the territorial waters of England and Wales, and the Sea Fishing (Ireland) Order, 1917 (p. 196) makes similar provision for Irish waters.

(d) SEA FISHERIES REGULATION (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1895 (53 & 59 VICT. c. 42).—*See* s. 28 of that Act, which provides that "sea fish" shall not include salmon, sea trout or other migratory fish of the salmon kind.

Extent and Title of Order.

4. (*a*) This Order shall, except as otherwise expressly stated, extend only to Scotland.

(*b*) This Order may be cited as the Sea Fishing (Scotland) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

10th October, 1917.

THE FRESHWATER FISH (ENGLAND AND WALES) ORDER, 1918.
DATED MARCH 14, 1918.

1918. No. 316.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Taking of freshwater fish in England and Wales.

1. The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries may by Order authorise

(*a*) the use of any methods or appliances for the purpose of taking freshwater fish, the use of which would otherwise be unlawful;

(*b*) the use of any methods and appliances for the purpose aforesaid at times and places and in circumstances at and in which the use of such methods and appliances would otherwise be unlawful; and

(*c*) the possession sale and purchase of any freshwater fish at times at which the possession sale and purchase thereof would otherwise be unlawful.

Any such Order may be made so as to apply to inland waters generally or to any rivers or lakes or parts thereof specified in such Order or so as to apply generally to all persons or to any particular person or class of persons named or described in the Order, and may contain such qualifications, conditions and restrictions as appear to the Board to be necessary or proper.

Revocation and variation.

2. Any Order of the Board may be revoked or varied by the Board as occasion requires.(**a**)

Interpretation.

3. For the purposes of this Order the expression "freshwater fish" shall mean fish, which live wholly or partly in fresh water.

Extent and Title of Order.

4. (*a*) This Order shall extend only to England and Wales.

(*b*) This Order may be cited as the Freshwater Fish (England and Wales) Order, 1918.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

14th March, 1918.

(**a**) ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.—The only two Orders made (April 30, 1916) by the Board under these powers are printed at the end of this Order.

FRESHWATER FISH ORDER, No. 1, DATED MARCH 14, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES UNDER THE FRESHWATER FISH (ENGLAND AND WALES) ORDER, 1918, AS TO CLOSE SEASON FOR FRESHWATER FISH.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries by virtue of the power conferred upon them by the Freshwater Fish (England and Wales) Order, 1918,(a) made by the Food Controller on the 14th March, 1918, under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, do hereby Order as follows:—

1. Subject to the provisions of this Order any person entitled to fish for, catch or kill any freshwater fish in any waters may fish for, catch or kill such fish therein during the period commencing on the fifteenth day of March and terminating on the fourteenth day of April in any year while this Order is in operation and during such period any person may buy, sell, or expose for sale or have in his possession for sale any freshwater fish.

2. This Order shall apply to inland waters generally in England and Wales and shall come into force on the 15th March, 1918, and continue in force until it is revoked or varied by Order of the Board.

3. This Order shall not be deemed to authorize

(*a*) fishing in any area in contravention of any Order made by the Naval or Military Authorities, or

(*b*) fishing by any person without such licence (if any) as is by law required.

4. For the purposes of this Order the expression "freshwater fish" shall mean fish (other than Salmon and Trout) which live wholly or partly in fresh water.

Sealed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries this 14th day of March, 1918.

Henry G. Maurice,

An Assistant Secretary to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

FRESHWATER FISH ORDER, No. 2, DATED APRIL 12, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES UNDER THE FRESHWATER FISH (ENGLAND AND WALES) ORDER, 1918, AS TO PIKE, EELS AND KELTS.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries by virtue of the power conferred upon them by the Freshwater Fish (England and Wales) Order, 1918,(a) made by the Food Controller on the 14th March, 1918, under the Defence of the Realm Regulations do hereby Order as follows:—

1. Subject to the provisions of this Order:

(*a*) Any person entitled to fish for, catch or kill pike in any waters, may fish for, catch or kill such fish

(a) FRESHWATER FISH (ENGLAND AND WALES) ORDER, 1918.—That Order is printed p. 202.

therein during any part of the year while this Order is in operation, and during such period any person may buy, sell, or expose for sale, or have in his possession for sale any such fish;

Provided that no person shall use any method or appliance other than rod and line for the taking of pike in contravention of any regulation in force in the fishery district in which the fish shall be taken without the consent of the Board of Conservators of such district, and

(*b*) Any person may angle for eels during any part of the year while this Order is in operation, in any waters in which he is entitled so to take eels.

(*c*) Any person entitled to take and kill salmon in any waters, may take and kill kelts therein during any part of the year while this Order is in operation, except during the annual close season or the weekly close season in force in the fishery district, and any person may buy, sell, or expose for sale, or have in his possession for sale any kelt taken under the authority of this provision;

Provided that no person shall take any kelt by any method or appliance otherwise than by rod and line without the written authority of the Board of Conservators for the fishery district, or if and when the Local Food Control Committee for the district in which any kelt shall be taken shall have issued directions as to the terms and conditions on which and the persons by and to whom kelts may be bought and sold, buy, sell, or expose for sale any kelt except in compliance with such directions.

2. This Order shall not be deemed to authorise

(*a*) fishing in any area in contravention of any Order made by the Naval or Military Authorities, or

(*b*) fishing by any person without such licence, if any, as is by law required.

3. This Order shall apply to England and Wales, and shall come into force on the 13th day of April, 1918, and continue in force until it is revoked or varied by Order of the Board.

Sealed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries this 12th day of April, 1918.

Henry G. Maurice,
Assistant Secretary.

The Fish (Registration of Dealers) Order, 1918. Dated March 14, 1918.

1918. No. 322.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby Orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Part I.—Licensing of Wholesale Dealers in Fish.

Licensing of wholesale dealers.

1. A person shall not deal in fish by wholesale either on his own account or on the account of any other person:—

(*a*) After the 10th April, 1918, unless he has applied for a licence as a wholesale dealer in fish; or

(*b*) After the 1st May, 1918, unless he is the holder of a licence for the time being in force granted by the Food Controller authorising him to deal in fish by wholesale.

Mode of application for a licence.

2. Every application for a licence shall be made to the Secretary (Fish Supplies Branch), Ministry of Food, 14, Upper Grosvenor Street, W.1, on a form to be prescribed by the Food Controller, and every applicant shall furnish on such form a true statement of the particulars required for completing the form, which statement shall be signed by the applicant or his duly authorised agent.

Issue and revocation of licences.

3. A licence shall be granted under this part of this Order to such persons and subject to such conditions as the Food Controller may determine and any such licence may at any time be revoked by the Food Controller.

Information and inspection.

4. The holder of any licence issued under this part of this Order shall keep or cause to be kept at some convenient place accurate records as to his dealings in fish together with all relevant books, documents and accounts and shall comply with any directions given by or under the authority of the Food Controller as to the form and contents of such records and shall permit any person authorised by the Food Controller or by a Food Committee to inspect all such records, books, documents and accounts. The holder shall also observe such directions as to his dealings in fish as may be given to him from time to time by or under the authority of the Food Controller and shall make such returns and furnish such particulars as to his dealings in fish as may from time to time be required.

Production of licence.

5. Every licence issued under this part of this Order shall be produced by the holder upon the demand of any person authorised by the Food Controller or by a Food Committee.

6. This part of this Order shall not apply to a producer who deals in his own fish by wholesale, where such dealings are made only at the port or other place of landing or the nearest town containing a fish market.

Part II.—Registration of Retail Dealers in Fish.

Registration of retail dealers.

7. (*a*) Except as provided by sub-clause (*b*) of this clause a person shall not at any time after the 1st May, 1918, deal in fish by retail except in, about or in connection with premises in respect of which he is the holder of a certificate of registration as a retail dealer in fish for the time being in force granted by the Food Committee for the area in which the premises are situate, but this shall not prevent a retail dealer duly registered from selling from his cart in the ordinary course of business in the area in which such premises are situate.

(*b*) A retail dealer may be registered as a hawker or costermonger and in such case shall sell only from his cart, stall, or barrow and at such other place, if any, as may be named in the certificate.

Form of application.

8. Every application for a certificate of registration shall be made on a form to be prescribed by the Food Controller and every applicant shall furnish on such form a true statement of the particulars required for completing the same, which statement shall be signed by the applicant or by his duly authorised agent.

Application to be addressed to Food Committee.

9. Every application for a certificate of registration shall be made to the Food Committee for the area in which the premises of the applicant in respect of which a certificate of registration is sought are situate, and in the case of a hawker or costermonger to the Food Committee for the area in which he resides at the time of such application; and where the same person is applying for registration in respect of premises situated in more than one area, separate application shall be made in each area in respect of the premises situated therein.

Persons entitled to receive certificates.

10. A person shall be entitled to receive a certificate of registration as a retail dealer in fish in respect of which he or his predecessor was carrying on business as a retail dealer on 1st December, 1917.

Grounds for refusal.

11. A Food Committee shall not refuse a certificate of registration duly applied for by a person entitled to receive the same under the last preceding clause of this Order except with the consent of the Food Controller and in circumstances in which the Food Committee might have revoked the certificate if it had already been granted.

Power to grant new certificates.

12. A Food Committee may in any case in which, in their opinion, it is desirable to do so in the interests of the public within their area, with the consent of the Food Controller, grant to any other person a certificate of registration as a retail dealer in fish in respect of any premises within their area.

Form of certificate.

13. (*a*) Every certificate of registration shall be in the form prescribed by the Food Controller and shall be granted and held subject to such conditions as the Food Controller may from time to time determine.

(*b*) A hawker or costermonger shall be so described in his certificate.

Revocation of certificate.

14. A Food Committee may with the consent of the Food Controller revoke any certificate of registration issued by them under the provisions of this part of this Order if they are satisfied

that any of the provisions of this Order or any regulation or direction made or given under the authority of the Food Controller relating to the trade or business of the holder of such certificate has not been observed by him or by any of his servants or agents; and shall revoke such certificate if required to do so by the Food Controller.

Register of holders of certificates.

15. A Food Committee shall keep in a form prescribed by the Food Controller a register of the persons to whom and the premises in respect of which certificates of registration have been granted under this part of this Order.

Transfer of business.

16. In the event of the transfer of the business in connection with which a certificate of registration is held, or in the event of the death of the holder of a certificate of registration, it shall be lawful for the transferee or other person claiming under the holder of such certificate, on making an application for a certificate of registration to deal in fish by retail from the date of such application until the decision thereon is intimated by the Food Committee in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as the holder of such certificate was entitled by virtue thereof.

Inspection and information.

17. The holder of a certificate of registration shall keep or cause to be kept at the premises in respect of which he is registered accurate records as to fish dealt in and such other matters as the Food Controller may from time to time prescribe, together with all relevant books, documents and accounts and shall comply with any directions given by or under the authority of the Food Controller as to the form and contents of such records, and shall permit any person authorised by the Food Controller or a Food Committee to inspect his premises and the records to be kept under this clause and all relevant books, documents and accounts. The holder shall also observe such directions as to his dealings in fish as may be given to him from time to time by the Food Controller or the Food Committee, and shall make such returns and furnish such particulars relating thereto as the Food Controller or the Food Committee may from time to time require.

Custody and production of certificate.

18. Every certificate of registration shall be kept at the premises or some one of the premises to which it relates, and, in the case of a hawker or costermonger shall be carried with him whenever engaged in selling fish; and every holder of a certificate of registration shall produce the same for inspection upon the demand of any person authorised by the Food Controller or a Food Committee.

19. This part of this Order shall not apply to a producer selling his own fish by retail otherwise than at a shop.

Part III.—General.

Power to hold both licences.

20. A person may be licensed as a wholesale dealer in fish under Part I. of this Order and registered as a dealer in fish by retail under Part II. of this Order.

Exceptions.

21. Nothing in this Order shall affect:—

(*a*) Sales by retail of cooked fish by a person in the ordinary course of his trade; or

(*b*) Sales of smoked, pickled, dried or preserved fish.

Interpretation.

22. For the purposes of this Order:—

The expression "Food Committee" means a Food Control Committee established in pursuance of the Food Control Committee (Constitution) Order, 1917.(a)

The expression "the producer" means (i) the catcher or his employer, and (ii) the owner or tenant of the fishery on which the fish was caught.

The expression "his own fish" with reference to a producer means fish caught by him or his employer or caught in the fishery of which he is owner or tenant.

Infringements.

23. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Extent of Order.

24. Nothing in this Order shall apply to a person who sells in Ireland fish for delivery in Ireland.

Title.

25. This Order may be cited as the Fish (Registration of Dealers) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

14th March, 1918.

THE FISH (PRICES) ORDER, No. 2, 1918. DATED MARCH 14, 1918.

1918. No. 323.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

General restrictions.

1. (*a*) A person shall not on or after the 25th March, 1918, sell or offer or expose for sale, or buy or offer to buy any fish at prices exceeding the maximum prices for the time being applicable under this Order.

(*b*) Until further notice the maximum price for the fish specified in the first three schedules to this Order shall be at the rates applicable according to such schedules, and the subsequent provisions of this Order.

(*c*) The Food Controller may from time to time by notice prescribe further or other prices for fish whether or not specified in the first three schedules to this Order.

(a) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE (CONSTITUTION) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III of this Manual.

Wholesale sale by producers.

2. On a sale (other than a sale by retail) by or on behalf of the producer of his own fish of a kind specified in the first schedule, the maximum price

(*a*) shall where the fish are sold packed in boxes and upon the terms that the price includes costs of packing and all charges incidental thereto and incidental to delivery to the buyer's nearest railway station, be at the rates applicable under the provisions of clauses 3, 6 and 7 of this Order; and

(*b*) shall, in all other cases, be at the rates mentioned in the first column of the first schedule.

Other sales by wholesale.

3. On a sale (other than a sale by retail) by or on behalf of any person other than the producer of fish of a kind specified in the first schedule the maximum prices shall, subject to the provisions of clauses 4, 6 and 7 of this Order, be at the rates mentioned in the second column of such schedule.

First wholesaler's reduced price on sales to second wholesaler of fish mentioned in first schedule.

4. Where a dealer who has bought any fish of a kind specified in the first schedule direct from the producer is selling the same to another dealer (not being a dealer in the same market) who declares that he is purchasing with a view to reselling to a retail dealer or retail dealers, and, if required by the seller, undertakes to make the further payment prescribed by this clause in case he otherwise deals with the same, then and in every such case the maximum prices shall be reduced from the rates specified in the second column of the first schedule by the following amounts:—

(i) 1*s.* per stone in the case of fish for which the maximum price, without any of the additions applicable under clause 7, exceeds 20*s.* per stone.

(ii) 9*d.* per stone in the case of fish for which such maximum price exceeds 7*s.* 6*d.* per stone and does not exceed 20*s.* per stone.

(iii) 4*d.* per stone in the case of fish for which such maximum price is 7*s.* 6*d.* or less per stone; but if the second dealer, having made such declaration, deals with any such fish otherwise than by resale to a retail dealer or retail dealers he shall within 14 days so inform the first dealer in writing and shall pay to the first dealer a further sum equal to the amount of the reduction.

Wholesale sales of fish mentioned in second and third schedules.

5. On a sale (other than a sale by retail) of any fish of a kind specified in the second and third schedules the maximum prices shall subject to the provisions of clauses 6 and 7 of this Order be at the rates mentioned in the first column of such schedules.

Packing and transport.

6. The maximum price applicable under clause 3 or clause 5 shall include all cost of packing and all charges incidental thereto and to delivery to the buyer's nearest railway station, and if the fish is sold carriage forward the maximum price shall be diminished by a sum equal to the cost of such carriage.

Permitted additions.

7. The following additions where applicable may be made to the maximum price permitted by clauses 3 and 5 of this Order:

(*a*) A sum not exceeding the cost of the boxes in which the fish is packed, provided that such sum is repaid to the purchaser on the return of the boxes; and

(*b*) Where a wholesale dealer in fish purchases or receives for sale on commission fish from a wholesale dealer and sells to a retail dealer, a sum equal to the cost of carriage (if any) of the fish from his premises or railway station to the retail dealer's nearest railway station.

Sales by retail.

8. (*a*) On a sale by retail of any fish of a kind specified in the first three schedules to this Order, the maximum price shall be at the rate mentioned in the third column of the first schedule and the second column of the second and third schedules.

(*b*) On such sale no additional charge may be made for packing, packages, credit or delivery except that any monies actually payable by the seller for transport from his premises may be added.

Powers of a Food Committee.

9. A Food Committee may from time to time by resolution vary the maximum retail prices for fish sold fixed for the time being by the Food Controller but

(*a*) Every such resolution shall be reported to the Food Controller within seven days, and in the case of a resolution increasing the maximum price shall not take effect until the same has been sanctioned by the Food Controller; and

(*b*) Every resolution made by the Food Committee under this clause shall be subject at any time to review by the Food Controller and shall be withdrawn or varied as he shall direct.

Rules as to sales.

10. (*a*) Except on a sale by retail no fish shall be sold in cuts.

(*b*) On sales by retail the following provisions shall have effect:

(i) Where a maximum price is for the time being prescribed for a cut, such price shall apply only to the sale of a portion of the fish not exceeding one half of the whole fish and not including any part of the head.

(ii) Where a maximum price is for the time being prescribed for a headed fish, such price shall apply only to the sale of a headed and gutted fish.

(iii) the maximum price for the time being prescribed for a whole fish shall apply to all sales of the fish headed or not, gutted or ungutted, or any part of the fish except sales to which a maximum price for a cut or for a headed fish applies.

(iv) In calculating the price on the sale of a fish or a portion of a fish any broken halfpenny shall count as a halfpenny.

(*c*) In the case of any sale a person may sell fish otherwise than by weight provided that the maximum price is not exceeded and provided he weighs the fish if so required by the buyer.

Priority of purchases for bait.

11. (*a*) Where a person makes a declaration in writing to a producer that he is desirous of buying any fish for the purposes of bait, the producer shall, against payment in cash of the maximum price, fill any order placed with him by such person before selling any such fish in favour of any other person.

(*b*) A person shall not make or knowingly connive at the making of any false statement in any such declaration, or use any fish supplied thereunder except as bait.

Notices.

12. Every person selling fish by retail shall keep posted in a conspicuous position so as to be visible to all customers throughout the whole time during which fish are being sold or exposed for sale, a notice showing in plain words and figures the maximum price for such fish for the time being in force under this Order, and also the actual price at which fish are at such times being sold by him.

(*b*) This clause shall not apply to a fisherman selling his own fish to consumers otherwise than at a shop.

Contracts.

13. Where the Food Controller is of opinion that under any contract subsisting on the 25th March, 1918, fish cannot be sold at a reasonable profit by reason of the maximum prices fixed by this Order, the Food Controller may, if he thinks fit, cancel such contract or modify the terms thereof in such manner as shall appear to him to be just.

Fictitious transactions.

14. No person shall, in connection with the sale or proposed sale or disposition of fish, enter or offer to enter into any unreasonable or artificial transaction.

Definitions.

15. For the purposes of this Order the expression "Producer" means—

(i) The catcher or his employer;

(ii) The owner or tenant of the fishery on which the fish was caught.

The expression "his own fish," with reference to a producer, means fish caught by him or his employer or caught in the fishery of which he is the owner or tenant.

The expression "Food Committee" means a Food Control Committee established in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.(**a**)

Exceptions.

16. This Order shall not apply to sales of cooked fish by a person in the ordinary course of his trade.

Revocation S. R. & O., No. 39 of 1918.

17. The Fish (Prices) Order, 1918,(**b**) is hereby revoked as on the 25th March, 1918, without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any contravention thereof.

Penalty.

18. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and commencement.

19. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Fish (Prices) Order, No. 2, 1918.

(*b*) Without prejudice to clause 17 of this Order nothing in this Order shall apply to a person who sells in Ireland fish for delivery in Ireland.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

14th March, 1918.

(**a**) Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III. of this Manual.

(**b**) Fish (Prices, 1918) Order, 1918.—That Order was printed p. 130 of the January, 1918, Edition of this Volume.

Schedule 1.

Maximum Prices.

First Schedule.—Fresh Fish.

	Sales by the Producer.		Sales by wholesale by any person other than the Producer.		Sales by Retail.		
	Whole fish per stone.	Headed fish per stone.	Whole fish per stone.	Headed fish per stone.	Whole fish per lb.	Headed per lb.	Cuts per lb.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1. Bass	14 0	—	17 0	—	1 6	—	—
2. Bream, fresh and salt-water.	8 6	—	11 3	—	1 0	—	—
3. Brill	27 0	—	30 6	—	2 6	—	3 3
4. Carp	12 3	—	15 0	—	1 4	—	1 10
5. Cats	5 6	—	8 0	—	—	—	—
6. Cats, skinned and headed	11 3	—	14 0	—	1 3	—	1 6
7. Coal or Saithe	8 6	10 0	11 3	13 0	1 0	1 3	1 6
8. Cod...	11 3	14 0	14 0	17 6	1 3	1 7	1 10
9. Char	20 0	—	23 6	—	2 0	—	—
10. Chub	11 3	—	14 0	—	1 3	—	—
11. Dabs	11 3	—	14 0	—	1 3	—	—
12. Dace	7 6	—	9 6	—	0 10	—	—
13. Dogfish	4 0	—	7 0	—	—	—	—
14. Dogs, skinned and filleted	10 0	—	12 6	—	1 0	—	—
15. John Dory	11 3	—	14 0	—	1 3	—	—
16. Eels, freshwater	20 0	—	23 6	—	2 0	—	—
17. Eels, Conger	8 6	—	11 3	—	1 0	1 2	1 4
18. Flounders	11 3	—	14 0	—	1 3	—	—
19. Grayling	12 3	—	15 0	—	1 4	—	—
20. Gurnards and Latchets ...	8 6	—	11 3	—	1 0	—	—
21. Gurnards and Latchets (skinned).	—	—	—	—	1 6	—	—
22. Haddocks	11 3	14 0	14 0	17 6	1 3	1 7	1 10
23. Hake	11 3	13 0	14 0	16 6	1 3	1 6	1 9
24. Halibut	27 0	—	30 6	—	2 6	—	3 3
25. Herrings, fresh, sprinkled or roused.	5 6	—	7 6	—	0 8	—	—
26. Ling	10 3	12 0	13 0	15 0	1 2	1 5	1 8
27. Mackerel	5 6	—	7 6	—	0 8	—	—
28. Megrim	14 0	—	17 0	—	1 6	—	—
29. Monk or Angler, headed and skinned.	8 6	—	11 3	—	1 0	—	1 2
30. Mullet (Red)	30 0	—	35 0	—	3 0	—	—
31. Mullet (Grey)	14 0	—	17 0	—	1 6	—	—
32. Perch	8 6	—	11 3	—	1 0	—	—
33. Pike or Jack	12 3	—	15 0	—	1 4	—	1 10
34. Pilchards	5 6	—	7 6	—	0 8	—	—
35. Plaice	19 0	—	22 0	—	1 10	—	2 4
36. Pollen, Powen or Vendace	12 3	—	15 0	—	1 4	—	—
37. Pollack or Lythe	8 6	10 0	11 3	13 0	1 0	1 3	1 6
38. Roach	6 6	—	8 6	—	0 9	—	—
39. Roker	7 0	—	9 6	—	—	—	—
40. Roker (Wings)	13 6	—	16 0	—	1 4	—	1 6
41. Salmon, including Grilse	35 0	—	37 6	—	3 0	—	4 0
42. Skate	7 0	—	9 6	—	—	—	—
43. Skate (Wings)	13 6	—	16 0	—	1 4	—	1 6
44. Soles and Slips	38 6	—	43 0	—	3 6	—	—
45. Soles (Lemons)	22 0	—	25 0	—	2 0	—	—
46. Sprats	3 9	—	5 3	—	0 6	—	—

	Sales by the Producer.		Sales by wholesale by any person other than the Producer.		Sales by Retail.		
	Whole fish per stone.	Headed fish per stone.	Whole fish per stone.	Headed fish per stone.	Whole fish per lb.	Headed per lb.	Cuts per lb.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
47. Sturgeon	21 0	—	24 6	—	2 0	—	3 6
48. Shad	14 0	—	17 0	—	1 6	—	—
49. Tench	12 3	—	15 0	—	1 4	—	—
50. Trout, fresh and saltwater	35 0	—	37 6	—	3 0	—	4 0
51. Turbot	27 0	—	30 6	—	2 6	—	3 3
52. Whiting and Whiting Pout	11 3	14 0	14 0	17 6	1 3	1 6	—
53. Witches	22 0	—	25 0	—	2 0	—	—
54. All other fresh fish not specified above or in the Fourth Schedule.	6 0	—	7 6	—	0 8	—	—

Second Schedule.

Smoked and Cured Fish.

	1. Sales by Wholesale. Per stone.	2. Sales by Retail. Whole fish per lb.	2. Sales by Retail. Cut per lb.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1. Smoked Cod	23 6	2 0	—
2. Smoked Haddock	23 6	2 0	—
3. Kippered Herrings	11 6	1 0	—
4. Bloatered Herrings	9 3	0 10	—
5. Herrings filleted (smoked or pickled).	11 6	1 0	—
6. Pickled, cured or spiced Herrings	Fixed by Pickled Herring Order.	0 6	—
7. Red Herrings and smoked Herrings other than those already mentioned.	7 0	0 8	—
8. Smoked Mackerel	7 0	0 8	—
9. Mackerel filleted (smoked or pickled).	11 6	1 0	—
10. Pickled, cured or spiced Mackerel	5 9	0 6	—
11. Smoked Pilchards	7 0	0 8	—
12. Pickled, cured or spiced Pilchards	5 9	0 6	—
13. Smoked Sprats	7 0	0 8	—
14. Pickled, cured or spiced Sprats...	5 9	0 6	—
15. Dry salted fish other than those specified above.	15 0	1 3	1 6
16. Wet salted fish of all descriptions	11 3	0 11	1 1
17. Smoked fish fillets of all kinds other than those specified above.	22 0	1 10	—
18. All smoked fish not specified above or in the fourth Schedule.	18 6	1 6	—

S. R. & O., No. 964 of 1917, p. 199.

Third Schedule.

Frozen Fish.

	1. Sales by Wholesale. Per Stone.	2. Sales by Retail. Whole Fish per lb.	2. Sales by Retail. per lb.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1. Halibut (Headed and Trimmed)	21 0	1 8	2 0
2. Salmon, including grilse	25 6	2 2	2 9
3. „ „ „ (Headed)	28 0	2 4	2 9
4. Trout	25 6	2 2	2 9
5. „ (Headed)	28 0	2 4	2 9

Fourth Schedule.

Uncontrolled.

Part I.—Fresh Fish.

1. Crustacea of all kinds.
2. Fresh fish roes.
3. Shell fish of all kinds.
4. Whitebait.
5. Smelts.

Part II.—Smoked and Cured Fish.

1. Smoked or pickled fish roes.
2. Smoked, kippered or pickled Salmon and Grilse.
3. Smoked, kippered or pickled Trout.

Part III.

1. Fish paste.
2. Preserved fish not mentioned in any of the foregoing schedules.

The Salmon Fisheries (Ireland) Order, 1918. Dated March 21, 1918.

1918. No. 350.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. (*a*) During such period of the year 1918 as may be the prescribed period in Ireland for the purposes of the Summer Time Act, 1916,(**a**) Section 24 of the Act 26 & 27 Victoria, Chapter 114, shall take effect in all Fishery Districts in Ireland as if the words "the hours of 9.25 o'clock in the evening" were substituted for the words "the hours of 8 o'clock in the evening" contained in such Section.(**b**)

(*b*) This provision shall remain in force until and including the last day on which in each Fishery District in the year 1918 it shall be lawful to take salmon by means of nets.

2. This Order may be cited as the Salmon Fisheries (Ireland) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

21st March, 1918.

(**a**) Prescribed Period for purposes of Summer Time Act, 1916.—The prescribed period in Ireland under this Act (6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 14) (as applied to Ireland by the Time (Ireland) Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 45), which assimilated the time adopted for use in Ireland to that so adopted for Great Britain) was fixed for 1918 by Order in Council, Feb. 27, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 274), as the period from 2 o'clock in the morning, Greenwich Time, on Sunday, March 24, to 2 o'clock in the morning, Greenwich Time, on Monday, Sept. 30, 1918.

(**b**) S. 24 of Salmon Fishery (I) Act, 1863.—This section as thus amended takes effect as follows:—

"24. It shall not be lawful for any person to use any net except a landing net, for the capture of salmon or trout in the fresh-water portion of any river, as defined by the Commissioners under this Act, between the hours of 9.25 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning, except so far as the same may have heretofore been used within the limits of a several fishery next above the tidal flow, and held under grant or charter, or by immemorial usage; and every person offending against the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, and to the forfeiture of all boats, nets and gear used in such illegal fishing."

THE FRESHWATER FISH ORDER, 1918. DATED APRIL 19, 1918.

1918. No. 455.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. Any person may until and inclusive of the 15th June, 1918, buy, sell, expose for sale, or have in his possession for sale any freshwater fish certified by the Fishmongers' Company to be freshwater fish imported from abroad or from Scotland or Ireland.

2. For the purposes of this Order the expression "freshwater fish" shall have the meaning assigned by the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878.(a)

3. This Order may be cited as the Freshwater Fish Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller,

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

19th April, 1918.

THE IMPORTERS (RETURNS) ORDER, 1918. DATED APRIL 27, 1918.

[This Order, which is printed in Group 8A ("Importers' Returns") (p. 221), requires returns to be made of imported canned fish.]

(a) FRESHWATER FISHERIES ACT, 1878 (41 & 42 V. c. 39).—By s. 11 (1) of this Act "freshwater fish" is defined as including "all kinds of fish (other than pollan, trout, and char) which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea."

7A. Foreign Holdings of Food.

THE FOREIGN HOLDINGS (RETURNS) ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 8, 1918.

1918. No. 293.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Returns of existing foreign holdings.

1. Any person who at the date of this Order has in his possession, custody or control within the United Kingdom any article or any warehouse warrant or other document of title in respect of any article mentioned in the Schedule to this Order which to his knowledge is held on foreign account shall before the 16th March, 1918, furnish a return of the articles so held by him or in respect of which he holds such documents of title and of such other matters as are necessary to complete the prescribed form of return.

Returns of future foreign holdings.

2. Any person into whose possession, custody or control within the United Kingdom any such articles or documents may come after the date of this Order, such articles or documents being to his knowledge held on foreign account, shall within 10 days after the date when such articles or documents so come into his custody, possession or control furnish a return of such articles and of such other matters as are necessary to complete the prescribed form of return.

Forms of return.

3. The returns shall be made on forms to be obtained from and when completed to be returned to the Secretary, Ministry of Food, (Statistical Branch), Palace Chambers, London, S.W.1.

Exceptions. S. R. & O. No. 1226 of 1917; No. 1311 of 1917; No. 1305 of 1917; No. 55 of 1918.

4. This Order shall not apply to any article or document in respect of which a return has been made to the Public Trustee pursuant to the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914,(a) or to the Ministry of Food under the Seeds, Nuts and Kernels (Requisition) Order, 1917,(b) the Oils and Fats (Requisition) Order, 1917,(c) the Raw Coffee (Returns) Order, 1917,(d) or the Raw Cocoa (Returns) Order, 1918.(e)

Penalty.

5. Failure to make a return or the making of a false return is a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations

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(a) TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT, 1914.—5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 12.

(b) SEEDS, NUTS AND KERNELS (REQUISITION) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 393.

(c) OILS AND FATS (REQUISITION) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 394.

(d) RAW COFFEE (RETURNS) ORDER, 1917.—That Order (which was printed as St. R. & O., 1917, No. 1305) relates to returns to be made by January 14th, 1918, and is omitted from this Manual as "spent."

(e) RAW COCOA (RETURNS) ORDER, 1918.—That Order (which was printed p. 329 of the January, 1918, Edition of this Volume) relates to returns to be made by February 2nd, 1918, and is omitted from this Manual as "spent."

Interpretation.

6. For the purposes of this Order, an article or document is deemed to be held on foreign account:—

(i) If by the terms of any sale or agreement or otherwise the article is to be delivered or is intended to be delivered to any place outside the United Kingdom; or

(ii) if the article has been sold to, or has been agreed to be sold to, or is held on account of any person or firm resident or carrying on business outside the United Kingdom;

Provided always that articles destined for His Majesty's Forces or the Forces of His Allies or for any recognised Red Cross Society or individual members thereof or any article in respect of which a licence for export has been granted by lawful authority shall not be deemed to be held on foreign account.

Title.

7. This Order may be cited as the Foreign Holdings (Returns) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

8th March, 1918.

The Schedule.

1. Articles normally used for human food and the raw materials from which such articles are made.
2. Cattle Feeding Stuffs.
3. Live Stock.
4. Condiments normally used with human food, excluding salt.
5. Casein, Starch, Farina.
6. Alcoholic beverages of all kinds.
7. Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Cocoa preparations, and Syrups and Juices.
8. Sausage and other Casings.
9. Sacks, Bags (other than paper bags), Casks, Barrels, and Baskets capable of being used for carrying any agricultural produce or any of the above-mentioned articles.

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8. Hoarding of Food.

Food Hoarding Order, 1917, *p.* 219.
Authorisation thereunder (Preserved Eggs), *p.* 220.

THE FOOD HOARDING ORDER, 1917. DATED APRIL 5, 1917.

1917. No. 317.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Ordinary supplies only to be held.

1.—(*a*) Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall after the 9th April, 1917,(**a**) acquire any article of food so that the quantity of such article in his possession or under his control at any one time exceeds the quantity required for ordinary use and consumption in his household or establishment.(**b**)

(*b*) In any proceedings for breach of this clause, the burden of showing what quantity of any article of food is so required shall rest upon the person charged.

Prohibition on sellers.

2. No person shall sell any article of food to a purchaser where he has reasonable grounds for believing (whether on account of the quantity of the article sold or any other circumstances) that the quantity of such article which may lawfully be acquired by the purchaser will by reason of such sale be exceeded.

Power of entry.

3. Any person specially authorised in writing by the Food Controller may enter upon any premises in which he has reason to believe that any article of food is being kept in contravention of this Order and carry out such inspection and examination of the premises as he may think necessary.

Exceptions.

4. This Order shall not apply to—

(*a*) Any article of food acquired or held in the ordinary course of business by any producer, dealer or manufacturer.

(*b*) Any home-produced or home-made article of food in the possession of the producer or maker or the materials reasonably necessary in the ordinary course for such production.

(**a**) FOOD HOARDING (AMNESTY) ORDER, 1918.—This Order (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 183), omitted from this Volume as now "spent," provided for the grant by Food Control Committees of certificates of amnesty on the surrender before Feb. 25, 1918, of articles of food held contrary to the terms of the Principal Order.

(**b**) EGGS FOR PRESERVING.—*See* Authorisation by Food Controller under this Order as to eggs, p. 220.

Interpretation.

5. For the purpose of this Order, the expression article of food shall include every article which is used for food by man, or which ordinarily enters into the composition or preparation of human food.

Penalty.

6. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, *and if such person is a Company every director or officer of the Company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.*(a)

Title of Order.

7. This Order may be cited as the Food Hoarding Order, 1917.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

5th April, 1917.

AUTHORISATION, DATED APRIL 5, 1918, UNDER THE FOOD HOARDING ORDER, 1917, AS TO EGGS FOR PRESERVING.

1918. No. 399.

S.R. & O., No. 317 of 1917.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Food Hoarding Order, 1917,(b) the Food Controller hereby authorises any person to acquire eggs for the purpose of preserving them for use in his own household subject to compliance with the following conditions:—

(*a*) Notice of the number of eggs intended to be acquired and preserved shall be sent to the Food Control Committee for the district within which the person usually resides; and

(*b*) The number of eggs acquired shall not exceed the number stated in such notice or, if objection is taken by the Committee to the number stated, the number permitted by the Committee.

By Order of the Food Controller,

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

5th April, 1918.

(a) LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS, &C., OF COMPANY.—Reg. 48A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (printed in Part IX, 4 "Miscellaneous Provisions as to Offences," p. 433, of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual") which was added to the Code since this Order was made provides that directors and officers shall be liable for offences by their corporation or company.

(b) FOOD HOARDING ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed above.

8A. Importers' Returns.

THE IMPORTERS (RETURNS) ORDER, 1918. DATED APRIL 27, 1918.

1918. No. 478.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Importers to make returns.

1. The importer of any goods to which this Order for the time being applies, shall from time to time make returns to the Food Controller showing the amount of such goods bought, shipped or afloat for the United Kingdom or arrived in the United Kingdom, and such other matters as are necessary to complete the prescribed form of return.

Forms of return.

2. The return shall be made on the prescribed forms which may be obtained from and when completed shall be returned to the Secretary, Ministry of Food (Statistical Branch), Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.1.

Returns to be made weekly.

3. Until further notice the return shall be made weekly and shall be posted or delivered on or before the Tuesday following the week to which the return relates.

Goods to which Order applies.

4. This Order shall apply only to such goods as the Food Controller by notice directs and until further notice shall apply to the goods mentioned in the schedule.

Interpretation.

5. The expression "importer" shall mean the person to whom the goods were or are originally consigned and such other person as may from time to time be designated by the Food Controller, in respect of any goods or class of goods, as the importer.

Penalty.

6. Failure to make a return or the making of a false return is a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

7. This Order may be cited as the Importers (Returns) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

27th April, 1918.

Schedule.

Canned Meat.
Canned Poultry, Game and Rabbits.
Canned Fish.
Canned Fruit.
Condensed Milk.
Dried Milk.
Cheese.
Eggs.
Dried Fruits.
Cocoa.
Coffee.

9. Jam and Fresh Fruit.(a) (b)

Apricot Pulp and Bitter Oranges Order, 1917, *p.* 226.
Jam (Prices) Order, 1918, *p.* 228.
General Licence having effect thereunder (Sales for Orkneys and Shetlands), *p.* 227.
Raspberries (Jam Manufacturers' Prices) Order, 1917, *p.* 224.
Raspberries (Scotland) Delivery Order, 1917, *p.* 225.
Stone Fruit (Jam Manufactures' Prices) Order, 1917, *p.* 222.

THE STONE FRUIT (JAM MANUFACTURERS' PRICES) ORDER, 1917.
DATED JULY 6, 1917.

1917. No. 694.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following provisions shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Maximum price for raspberries bought by jam manufacturers.

1. A person who for purposes of sale manufactures jam, or bottles or otherwise in any form preserves fruit (hereinafter called a jam manufacturer) shall not after the date of this Order by himself or his agent buy or agree to buy for the purposes of such manufacture or preserving any fruit of the varieties mentioned in the Schedule at a price exceeding that specified as applicable thereto or pay to the seller or his agent in respect of such fruit any charges other than those permitted under this Order.

Picking and packing.

2. The price specified shall in all cases include all charges for picking and packing.

Prices to be f.o.r. or f.o.b. prices.

3. Where the fruit is bought to be placed on rail, ship or barge at the grower's station, port or wharf, the specified price in such case is the price, free on rail, ship or barge.

Permitted additional charges.

4. The additional charges permitted under this Order are:—

(*a*) Where the fruit is delivered by the seller to the purchaser's premises, or for sale in a market, the customary charges in respect of such delivery, not exceeding in any case an amount equal to the reasonable cost of transport from the grower's railway station, port or wharf to the purchaser's premises or the market where sold.

(**a**) COLD STORAGE AND CARRIAGE OF REFRIGERATED PRODUCE.—As t taking of articles out of and into cold store, *see* the Cold Storage (Restriction Order, 1918, p. 181. As to carriage of refrigerated fruit *see* Orders in Counci l referred to in footnote (**b**) to list of Meat and Cattle Orders, p. 252.

(**b**) SUGAR FOR DOMESTIC PRESERVING—*See* Sugar (Domestic Preservin Order, 1917, printed in Group 17 (Sugar).

(*b*) For the use of baskets or usual packages (other than sacks) a charge not exceeding the rate of 25*s*. per ton of fruit.

(*c*) All market tolls actually paid in respect of the fruit.

Agent's Commission.

5. Where a jam manufacturer employs an agent in the purchase of any fruit to which this Order applies, he shall not pay to such agent a commission or other remuneration exceeding 12*s*. 6*d*. per ton of such fruit bought through the agent.

Burden of Proof.

6. Where any fruit to which this Order applies is bought by or on behalf of a jam manufacturer, such fruit shall until the contrary be proved be deemed to be bought for the purpose of manufacturing jam or preserving fruit for sale.

Offers.

7. A person shall not knowingly sell or offer to sell to a jam manufacturer for the purpose of manufacturing jam or preserving fruit for sale any fruit to which this Order applies at a price or subject to a charge not permitted under this Order.

Fictitious Transactions.

8. A person shall not in connection with a purchase or disposition or proposed purchase or disposition of any fruit to which this Order applies enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or artificial transaction.

Exclusion from Order.

9. This Order shall not apply to any fruit grown outside the United Kingdom.

Penalty.

10. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

11. This Order may be cited as the Stone Fruit (Jam Manufacturer's Prices) Order, 1917.

Rhondda,

Food Controller.

6th July, 1917.

The Schedule.

Variety of Fruit.	*Price at Rate per Ton.* £	*s.*	*d.*
Egg Plums	10	10	0
Other Plums	12	10	0
Farleigh or Kent Damsons...	12	0	0
Pin, or Prune or other Damsons... ...	14	0	0
Greengages	22	0	0

The Raspberries (Jam Manufacturers' Prices) Order, 1917. Dated July 10, 1917.

1917. No. 702.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following provisions shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Maximum price for stone fruit bought by jam manufacturers.

1. A person who for the purposes of sale manufactures jam or essence from raspberries (hereinafter called a jam manufacturer) shall not, after the date of this Order, by himself or his Agent buy or agree to buy for the purposes of such manufacture any raspberries at a price exceeding a rate of £35 per ton or pay to the seller or his Agent in respect of such raspberries any charges other than those permitted under this Order.(a)

Picking and Packing.

2. The price specified shall include all charges for picking and packing.

Prices to be f.o.r. or f.o.b. prices.

3. Where the raspberries are bought to be placed on rail, ship or barge, at the grower's station, port or wharf, the specified price in such case is the price, free on rail, ship or barge.

Permitted additional charges.

4. The additional charges permitted under this Order are:—

(*a*) Where the raspberries are delivered by the seller to the purchaser's premises, or for sale in a market, the customary charges in respect of such delivery, not exceeding in any case an amount equal to the reasonable cost of transport from the grower's railway station, port or wharf to the purchaser's premises or the market where sold.

(*b*) For the use of tubs, baskets, or usual packages, a charge not exceeding the rate of 25*s.* per ton of raspberries.

(*c*) All market tolls actually paid in respect of the raspberries.

Agents' Commission.

5. Where a jam manufacturer employs an agent in the purchase of any raspberries, he shall not pay to such agent a commission or other remuneration exceeding 20*s.* per ton of such raspberries bought through the agent.

Burden of proof.

6. Where any raspberries are bought by or on behalf of a jam manufacturer, such raspberries shall until the contrary be proved be deemed to be bought for the purpose of manufacturing jam or essence for sale.

Offers.

7. A person shall not knowingly sell or offer to sell to a jam manufacturer for the purpose of manufacturing jam or essence for sale any raspberries at a price or subject to a charge not permitted under this Order.

(a) Scottish Raspberries.—The Raspberries (Scotland) Delivery Order, 1917 (p. 225), provides that all raspberries grown in Scotland are to be delivered to the Food Controller.

8.—(*a*) Where any contract subsisting at the date of this Order for the purchase of raspberries bought for the purpose of manufacturing jam or essence for sale or bought with a view to the same being resold for such purpose provides for payments in excess of those permitted under this Order the contract shall stand so far as concerns any raspberries delivered on or before the date of this Order but otherwise shall be avoided. Contracts.

(*b*) For the purpose of this clause raspberries bought in quantities of five cwt. or more shall, until the contrary be proved, be deemed to have been bought for the purpose or with the view aforesaid.

(*c*) This clause shall not apply to any contract where the Food Controller otherwise determines or where the amount of raspberries agreed be delivered or, at the date of this Order remaining to be delivered, is less than five cwt.

9. A person shall not in connection with a purchase or disposition or proposed purchase or disposition of any raspberries enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or artificial transaction. Fictitious transactions.

10. This Order shall not apply to any raspberries grown outside the United Kingdom. Exclusion from Order.

11. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Penalty.

12. This Order may be cited as the Raspberries (Jam Manufacturers' Prices) Order, 1917. Title.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

10th July, 1917.

THE RASPBERRIES (SCOTLAND) DELIVERY ORDER, 1917. DATED JULY 10, 1917.

1917, No. $\frac{703}{S.\ 66}$.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. Any contract to the contrary notwithstanding all raspberries grown in Scotland shall, as picked, be delivered to the Food Controller by the grower in accordance with the instructions of a person nominated for the purpose by the Food Controller and such raspberries when so delivered shall become the property of the Food Controller and will be paid for as to raspberries in good condition at the maximum prices applicable to Scotch Raspberries to be delivered to the Food Controller.

raspberries under the Raspberries (Manufacturers' Prices) Order(a); and no raspberries grown in Scotland shall be delivered to any other person or on any other terms except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the Food Controller.

Exception. 2. This Order shall not apply to a grower of raspberries whose total crop does not exceed 1 cwt.

Penalty. 3. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title. 4. This Order may be cited as the Raspberries (Scotland) Delivery Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

10th July, 1917.

THE APRICOT PULP AND BITTER ORANGES ORDER, 1917. DATED AUGUST 21, 1917.

1917. No. 868.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Prohibition on dealings in Apricot Pulp and Bitter Oranges outside the United Kingdom. 1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall on or after the 28th August, 1917, either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person—

(*a*) Buy, sell, or deal in; or

(*b*) Offer or invite an offer or propose to buy, sell, or deal in; or

(*c*) Enter into negotiations for the sale or purchase or other dealing in;

any Apricot Pulp or Bitter or Sour Oranges or Pulp made from such oranges outside the United Kingdom, whether or not the sale or purchase or dealing is or is to be effected in the United Kingdom.

Provided that all persons are authorised to buy, sell and deal in Apricot Pulp and Bitter or Sour Oranges and Pulp made from such Oranges on passage to the United Kingdom at the date of this Order.

(a) RASPBERRIES (MANUFACTURERS' PRICES) ORDER.—The reference is to the Raspberries (Jam Manufacturers' Prices) Order, 1917, printed p. 224.

2. All persons concerned shall before the 28th August, 1917, furnish to the Secretary of the Ministry of Food, Grosvenor House, Upper Grosvenor Street, W.1, a statement showing the quantity of Apricot Pulp and Bitter or Sour Oranges and Pulp made from such Oranges purchased but not shipped at the date of this Order and the quantity thereof sold or unsold. Returns.

3. This Order shall not be construed as prohibiting the insurance of Apricot Pulp or Bitter or Sour Oranges or Pulp made from such Oranges. Insurance.

4. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Penalty.

5. This Order may be cited as the Apricot Pulp and Bitter Oranges Order, 1917. Title.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

21st August, 1917.

General Licence, dated October 16, 1917, under the Jam (Prices) Order, 1917.(a)

1917. No. 1065.

1. The Food Controller hereby authorises all persons selling jam or jelly by wholesale for delivery to any place in the Orkney Islands or Shetland Islands and all persons selling jam or jelly by retail within those Islands to charge a sum at the rate of ½*d.* per lb. for jam so delivered or so sold in addition to the prices authorised by that Order upon sales of the same jam or jelly by wholesale and by retail respectively and the Food Controller hereby authorises all persons concerned to pay such additional sums accordingly.

2. In this Licence, expressions defined in the Jam (Prices) Order, 1917,(a) shall have the meaning thereby assigned to them.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

16th October, 1917.

(a) Jam (Prices) Order, 1917.—That Order which is printed pp. 107–110 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual" is revoked by the Jam (Prices) Order, 1918, printed below, and this General Licence has effect as if made under the 1918 Order, *see* Article 18 thereof, p. 231.

THE JAM (PRICES) ORDER, 1918. DATED JANUARY 24, 1918.

1918. No. 68.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders, that except under the authority of the Food Controller(**a**) the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Maximum prices.

1. No person shall sell or buy or offer to sell or buy any Jam or Jelly of the descriptions set out in the schedules to this Order at prices exceeding the maximum prices applicable thereto in each case.

Sale of jam by wholesale and retail.

2. The maximum prices of Jam of the descriptions set out in the schedules to this Order shall be as follow:—

(*a*) On the occasion of a sale by wholesale the prices set out in the first schedule:

(*b*) On the occasion of a sale by retail the prices set out in the second schedule; or in the cases to which the third schedule applies, the prices set out in such schedule.

Charges on a sale by wholesale.

3. On the occasion of a sale by wholesale the following provisions shall apply:—

(*a*) The buyer may require the jam sold to be delivered to his premises and no additional charge may be made therefor.

(*b*) No charge may be made for jars or other containers or for packing or packages; except that the seller may make an additional charge for the cost of the outside package enclosing the jar or other containers: Provided that the buyer shall be entitled to recover from the seller the amount so charged on returning to the seller's railway station the outside package in good condition.

(**a**) SALE OF JAMS AT PRICES EXCEEDING MAXIMA, OR OTHERWISE NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ORDER.—By the Controller's Licence of Oct. 16, 1917 (p. 227), the sale by retail of jam or jelly, for delivery to, or in, the Orkney or Shetland Islands at prices exceeding by ½*d.* per lb. those prescribed by this Order was authorised.

In addition to this General Licence, licences have been issued to particular firms to place certain jam on the wholesale and retail markets at prices other than those fixed by or under conditions varying from those prescribed by this Order.

Each such Licence is subject to the condition that a label as set out therein to the effect that the jam is sold under the authority of the Food Controller, and stating the maximum prices at which it may be sold by retail, be affixed to each container.

In a case of suspicion that the conditions are being contravened, a copy of the Licence can be obtained from the Ministry of Food.

These licences which were issued under the Jam (Prices) Order, 1917 (p. 107 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual") take effect as if granted under the present Order *see* Art. 18 hereof, p. 231.

Charge on a sale by retail.

4. On the occasion of a sale by retail the maximum price shall include the price for jars or other containers and all charges for packing, packages, and delivery and no additional charge may be made therefor.

Sales of jelly other than Red or Black currant jelly.

5. The maximum prices of jelly of the descriptions set out in the schedules to this Order on the occasion of a sale by wholesale or a sale by retail shall be the same as are applicable under this Order to jam of the corresponding description on the occasion of a like sale together with any additions to such maximum prices as are authorised by any article of this Order on the occasion of a like sale of jam, and together with the addition of one half-penny per pound: Provided that:—

(*a*) Nothing in this Order shall apply to Red currant Jelly or to Black currant Jelly; and

(*b*) This clause shall not apply to a retail sale of jelly of a quantity less than one pound.

Constituents of jam and jelly.

6. No jam or jelly of the descriptions set out in the schedules to this Order shall be offered for sale unless such jam or jelly is made in accordance with the following provisions:—

(*a*) Not more than 10 per cent. of the jam or jelly measured by weight shall consist of added fruit juice;

(*b*) Where more than one fruit is mentioned in the description of any jam or jelly, the amount of such fruit measured by weight shall not be less than 25 per cent. of the total amount of fruit contained in the jam or jelly;

(*c*) The dried weight of the ingredients of any jam or jelly shall not be less than 65 per cent. of the total weight of such jam or jelly.

Marmalade.

7. (*a*) Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall make for sale or sell or offer to sell orange jelly, lemon jelly, jelly marmalade, or any other variety of fancy marmalade.

(*b*) No article shall be sold or offered for sale under the description of marmalade or under any description of which the word "marmalade" forms part, unless only citrous fruits, citrous fruit juices, sugar or other sweetening substances and preservatives have been used in the making thereof:

(*c*) Nothing in the foregoing sub-clauses shall before the 1st March, 1918, affect the sale or offer for sale at the prices applicable under the schedules to "jam of any other description" of any orange jelly, lemon jelly, jelly marmalade or any other variety of fancy marmalade proved to have been made before 1st February, 1918.

Warranties and invoices.

8. The provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, relating to warranties and invoices shall apply to any proceedings under Articles 6 or 7 of this Order in the same way as they apply to proceedings under those Acts.(**a**)

(**a**) Provisions of Sale of Food and Drugs Acts as to Warranties and Invoices.—*See footnote* (**b**) to "Cake and Pastry Order, 1917," p. 76.

Defence on short weight by retailer.

9. If in any proceedings against a person selling by retail jam or jelly not made by him it is proved that an offence has been committed, but the person charged with the offence proves:—

(*a*) that he sold the jam or jelly in the container in which he received it;

(*b*) that he had no reason to believe that the jam or jelly was not of the weight as at which it was sold;

(*c*) that the offence was occasioned only by reason of the short weight of the jam or jelly sold; and

(*d*) he has given due notice to the prosecutor that he intended to rely on the provisions of this Clause;

such persons shall be entitled to be discharged from the Prosecution.

Prices to be displayed by retailer.

10. Every person selling jam or jelly by retail shall on and after 1st February, 1918, keep posted on his premises in a conspicuous position so as to be clearly visible to all customers throughout the whole time during which the jam or jelly is being sold or exposed for sale, a notice stating in plain words and figures the maximum price per pound applicable under this Order to the jam or jelly for the time being on sale.

Delivery in remote districts.

11. (*a*) An addition to the maximum price at the rate of ½*d.* per lb. may be made for jam or jelly delivered to any place in the Orkney Islands, Shetland Islands,(a) Outer and Inner Hebrides, or in the Counties of Ross and Cromarty, Sutherlandshire, and Caithness.

(*b*) Where the Food Controller is of opinion on representations made by a Local Food Control Committee that an addition to the maximum price should be made on account of the cost of transport, there may be made such addition not exceeding a sum at the rate of ½*d.* per lb. as the Food Controller may authorise.

Contracts.

12. Where any contract subsisting on the 1st February, 1918, for sale of any Jam or Jelly provides for payment of a price in excess of the permitted maximum price, the contract shall stand so far as concerns jam or jelly delivered to the buyer's premises before the 1st February, 1918, but shall be avoided so far as concerns Jam or Jelly agreed to be sold above the permitted maximum price which has not been so delivered.

Offers and conditions.

13. No person shall in connection with the sale or disposition or proposed sale or disposition of any jam or jelly to which this Order applies enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or unreasonable transaction or make or demand any unreasonable charge.

Exceptions.

14. The provisions of this Order relating to prices shall not apply to

(*a*) Jam or jelly sold for consumption on the premises of the seller.

(a) Orkney and Shetland Islands.—*See* General Licence of Oct. 16, 1917, p. 227, which has effect as if granted under this Order.

(*b*) Jam sold without a container in a quantity of less than 4 ozs. Provided that at the time of sale the seller is able and willing if the customer so requires to sell the customer a ¼ lb. of jam of the like description at the price applicable under this Order.

15. For the purposes of this Order— Interpretation.

The expression "jam" shall include conserve and marmalade;

The expression "sale by wholesale" shall mean and include

(*a*) a sale of any quantity to a person for the purposes of re-sale; and

(*b*) a sale for other purposes of a quantity of not less than 144 lbs. of jam and jelly or either of them.

The expression "sale by retail" shall mean any sale other than a sale by wholesale.

16. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Penalty.

17. The Jam (Prices) Order, 1917,(**a**) is hereby revoked as on the 1st February, 1918, without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any contravention thereof. Revocation.

18. All licences granted under the Jam (Prices) Order, 1917, shall take effect as if they had been granted under this Order.(**b**) Saving of existing licences.

19. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Jam (Prices) Order, 1918. Title and commencement.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 1st February, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

24th January, 1918.

(**a**) JAM (PRICES) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed pp. 107-110 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

(**b**) LICENCES UNDER 1917 ORDER.—*See footnote* (**a**) to p 228.

Schedule 1.

Sale by Wholesale.

Description of Jam or Jelly.	Maximum prices for Jam.					
	Where Container holds :—					If sold in larger Containers than 7 lb. Per lb.
	1 lb.	2 lb.	3 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Apricot						
Black Currant ...						
Cherry	0 10½	1 7½	2 4½	3 2	5 6½	0 9
Pineapple						
Strawberry						
Pineapple and Apricot						
Peach	0 10	1 6½	2 3	3 0	5 3	0 8½
Raspberry						
Marmalade						
Raspberry and Red Currant	0 9½	1 5½	2 1½	2 10	4 11½	0 8
Blackberry						
Greengage						
Loganberry						
Red Currant	0 9	1 4½	2 0	2 8	4 8	0 7½
Raspberry and Gooseberry						
Strawberry and Gooseberry						
Gooseberry						
Apricot and Apple ...	0 8½	1 3½	1 10½	2 6	4 4½	0 7
Raspberry and Plum...						
Damson	0 8¼	1 3	1 9¾	2 5	4 2¾	0 6¾
Plum						
Blackberry and Apple						
Black Currant and Apple	0 8	1 2½	1 9	2 4	4 1	0 6½
Raspberry and Apple						
Strawberry and Apple						
Any other description ...	0 7½	1 1½	1 7½	2 2	3 9½	0 6

Note.—(1) If sold in a container holding a quantity not specified above, the maximum price is to be at the rate per lb. applicable to sales in a container holding the next higher quantity specified.

(2) Where the jam or jelly is contained in a 7 lb. or larger jar or in a 7 lb. or larger returnable container, the buyer shall be entitled to recover from the seller the sum of 6*d.* for each such jar or container returned by him to the seller in good condition.

(3) Where the jam or jelly is contained in a 7 lb. or larger non-returnable container, the maximum price shall be decreased by 3*d.* in respect of each such container.

Schedule II.

Sale by Retail.

Description of Jam or Jelly.	Maximum prices for Jam.					
	Where container holds :—					If sold without Container Per lb.
	1 lb.	2 lb.	3 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Apricot ... ... Black currant ... Cherry ... ... Pineapple ... ... Strawberry ... ... Pineapple and Apricot	1 0	1 10½	2 9	3 8	6 5	0 11
Peach ... ... Raspberry	0 11½	1 9½	2 7½	3 6	6 1½	0 10½
Marmalade ... ... Raspberry and Red Currant	0 11	1 8½	2 6	3 4	5 10	0 10
Blackberry ... ... Greengage ... ... Loganberry ... ... Red currant ... ... Raspberry and Gooseberry Strawberry and Gooseberry	0 10½	1 7½	2 4½	3 2	5 6½	0 9½
Gooseberry ... ... Apricot and Apple ... Raspberry and Plum	0 10	1 6½	2 3	3 0	5 3	0 9
Damson ... ... Plum ... ... Blackberry and Apple Black currant and Apple ... ... Raspberry and Apple Strawberry and Apple	0 9½	1 5½	2 1½	2 10	4 11½	0 8½
Any other description	0 9	1 4½	2 0	2 8	4 8	0 8

NOTE.—(1) If sold in a container holding a quantity not specified above the maximum price is to be at the rate per lb. applicable to sales in a container holding the next higher quantity specified.

(2) Where the jam or jelly is contained in a 7 lb. or larger jar or in a 7 lb. or larger returnable container, the buyer shall be entitled to recover from the seller the sum of 6*d.* for each such jar or container returned by him to the seller in good condition.

(3) Where the jam or jelly is contained in a 7 lb. or larger non-returnable container the maximum price shall be decreased by 3*d.* in respect of each such container.

Schedule III.

SALE BY RETAIL IN QUANTITIES LESS THAN 1 LB. WITHOUT A CONTAINER SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS MENTIONED BELOW.

Description of Jam or Jelly.	Maximum prices for Jam or Jelly.		
	¾ lb.	½ lb.	¼ lb.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Apricot Black Currant Cherry Pineapple Strawberry Pineapple and Apricot	0 9	0 6	0 3
Peach Raspberry	0 8½	0 6	0 3
Marmalade Raspberry and Red Currant Blackberry Greengage Loganberry Red Currant Raspberry and Gooseberry Strawberry and Gooseberry	0 8	0 5½	0 3
Gooseberry Apricot and Apple Raspberry and Plum	0 7½	0 5	0 2½
Damson Plum Blackberry and Apple Black Currant and Apple Raspberry and Apple Strawberry and Apple	0 7	0 5	0 2½
Any other description	0 6½	0 4½	0 2½

This schedule does not apply to—

(*a*) any sale of jam or jelly except jam or jelly sold without a container, or

(*b*) any sale of loose jam or jelly unless the seller is able and willing if so required to sell 1 lb. of the like jam or jelly (as the case may be) to the customer at the price applicable under this Order.

Where the quantity sold is not an even ¼ lb., ½ lb., or ¾ lb., the price is to be at the rate provided on the sale of ¾ lb.

9A. Local Distribution and Requisitioning.

Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Order, 1917, *p.* 235.
Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Amendment Order, 1918, *p.* 240.
Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Scheme Order, 1918, *p.* 242.
Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Scheme Order, No. 2, 1918, *p.* 250.
Food Control Committees (Requisitioning) Order, 1918, *p.* 237.
Local Distribution (Misuse of Documents) Order, 1918, *p.* 239.
Powers of Food Control Committees (Interpretation) Order, 1918, *p.* 250.

THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (LOCAL DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1917. DATED DECEMBER 22, 1917.(a)

1917. 1325.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1. A Food Committee may with the consent of the Food Controller by resolution adopt a scheme under this Order for controlling within their area the distribution and consumption of any article of food specified in the Resolution.(b)

2. Upon the adoption of a scheme under this Order, the following provisions shall apply subject to any additions, modifications or omissions set out in the scheme:—

(*a*) No person shall sell the specified article by retail at or in connection with any premises within the area of the Committee, unless he is licensed or registered as a retailer in respect of those premises by the Food Committee either under an Order of the Food Controller or, failing such Order, in accordance with any directions given by the Food Committee.

(a) AMENDMENT OF ORDER.—This Order was amended by Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Amendment Order, 1918, printed p. 240.

(b) ADOPTION OF SCHEME.—By Order of March 21, 1918, the Food Controller approved the Scheme resolved upon by certain Food Control Committees. *See* Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Scheme Order, 1918, p. 242. Certain other Committees were brought under the scheme by amending Order of April 6, 1918, printed p. 250.

(*b*) No retailer may sell the specified article by retail at or in connection with any premises within the area of the Committee to or for the use of any person except a customer registered with the retailer or in excess of the quantity for the time being prescribed by the Food Committees.

(*c*) No person may be registered at the same time in respect of the same specified article with more than one retailer whether in the area or elsewhere, and no supply of the same specified article may be obtained in any one week by or for the use of any person so registered from more than one retailer registered under any scheme adopted under this Order or in excess of the quantity for the time being prescribed by the Food Committee.

(*d*) Every retailer shall so far as practicable divide his supplies of the specified article equitably among his registered customers in proportion to the quantities permitted to be supplied to each under any direction of the Food Committee.

(*e*) The foregoing provisions shall not apply to the sale of food for consumption on the premises.

(*f*) *The Food Committee may require or direct any person who sells the specified article by retail within their area to hold at the disposal of the Committee such quantities of the specified article held by him or consigned to him as the Committee may from time to time determine and to deliver the same whether in bulk or not to the Committee or to such person as they may name or otherwise in such manner as the Committee may from time to time determine.*(**a**)

(*g*) The Food Committee may give directions as to—

(i) the number of customers who may be registered with any particular retailer;

(ii) the registration of any particular customer with any particular retailer, and the transfer of customers from one retailer to another;

(iii) the manner and time of sale of the specified article;

(iv) the quantities of the specified article that may be sold to or bought by any person on behalf of any Institution, Caterer or other special class of consumer within the area of the Committee;

(v) the manner of registration

and generally for the purpose of giving effect to the scheme and for prescribing anything that under the order or the scheme is to be prescribed. Provided that in prescribing the quantities of the specified article that may be sold to or

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(**a**) Revocation of Clause 2(*f*).—This sub-clause was revoked by Art. 6 of the Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Amendment Order, 1918, p. 241.

bought by or for the use of any person or class of consumer the Food Committee shall not prescribe quantities exceeding those specified in any direction of the Food Controller.

3. A Food Committee may combine with any other Food Committee in the exercise of all or any of the powers hereby conferred.

4. It shall be the duty of all persons to comply with the provisions of any such scheme or directions given by the Food Committee thereunder and failure to comply therewith shall be a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

5. A Food Committee may at any time with the consent of the Food Controller vary or revoke any scheme adopted under this Order and every such scheme shall be subject to review by the Food Controller and shall be revoked or varied as he may direct.

6. For the purpose of this Order "Food Committee" means Food Control Committee constituted in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.(**a**)

7. (i) This Order may be cited as the Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Order, 1917.

(ii) This Order shall extend only to Great Britain.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

22nd December, 1917.

THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (REQUISITIONING) ORDER, 1918.
DATED JANUARY 31, 1918.

1918. No. 115.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulations 2F and 2J of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Power to direct provision of foodstuffs.

1. (*a*) A Food Committee may with a view to the proper distribution of foodstuffs within their area require or direct any person dealing by retail within their area to hold at the disposal of the Committee any foodstuffs, which are for the time being held by him, or are consigned to him for the purposes of retail sale, or which may within a time prescribed by the Committee be so held or consigned, and to deliver the same whether in bulk or not to the Committee or to such persons as they may name and otherwise in such manner as the Committee may from time to time determine.

(**a**) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (CONSTITUTION) ORDER, 1917.—This Order is printed in Part III of this Manual.

(*b*) Every person to whom any direction is given under the power conferred by this clause shall duly comply with such direction and shall give to the Committee such information as the Committee may require for the purposes of this Order and no person shall be relieved from the necessity of complying with any such direction by reason of any contracts or arrangements made by him as to the disposal of his foodstuffs.

(*c*) A Food Committee may dispose of foostuffs acquired by them pursuant to this Order in such manner as they shall think fit.

Directions. 2. A Food Committee shall in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by this Order comply with such directions as may from time to time be given to them by the Food Controller.

Arbitrator. 3. The Arbitrator to act for the purposes of this Order shall in default of agreement be in England and Wales the County Court Judge for the district within which the area of the Committee is situate or, where the Lord Chancellor so allows, a deputy appointed by such Judge and approved by the Lord Chancellor, and in Scotland a person appointed by the Sheriff having jurisdiction in the like district.

Exceptions. 4. This Order shall not apply to any foodstuffs held by or consigned to a person for sale for consumption on premises where he carries on a catering business.

Penalty. 5. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Revocation. 6. The Food Control Committees (Margarine Requisition) Order, 1917,(**a**) is hereby revoked as from the 11th February, 1918, but without prejudice to any act done thereunder.

Interpretation. 7. For the purposes of this Order "Food Committee" means a Food Control Committee constituted in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.(**b**)

Title. 8. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Food Control Committee (Requisitioning) Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall extend only to Great Britain.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

31st January, 1918.

(**a**) Food Control Committees (Margarine Requisition) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 215 of the January, 1918, Edition of this Manual.

(**b**) Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III of this Manual.

The Local Distribution (Misuse of Documents) Order, 1918. Dated February 2, 1918.

1918. No. 129.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1. Where any Food Committee with the approval of the Food Controller have made or propose to make arrangements for regulating the distribution or consumption of any food within their area, (whether by means of a scheme under the Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Order, 1917,(a) or otherwise), and forms of application, cards, vouchers, authorisations or other documents are issued under the authority of the Committee or the Food Controller for the purpose of those arrangements, a person shall not

(*a*) knowingly make or cause to be made or connive at the making of any statement which is false in any material particular with a view to obtaining any food under such arrangement or with a view to obtaining any such form of application, card, voucher, authorisation or other document;

(*b*) forge or without lawful excuse alter any application under any such arrangement or any such card, voucher, authorisation, or other document;

(*c*) falsely represent himself to be a person to whom any such application, card, voucher, authorisation or other document applies;

(*d*) retain any application, card, voucher, authorisation or other document when he has no right to retain it or fail to comply with any directions issued by lawful authority with regard thereto; or

(*e*) make or knowingly have in his possession any form of application, card, voucher, authorisation or other document marked so as to resemble or colourably imitate any such form of application, card, voucher, authorisation or other document, either in blank or wholly or partly completed, not being a form of application, card, voucher, authorisation or other document issued under lawful authority.

Information to be confidential.

2. A member of or person employed by a Food Committee or any other person whose duty it is to deal with any application, card, voucher, authorisation, or other document issued for the purposes aforesaid shall not without lawful authority communicate to any person any information acquired by him from any such application, card, voucher, authorisation, or other document.

(a) Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Order, 1917.— That Order is printed, p. 235.

Interpretation.

3. For the purposes of this Order, the expression "Food Control Committee" shall mean a Committee appointed in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.(**a**)

Penalty.

4. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

5. This Order may be cited as the Local Distribution (Misuse of Documents) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

2nd February, 1918.

THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (LOCAL DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1918. DATED FEBRUARY 15, 1918.

1918. No. 197.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that the Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Order, 1917(**b**) (hereinafter called "the principal Order") shall be amended as follows:—

Schemes under the principal Order (S.R. & O. No. 1325 of 1917).

1. Where a Food Committee adopts a scheme(**c**) under the principal Order for controlling within their area the distribution and consumption of any article of food the scheme may, with the consent of the Food Controller, include provisions relating to or provisions empowering the Committee to give directions relating to—

Regulation of retail sale.

(*a*) the regulation of the sale by retail of the specified article within the district of the Committee by any persons or class of persons, whether such persons are or are not registered under the scheme as retailers in respect of any premises, or from or about any vehicle, stand or other place within the said district, not being premises in respect of which any person is registered as a retailer under the scheme;

Restriction on consumption and acquisition.

(*b*) the total quantities of the specified article which may be consumed or obtained from all sources for consumption by any person or class of persons or may be obtained from all sources by any manufacturer,

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(**a**) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (CONSTITUTION) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III of this Manual.

(**b**) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (LOCAL DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 235.

(**c**) ADOPTION OF SCHEME.—*See* footnote (**b**) to the principal Order, p. 235.

caterer, institution, residential establishment or other establishment or class of establishments within the district whether such person, class, manufacturer, caterer, institution or establishment is or is not a registered customer under the scheme;

(*c*) the production of such information and the making of such returns by any persons as may be required for the purposes of the scheme Information and returns.

and generally may include such other provisions and empower the Committee to give such other directions as may be thought requisite for the purpose of controlling within the district the distribution and consumption of the specified article.

Where the scheme includes any such provisions, the Committee may give all necessary directions for giving effect thereto.

2. (i) Where a Food Committee has with the consent of the Food Controller adopted a scheme for controlling the distribution and consumption of any article of food, and the Food Controller has by a general or other authority issued for the purposes of this clause authorised the application of schemes made under the principal Order or this Order to any other article or articles of food specified in the authority, the Food Committee may by resolution apply the scheme to such other article or articles of food subject to and in accordance with the terms of such authority. Application of scheme to other articles of food.

(ii) Where the Committee has passed any such resolution, then, subject to any directions of the Food Controller contained in such authority, such scheme shall apply to such other article or articles in the same manner as it applies to the first-mentioned article with necessary modifications.

(iii) The Food Committee shall within seven days from the date of the resolution forward a copy of the same to the Food Controller.

3. Where at the date of this Order a scheme has been adopted by a Food Committee under the principal Order, such scheme shall be deemed to have been made under the principal Order and this Order, and shall have effect accordingly. Confirmation of schemes.

4. A Food Committee shall comply with any directions or instructions that may be given by the Food Controller in connection with or for any of the purposes of any scheme adopted under the principal Order and this Order or any directions under any such scheme. Compliance with directions.

5. A person shall not obtain or attempt to obtain any supply of a specified article by virtue of any card, voucher, authorization or other document issued for the purposes of any scheme where the application upon which such document was obtained was false in any material particular or where according to such scheme, the right to obtain such article thereunder has ceased or is otherwise not properly exerciseable by him. Supplies under false documents, etc.

6. Clause 2 (*f*) of the principal Order is hereby revoked but without prejudice to any act or thing done thereunder. Revocation.

Title. 7. This Order may be cited as the Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Amendment Order, 1918, and shall be read as one with the principal Order.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

15th February, 1918.

THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (LOCAL DISTRIBUTION) SCHEME ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 21, 1918.

1918. No. 351.

In exercise of the powers reserved to him by the Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Order, 1917,(a) and the Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Amendment Order, 1918,(b) the Food Controller hereby consents to the adoption of the Scheme set out in the first schedule hereto by the several Food Control Committees mentioned in the second schedule hereto,(c) such Scheme to control within the respective districts of the said Committees the distribution and consumption of the articles of food specified respectively in the several resolutions of the said Committees adopting the said Scheme.

And further in exercise of all the powers vested in him under the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Food Controller hereby orders that the Scheme, when so adopted by any Committee, shall have effect throughout the district of such Committee in accordance with the terms thereof and of the resolution adopting the same, and that all persons concerned shall comply with the provisions thereof.

By Order of the Food Controller.

S. G. Tallents,
Assistant Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

21st March, 1918.

First Schedule.

SCHEME to be adopted by a Food Control Committee under the Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Order, 1917,(a) and the Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Amendment Order, 1918.(b)

Date. 1. This Scheme shall come into operation on the date specified in the resolution of a Food Control Committee adopting the same.

(a) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (LOCAL DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 235.

(b) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (LOCAL DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1918.—That Order is printed p. 240.

(c) LIST OF COMMITTEES AUTHORISED TO ADOPT THE SCHEME.—This list was added to by the Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Scheme Order, No. 2, 1918, p. 250

2. The Scheme shall apply to such one or more of the following articles of food as may be specified in the said resolution, or any subsequent resolution, that is to say:— Specified articles.

(*a*) Butter and margarine (which shall be deemed to be one article) and

(*b*) Tea, and

(*c*) Any other article to which the Food Controller may by a general or other authority issued for the purposes of this clause authorise the application of the Scheme.

The Committee shall within seven days from the date of any such resolution as is referred to in this or the preceding clause, forward a copy of the same to the Food Controller.

3. The maximum quantity of a specified article which may be obtained for consumption under this Scheme in any one week by or for the use of any one person within the district shall be such quantity as the Food Controller may from time to time prescribe for such person. The appropriate ration.

Until the Food Controller otherwise directs, the prescribed quantity of butter and margarine shall be 4 ozs., and the prescribed quantity of tea shall be 1½ ozs.

The quantity prescribed for any person for any one week is hereinafter called "the appropriate ration."

4. The Committee shall issue ration cards to persons residing in their district upon such application (if any) as they may direct, and may require an applicant to furnish such information as may be proper for the purpose of registration. Ration cards.

The Committee may at their discretion refuse any application or withdraw any card, and generally do such acts and give such directions as may be proper for the purpose of such issue, refusal or withdrawal as aforesaid.

5. The Committee may at any time issue a ration card in any case in which it is in their opinion proper that such card should be issued.

6. (*a*) Subject to the provisions of Clause 2 (*g*) (ii) of the Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Order, 1917,(a) the holder of a ration card issued by the Committee may be registered as a customer with any retailer in the district of the Committee, and may register with one retailer for one specified article and with another retailer for another specified article. Where any arrangement on that behalf has been made between the Committee and any other Food Committee, the holder of a ration card issued by the Committee may register as a customer with any retailer in the district of such other Committee, and the holder of a ration card issued by such other Committee may register with any retailer in the district of the Committee.

(*b*) A customer may not transfer from one retailer to another without the consent of the Committee, but such consent shall not be withheld without good reason.

(*c*) A customer shall on the occasion of each purchase of a specified article produce his ration card to the retailer with whom

(a) Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Order, 1917.— That Order is printed p. 235.

he is registered for such article unless he has previously deposited the same with such retailer. Such retailer shall upon each such occasion mark the card or detach the appropriate coupon, or otherwise record such purchase in such manner as the Committee may from time to time direct.

(*d*) Unless the Committee otherwise direct, no part of the appropriate ration may be taken in advance, and no arrears of the appropriate ration may be made up in any subsequent week.

Registration of retailers.

7. Subject as hereinafter provided the Committee shall grant a certificate of registration as a retailer of a specified article to any applicant who makes an application to them on such form of application (if any) as they may direct, and who or whose predecessor in business was during the year 1917, dealing in the specified article by retail in the ordinary way of business in their district and who at the date of his application is so dealing in such article, and may grant such certificate to any other applicant in any case in which in their opinion it is necessary in the interests of the public that such certificate be granted.

8. The Committee may refuse to grant a certificate of registration to an applicant in any case in which in their opinion it is contrary to the interests of the public that such certificate should be granted, but they shall forthwith report any such refusal to the Food Controller.

The Committee may with the consent of the Food Controller at any time withdraw a certificate of registration, and shall revoke such certificate if required so to do by the Food Controller.

9. The Committee shall keep a record of the persons to whom, and the premises in respect of which, certificates of registration have been granted under this Scheme.

10. A farmer or other person, not being a farmer or person registered under the Scheme as a retailer in respect of any premises, may sell by retail within the district of the Committee any supplies of a specified article which are produced by him, subject to such conditions as to the making of returns, the marking of ration cards or the detaching of coupons, and otherwise as the Committee may direct, and every such farmer or other person and every purchaser of any such supplies shall comply with any such directions of the Committee.

Except as aforesaid, the Committee may regulate in such manner as they think proper the sale by retail of a specified article within the district of the Committee by any person or class of persons not being persons registered under the Scheme as retailers in respect of any premises, and may give such directions and impose such conditions as may be proper for the purpose.

Persons residing outside district.

11. Any person residing outside the district of the Committee who has been accustomed to obtain supplies of a specified article from within the said district shall be entitled to a ration card in respect of such article in the same manner and to the same extent as if he were a person residing within the said district, and any such person to whom a ration card is issued shall be subject to the provisions of this Scheme in the same manner and to the same extent as if he were a person so residing as aforesaid. Upon any

application under this clause, the Committee may direct that the applicant shall forward his application through the Food Committee for the district in which he resides.

12. Subject to any directions that may be given by the Food Controller the Committee may from time to time give directions relating to the total quantities of a specified article which may be consumed or obtained from all sources for consumption by any person or class of persons within the district.

13. Subject to any directions that may be given by the Food Controller, the Committee shall from time to time give directions as to the total quantity of a specified article which may be obtained from all sources by any manufacturer, caterer, institution, residential establishment, or other establishment or class of establishments within the district. The Committee may give all proper directions for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this clause.

14. The Committee may give directions as to the production of such information and the making of such returns by any persons as may be required for the purposes of this Scheme.

Emergency cards.

15. The Committee may at any time issue emergency cards or permits in such form and on such conditions as the Food Controller or the Committee may direct, to officers and men of the Naval and Military Forces of the Crown on leave, or to any other persons temporarily resident within their district, and may give all necessary directions for the purpose.

Lost cards, removals, &c.

16. (*a*) If any ration card, registration certificate, or any other like document be defaced, lost or destroyed; the Committee may on such evidence and subject to such conditions as they think fit renew the same.

(*b*) The Committee may give directions as to the surrender of cards, registration certificates and other like documents on the death or removal from the district of the holder, and in any other case in which such surrender is, in the opinion of the Committee, proper.

Documents.

17. Certificates of registration, ration cards and any other documents issued under the Scheme shall be and remain the property of the Committee.

18. Subject to any directions of the Food Controller any person may with the consent of the Committee obtain for consumption or consume such a supply of a specified article in excess of the appropriate ration as a duly qualified medical practitioner may certify to be required by such person in the interests of health.

Directions of Food Controller.

19. The Committee shall comply with any direction of the Food Controller which may be given for the purpose of this Scheme, and any directions of the Committee given under this Scheme shall have effect subject to any such directions of the Food Controller.

Confirming previous transactions.

20. All forms of application and other documents, instructions and directions issued before the date when this Scheme shall come into operation by or under the authority of the Food Controller or the Committee for the purpose of regulating the distribution and consumption of a specified article within their

district by means of a Scheme under the Food Control Committee (Local Distribution) Order, 1917,(a) and all applications made upon such forms and all acts pursuant to any such instructions and directions shall be deemed respectively to have been made and done under and pursuant to this Scheme, and shall have effect in the same manner and to the same extent as they would have had effect if so made or done.

21. Clause 2 (*f*) of the Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Order, 1917,(a) shall not apply to this Scheme. Except as aforesaid and subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, the provisions of Clause 2 aforesaid shall apply to this Scheme.

22. This Scheme may be cited as the Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Scheme.

Second Schedule.

LIST OF FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES AUTHORISED TO ADOPT THE SCHEME.(b)

ENGLAND AND WALES.

County.	*Committee.*
Newcastle Division. (N.)	
Northumberland (with Berwick-on-Tweed)	Any Committee.
Durham	
Nottingham Division. (N.M.)	
Derby	Any Committee
Leicester	
Lincoln	
Northampton	
Nottingham	
Rutland	
Cambridge Division. (E.)	
Bedford	Any Committee.
Cambridge	
Huntingdon	
Norfolk	
Suffolk	
Reading Division. (S.M.)	
Berks	Any Committee.
Oxford	
Hants	
Wilts	
Bucks	

(a) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (LOCAL DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 235. Clause 2 (*f*) thereof was revoked by Clause 6 of the Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Amendment Order, 1918. p. 240.

(b) AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE.—This Schedule was added to by the Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Scheme Order, No. 2, 1918, p. 250.

Second Schedule—continued.

County.	*Committee.*
Bristol Division. (S.W.)	
Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Somerset	Any Committee.
Leeds Division. (N.E.)	
York—Any Committee except:—	Great Driffield, Norton, Pocklington, Driffield Rural, Norton Rural, Pocklington Rural, Kirklington-cum-Upsland, Malton, Northallerton, Pickering, Whitby, Aysgarth Rural, Bedale Rural, Croft Rural, Kirkbymoorside Rural, Leyburn Rural, Malton Rural, Northallerton Rural, Pickering Rural, Reeth Rural, Startforth Rural, Stokesley Rural, Thirsk Rural, Whitby Rural, Flockton, Goole, Rishworth, Goole Rural.
Preston Division. (N.W.)	
Lancaster—Any Committee except:—	Abram, Billinge, Bispham with Norbreck, Blackpool (C.B.), Clitheroe (M.B.), Colne (M.B.), Formby, Great Harwood, Heysham, Hindley, Huyton-with-Roby, Kirkham, Lytham, Morecambe (M.B.), Preesal, Prescot, Radcliffe, Rainford, St. Annes-on-Sea, St. Helens (C.B.), Swinton and Pendlebury, Thornton, Trawden, Burnley Rural, Clitheroe Rural, Fyle Rural, Whiston Rural.
Chester—Any Committee except:—	Compstall, Wilmslow.
Cumberland—Any Committee except:—	Carlisle (C.B.), Holme Cultram, Penrith, Wigton, Alston with Garrigill Rural, Brampton Rural, Carlisle Rural, Longtown Rural, Penrith Rural, Wigton Rural.

Second Schedule—continued.

County.	*Committee.*
Birmingham Division. (M.)	
Salop—Any Committee except:—	Bishops Castle (M.B.), Bridgnorth (M.B.), Church Stretton, Ellesmere, Market Drayton, Newport. Wem, Whitchurch, Atcham Rural, Bridgnorth Rural, Burford Rural, Chirbury Rural, Church Stretton Rural, Cleobury Mortimer Rural, Clun Rural, Drayton Rural jointly with Blore Heath, Ellesmere Rural. Newport Rural, Teme Rural, Wem Rural, Whitchurch Rural.
Stafford—Any Committee except:—	Gnosall Rural, Tutbury Rural.
Warwick—Any Committee except:—	Bulkington, Sutton Coldfield (M.B.), Brailes Rural.
Worcester—Any Committee except:—	Droitwich (M.B.), Droitwich Rural, Rock Rural, Shipston on Stour Rural, Tenbury Rural.
Hereford—Any Committee except:—	Bromyard, Hereford (M.B.), Kingston, Leominster (M.B.), Ross, Bredwardine Rural, Bromyard Rural, Dore Rural, Hereford Rural, Kingston Rural, Leominster Rural, Ross Rural, Weobley Rural, Whitchurch Rural, Wigmore Rural.
Carnarvon Division. (N. Wales.)	
Anglesey—Any Committee except:—	Amlwch, Llangefni, Twrcelyn Rural.
Carnarvon—Any Committee except:—	Bethesda, Carnarvon (M.B.), Criccieth, Portmadoc, Pwllheli (M.B.), Glaslyn Rural, Gwyrfai Rural, Lleyn Rural.
Denbigh—Any Committee except:—	Llansilin Rural, St. Asaph Rural. Uwchaled Rural.
Flint—Any Committee except:—	St. Asaph Rural.

Second Schedule—continued.

County.	*Committee.*
Carnarvon Division. (N. Wales.)—*cont.*	
Merioneth—Any Committee except:—	Bala, Mallwyd, Deudraeth Rural, Edeyrnion Rural, Penllyn Rural.
Montgomery—Any Committee except:—	Llanfyllin (M.B.), Machynlleth, Montgomery (M.B.), Newtown and Llanllwchairn, Forden Rural, Llanfyllin Rural, Machynlleth Rural, Newton and Llanidloes Rural.
Cardiff Division. (S. Wales.)	
Brecknock—Any Committee except:—	Builth Wells, Hay, Llanwrtyd, Builth Rural.
Cardigan—Any Committee except:—	Aberayron, Lampeter (M.B.), Aberayron Rural, Lampeter Rural, Llandyssul Rural.
Carmarthen—Any Committee except:—	Kidwelly (M.B.), Llandilo, Newcastle Emlyn, Llandilofawr Rural, Llanbyther Rural, Newcastle Emlyn Rural, Whitland Rural.
Glamorgan—Any Committee except:—	Aberavon (M.B.), and Margam U.D.
Monmouth—Any Committee except:—	Nantyglo and Blaina, Tredegar, Blaenavon, Abergavenny Rural, Monmouth Rural.
Pembroke—Any Committee except:—	Fishguard, Haverfordwest (M.B.), Narberth, Neyland, Narberth Rural.
Radnor—Any Committee except:—	Knighton, Llandrindod Wells, Presteign, Colwyn Rural, Knighton Rural, Paincastle Rural, Rhayader Rural.
SCOTLAND.	
Any Committee in any County.	

THE POWERS OF FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (INTERPRETATION) ORDER. DATED APRIL 5, 1918.

1918. No. 403.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

S.R. & O., No. 1325 of 1917, No. 197 of 1918 and No. 115 of 1918.

1. The expressions "Article of Food" and "Foodstuffs" contained in the Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Order, 1917,(a) the Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Amendment Order, 1918,(b) the Food Control Committees (Requisitioning) Order, 1918,(c) shall for the purposes of those Orders mean every article which is used for food by man and every article which ordinarily enters into or is used in the composition or preparation of human food and shall include tea, coffee, and cocoa; and the said Orders shall be read and take effect as if they had originally contained the foregoing interpretation of these expressions.

2. This Order may be cited as the Powers of Food Control Committees (Interpretation) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

5th April, 1918.

THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (LOCAL DISTRIBUTION) SCHEME ORDER NO. 2, 1918. DATED APRIL 6, 1918.

1918. No. 405.

In exercise of the powers reserved to him by the Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Order, 1917,(a) and the Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Amendment Order, 1918,(b) the Food Controller hereby consents to the adoption of the Scheme set out in the first schedule of the Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Scheme Order, 1918, dated the 21st

(a) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (LOCAL DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 235.

(b) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (LOCAL DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1918.—That Order is printed p. 240.

(c) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (REQUISITIONING) ORDER, 1918.—That Order is printed p. 237

March, 1918 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918, No. 351),(a) by the severral Food Control Committees mentioned in the schedule hereto, such Scheme to control within the respective districts of the said Committees the distribution and consumption of the articles of food specified respectively in the several resolutions of the said Committees adopting the said Scheme.

And further in exercise of all the powers vested in him under the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Food Controller hereby orders that the Scheme, when so adopted by any Committee, shall have effect throughout the district of such Committee in accordance with the terms thereof and of the resolution adopting the same, and that all persons concerned shall comply with the provisions thereof.

By Order of the Food Controller.

S. G. Tallents,
Assistant Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

6th April, 1918.

Schedule.

List of Food Control Committees authorised to adopt the Scheme.

County.	Committee.
Birmingham Division (M)—	
Salop	Market Drayton, Wem, Whitchurch, Atcham Rural, Drayton and Blore Heath Rural, Wem Rural, Whitchurch Rural.
Warwick	Sutton Coldfield (M.B.).
Worcester	Droitwich (M.B.).
Hereford	Bromyard, City of Hereford, Kington, Ross, Bredwardine Rural, Bromyard Rural, Hereford Rural, Kington Rural, Ross Rural, Weobley Rural, Wigmore Rural.

(a) Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Scheme Order, 1918.—That Order is printed p. 242.

10. Meat and Cattle and Eggs.(a)(b)

Canned Meat (Maximum Prices) Order, 1918, *p.* 279.
Cattle (Sales) Order, 1917, *p.* 266.
Cattle and Meat (Returns) Order, 1917, *p.* 257.
Directions under London and Home Counties (Rationing Scheme) Order, 1918 (Butchers), *p.* 289.

[*See next page.*

(**a**) Army Cattle Purchase.—The following Notice appeared in the Press of September 1st, 1917 :—"The arrangements made for the purchase of cattle in the United Kingdom for the feeding of the Army during the next few months have been revised in the light of a reduction in the demands of the Army, which were originally estimated at 250,000 head. The reduction in the weekly purchases will be spread over the whole area, and a smaller number of stock will be taken from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The purchases will be carried out in England by traders nominated by the Auctioneers' Institute and in Scotland by a Committee of auctioneers, but in Ireland the Army authorities will buy cattle through their own agents, as the Army has for some time been possessed of an organisation for the direct purchase of agricultural produce in Ireland. The buyers have been instructed to purchase cattle in a condition to yield good lean meat, beyond that of 'stores' three quarters fat but not 'prime.' The purchases will be effected at market rates, which are expected to rule below the maxima fixed by the Food Controller."

(**b**) Frozen and other Imported Meat.—In 1915 three Orders in Council (all printed as Statutory Rules and Orders), of which the dates and scope are specified below, requisitioned for the carriage of refrigerated produce the insulated spaces in certain **British steamships.**

Date of Order in Council.	St. R. & O. number.	British Steamships insulated spaces in which were requisitioned.
April 13, 1915	1915–303	All steamships trading between the Commonwealth of Australia or the Dominion of New Zealand and the United Kingdom.
April 29, 1915	1915–385	Steamships owned by certain Companies trading between the Argentine or Uruguay Republics and the United Kingdom or Europe.
Oct. 14, 1915	1915–999	Certain steamships specified by name trading between the Argentine or Uruguay Republics and the United Kingdom.

Two further Orders in Council of Nov. 10, 1915 (1915, No. 1071), and Dec. 22, 1915 (1915, No. 1219), empowered the President of the Board of Trade to requisition—

(i) any **British ship registered in the United Kingdom** for the carriage of food-stuffs ;

(ii) the insulated spaces for the carriage of refrigerated produce in any **British steamship registered in the United Kingdom** or hereafter to be so registered and fitted or hereafter to be fitted with such spaces and not liable to requisition under the three first-mentioned Orders in Council.

All these five Orders in Council are printed pp. 400-409 of Vol. I of the Annual Volume of St. R. & O. for 1915.

Regulation 39BBB (3) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations empowers the Shipping Controller to requisition any ships or any cargo spaces in any ships "in order that they may be used in the manner best suited for the needs of the country."

The General Regulations for the sale of frozen meat from Australia and New Zealand are printed in Appendix IV. to the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

Cold Storage.—As to taking of articles out of and into cold storage, *see* the Cold Storage (Restriction) Order, 1918, p. 181.

Directions under London and Home Counties (Rationing Scheme) Order, 1918 (Retailers of Meat other than Butcher's Meat (Including Pork)), *p.* 289.
Edible Offals (Maximum Prices) Order, 1918, *p.* 270.
Egg (Restriction) Order, 1918, *p.* 282.
Eggs, Authorisation under Food Hoarding Order, 1917, as to preserved eggs, *p.* 301.
Foreign Holdings (Returns) Order, 1918, *p.* 290.
Importers (Returns) Order, 1918, *p.* 318.
Irish Pigs (Control) Order, 1918, *p.* 283.
Live Stock (Restriction of Slaughter) Order, 1918, *p.* 290.
London Central Markets Order, 1918, *p.* 289.
Meat (Control) Order, 1917, *p.* 262.
Meat (Licensing of Wholesale Dealers) Order, 1918, *p.* 278.
Meat (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917, as amended, *p.* 257.
Direction thereunder (Pig Meat in Ireland), *p.* 319.
Meat Rationing Order, 1918, *p.* 301.
Directions thereunder (Amount of Ration and use of Cards and Coupons), *p.* 310.
Directions thereunder (Pork Butchers), *p.* 314.
Directions thereunder (General Butchers), *p.* 315.
Directions thereunder (Retailers of Meat other than Butcher's Meat or Pork), *p.* 317.
Meat Retail Prices (England and Wales) Order No. 2, 1918, *p.* 293.
Meat (Retailers' Restriction) Order, 1918, *p.* 274.
Meat (Sales) Order, 1917, *p.* 253.
Pig and Pig Products (Prohibition of Export) (Ireland) Order, 1918, *p.* 292.
Pigs (Prices) Order, 1918, *p.* 299.
Poultry and Game (Cold Storage) Order, 1918, *p.* 277.
Public Meals Order, 1918, *p.* 276.
Rabbits (Prices) Order, 1918, *p.* 268.
Sheep (Sales) Order, 1918, *p.* 275.

The Meat (Sales) Order, 1917. Dated May 31, 1917.(a)

1917. No. 520

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders

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(a) Scope of Order.—The Meat (Sales) Order was directed to two matters (1) Sales of fat cattle, sheep, and swine for slaughter, and (2) Sales of dead meat. As to (1) it is revoked **except as to Ireland** by the Meat (Control) Order, p.262. Provision as to the sale in the market for slaughter of bulls, bullocks, cows and heifers and of sheep is made by the Cattle (Sales) Order, 1917 (p. 266), and the Sheep (Sales) Order, 1918 (p. 275), and the slaughter of pregnant animals and of calves is restricted by the Live Stock (Restriction of Slaughter) Order, 1918 (p. 290)—**neither of which apply to Ireland.**

that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following provisions shall be observed by all persons concerned :—

I.—Sales of Fat Cattle.(a)

Dealer to sell only for slaughter.

1. A person who has bought any fat cattle (hereinafter called the dealer) shall not resell the same except to a person (hereinafter called the permitted buyer) who gives a written undertaking that he is buying such cattle for slaughter, and the permitted buyer shall not sell the fat cattle bought but shall cause the same to be slaughtered within 14 days of the date of his purchase.

Written undertaking.

2. When the resale was made to the permitted buyer in a cattle market, the written undertaking shall be made and entered by the permitted buyer in a book to be kept for the purpose by the market authority for such market, and in any other case shall be in the form set forth in the schedule and shall be sent by the dealer to the market authority of the cattle market nearest to the place where the sale was made.

Slaughter.

3. The permitted buyer shall within seven days of the cattle being slaughtered forward particulars of the place and time of such slaughter to the market authority to whom the written undertaking was given or sent.

Powers and duties of Market Authority.

4. Where any cattle are sold in the market, the determination of the market authority whether such cattle are or are not fat cattle shall be conclusive for all purposes, and the market authority shall not permit any fat cattle to be moved from the market until the necessary written undertaking has been given.

False statements.

5. A person shall not make any false statement in the written undertaking or particulars referred to in this part of this Order.

Duties of the Market Authorities in relation to undertakings.

6. The market authority shall retain all written undertaking and particulars received by them, and shall inform the Food Controller, or, as he may direct, of any case where it appears to them that the provisions of this part of this Order have not been complied with.

II.—Sales of Dead Meat.

Application of this part.

7. This part of this Order shall apply on the occasion of any sale of dead meat, by or on behalf of a person (hereinafter called the salesman) who has bought such meat, or has received for sale on commission meat previously bought as dead meat:

Provided that—

(*a*) Nothing in this part shall apply to meat imported by the Board of Trade or to a retail sale of meat; and that

(*b*) Clauses 8, 9 and 10 shall not apply on the occasion of a sale of imported meat by the first importer thereof.

Salesmen to sell to retail butchers.

8. The salesman shall not sell any part of such meat except to a retail butcher buying for retail sale or to a person buying for consumption.

(a) Sales of Fat Cattle.—Part I of this Order is revoked except as to reland by the Meat (Control) Order, 1917, p. 262.

Price for Carcases.

9. The salesman shall not sell any carcase, side or quarter at a price more than 3*d.* a stone above the cost to him of the meat sold, or in the case of meat consigned to him for sale on commission at more than 3*d.* per stone above the price at which the meat was bought by the consignor, together with cost of transport to the place of sale.

Price for joints.

10. The salesman shall not sell a carcase, side or quarter cut into smaller joints at such prices as will in the aggregate make the total amount charged by him for the meat sold more than 1*d.* a stone above the price at which the like carcases, sides or quarters are on the same day being sold or offered for sale.

Price for joints by wholesale butchers and meat importers.

11. No wholesale butcher or meat importer shall sell a carcase, side or quarter cut in smaller joints at such prices as will in the aggregate make the total amount charged by him for the meat sold more than 1*d.* per stone above the price at which the like carcases, sides or quarters are on the same day being sold or offered for sale.

Burden of proof.

12. In any proceedings for a breach of the provisions of this part of this Order, the burden of proving the amount of the price at which meat was bought and cost of transport shall be upon the person charged.

Statement to be given to Market Authority.

13. Every person selling meat in a market shall furnish to the market authority, as and when required by the market authority, a statement showing classification and weight of meat sold by him in such market and prices realised.

III.—General.

Offers, etc.

14. A person shall not buy, sell or deal in or offer to buy, sell or deal in, any cattle or meat in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order.

Records.

15. All persons concerned shall keep such records of cattle bought, sold and slaughtered, and meat bought and sold, prices paid and charged and the names of sellers and buyers as are necessary for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the provisions of this Order are being complied with, and such records shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Food Controller or of any local authority(**a**) or market authority.

Display of Order.

16. The market authority of a market shall cause copies of this Order to be kept affixed in some conspicuous place in such market.

Interpretation.

17. For the purpose of this Order:—

"Market" shall include a fair.

"Market authority" shall mean any person, company or corporation having the control or management of any market or in receipt of tolls in respect thereof.

(**a**) "Local Authority."—Clause 2 of the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Powers) Order, 1917 (printed in Part III of this Manual, provides that this expression includes the Food Control Committee for Ireland, as to whom *see* the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Constitution) Order, 1917, also printed in Part III.

"Cattle" shall include, in addition to cattle usually so called, ram, ewe, wether, lamb, and swine.

"Meat" shall mean any meat obtained from cattle as defined.

"Sale" shall include barter.

"Stone" shall mean a stone of 8 lbs.

Penalty.

18. If any person acts in contravention of this Order, or aids or abets any other person, in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, *and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.*(**a**)

Title and commencement of Order.

19.—(*a*) This Order may be cited as the Meat (Sales) Order, 1917.

(*b*) Part I. of this Order shall come into force on the 11th June, 1917, and Part II. shall come into force on the 4th June, 1917.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

31st May, 1917.

Schedule.

I declare that the animal[s] described at the foot of this undertaking was (were) bought by me for slaughter and will be slaughtered within 14 days hereof.

It is intended that such animal shall be slaughtered at.....
.....

Signature.....

Address.....

.....

Date.....

Class of animal.	Name of seller.	Address of seller.	Price.

(**a**) LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS, &C., OF COMPANY.—Reg. 48A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (printed in Part IX, **4** "Miscellaneous Provisions as to Offences," p. 433 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual") which was added to the Code since this Order was printed provides that directors and officers shall be liable for offences by their corporation or company.

THE CATTLE AND MEAT (RETURNS) ORDER, 1917. DATED JULY 28, 1917.

1917. No. 767.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2G of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby Orders as follows:—

1. All persons engaged in the production, purchase, sale, distribution, transport, storage or shipment of any cattle or any meat, shall furnish such particulars as to their businesses as may from time to time be specified by or on behalf of the Food Controller, and shall verify the same in such manner as he may direct.
2. For the purpose of this Order, the expression "Cattle" shall include in addition to cattle usually so called Ram, Ewe, Wether, Lamb, Deer, Goats and Swine; and the expression "Meat" shall mean any meat obtained from cattle as defined.
3. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.
4. This Order may be cited as the Cattle and Meat (Returns) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary of the Ministry of Food.

28th July, 1917.

THE MEAT (MAXIMUM PRICES) ORDER, 1917, DATED AUGUST 29, 1917, AS AMENDED BY THE MEAT (MAXIMUM PRICES) ORDER, No. 2, 1917, DATED SEPTEMBER 11, 1917, AND THE AMENDING ORDER OF MARCH 28, 1918.(a)

1917, No. 903, *as amended by* 1917, No. 943 *and* 1918, No. 374.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

PART I.—MAXIMUM WHOLESALE PRICES.

1. No person shall on or after the 3rd September, 1917:— Maximum wholesale prices.
(*a*) Sell by way of wholesale sale any carcase of any of the kinds of dead meat specified in the Schedule

(a) EFFECT OF AMENDMENTS.—The No. 2 Order was confined to the addition of words at the end of Clause 6 (*b*) of the Principal Order, and the Order of March 28, 1918, substituted a new Schedule of Prices.

or any hind quarter or fore quarter of imported beef or veal at a price exceeding the maximum price therein mentioned. Provided that—

(i) In the case of Kosher meat the maximum wholesale price shall in each case be 1½*d.* per stone in excess of the price otherwise applicable under the Schedule; and

(ii) Where the carcase is cut by the seller into smaller portions a further charge not exceeding a charge at the rate of 1*d.* per stone may be made for such cutting; or

(*b*) Sell by way of wholesale sale in any area any side, quarter, joint, or cut of the kinds of dead meat so specified at a price exceeding such maximum price as the Food Controller may from time to time direct for that area.(**a**)

Price to be ex market, &c.

2. The maximum price applicable under the immediately preceding clause (hereinafter called the Maximum Wholesale Price) shall in each case be the price ex market, warehouse, store, or other place of sale.

Meat (Sales) Order, 1917.

3. Nothing contained in this Part of this Order shall exempt any person from any of the obligations imposed by Part II. of the Meat (Sales) Order, 1917.(**b**)

Part II.—Maximum Retail Prices.(**c**)

Limitation on aggregate prices in each fortnight.

4.—(*a*) No person shall in the fortnight ending the 15th September, 1917, or any succeeding fortnight sell meat by retail in about or from any premises except at such prices as secure that the aggregate of the prices charged for meat so sold during the fortnight in question does not exceed the actual cost to him of such meat by more than the prescribed percentage of such actual cost or by more than an amount representing 2½*d.* for every lb. of meat so sold, whichever shall be the less.

(*b*) The prescribed percentage shall be 20 per cent. or such other percentage as the Food Controller may from time to time direct either generally or in any particular case or class of case.

Sale price.

5. In ascertaining the prices charged for the purpose of clause 4 hereof there shall be excluded such sum (not exceeding a sum at the rate of ½*d.* per lb.) as may be charged for delivery and for giving credit.

(**a**) Maximum Wholesale Prices for various Cuts of Pig Meat in Ireland.—These were fixed by Direction of April 27, 1918, p. 319.

(**b**) Meat (Sales) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 253.

(**c**) Revocation of Part II.—This Part of the Order was revoked as regards England and Wales by Meat Retail Prices (E. and W.) Order, 1918, which in its turn was revoked by Meat Retail Prices (E. and W.) Order No. 2, 1918, printed p. 293.

Actual cost.

6. In ascertaining the actual cost for the purpose of clause 4 hereof, regard shall be had to the following rules:—

(*a*) Where meat sold has been bought as dead meat the actual cost shall be the sum paid or payable for such meat ex Market, warehouse, store, or other place where so bought without any addition whatsoever.

(*b*) Where the meat sold is obtained from cattle bought alive by the person in question and slaughtered within 14 days of his purchase, the actual cost shall be taken to be the sum paid for such cattle less the value of any part thereof not sold as meat or the maximum wholesale price for the carcase as at the time of slaughter whichever shall be the less.

(*c*) Where the person in question imports meat which is sold by him at any premises the actual cost of such meat shall be taken to be its value at the market price for the time being fixed by or under arrangement with the Food Controller.

(*d*) In all other cases the actual cost of any meat in respect of which a maximum wholesale price is provided under Part I. of this Order shall be taken to be the maximum wholesale price for the time being applicable thereto in the area in which the premises are situate, and the actual cost of any side, quarter or other cut, in respect of which there is for the time being no such maximum price, shall be deemed to be such sum as is fair and reasonable on the basis of such maximum wholesale price.

Powers of a Food Control Committee

7.(**a**)—(*a*) A Food Control Committee may from time to time prescribe a scale or alternative scales of maximum prices applicable to sales of meat by retail in about or from any premises situate within their area, and may from time to time revoke or vary any scale so prescribed and where alternative scales are prescribed may make such provisions as they shall think fit as to the application of any such scale to any premises or class of premises within their area. Any scale prescribed under the powers conferred by this clause shall be in accordance with any general directions which may from time to time be given by the Food Controller.

(*b*) Where any scale has been so prescribed then (subject to any limitations or exceptions prescribed by the Committee) no meat shall be sold by retail in or about or from any premises situate within the area of the Committee at prices exceeding the prices provided by the scale applicable to such premises.

(*c*) Where the Food Controller so directs a Food Control Committee shall in exercise of the powers and duties conferred by this clause act in combination with any other Food Control Committee or Committees and in such case the scale or scales prescribed shall apply to the areas of all such Committees.

(**a**) Powers as to Offals.—These powers of Committees were as from January 21st, 1918, restricted as regards offals by Art. 10 of the Edible Offals (Maximum Prices) Order, 1918, p. 271.

(*d*) Compliance with the terms of a scale prescribed under the provisions of this clause shall not relieve any person from the necessity of complying with the foregoing provisions of this part of this Order.

(*e*) *This clause shall not apply to Ireland.*(a)

Onus of proof.

8. In any proceedings for a breach of any of the provisions of this part of this Order, the burden of proving the actual cost of the meat sold during any fortnight shall be upon the person charged.

Part III.—General.

Notices.

9. On and after the 3rd September, 1917, every person selling meat by retail in any shop shall keep posted in a conspicuous position so as to be clearly visible to all customers throughout the whole time during which the meat is being sold or exposed for sale, a notice stating in plain words and figures the prices for the time being of the usual cuts of meat on sale in about or from such shop and a copy of every such notice shall within 48 hours of the same being posted be sent by him to the Food Control Committee.

Offers and conditions.

10. A person shall not sell or offer or expose for sale or buy or offer to buy any meat at prices exceeding the maximum prices provided by or under this Order, or in connection with any sale or disposition or proposed sale or disposition of meat enter or offer to enter into any artificial or fictitious transaction or make any unreasonable charge.

Records.

11. Every person dealing in meat shall keep accurate records containing such particulars as are necessary to show whether or not he is complying with the provisions of this Order so far as they relate to him or his trade, and shall make such returns as to his trade and otherwise as may from time to time be required by the Food Controller or a Food Control Committee. All such records and relevant documents shall be open to the inspection of any person authorised by the Food Controller or the Committee.

Contracts.

12. Where any contract subsisting at the date of this Order for the sale of meat provides for the payment of a price in excess of the maximum price fixed by this Order applicable on the occasion of such a sale, the contract shall stand so far as concerns meat delivered before the 17th September, 1917, but unless the Food Controller otherwise determines, shall be avoided so far as concerns meat which is to be delivered on or after that date.

Infringements.

13. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

(a) Application to Ireland.—Clause 7 (*e*) was revoked by the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Powers) Order, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual.

14. For the purpose of this Order:—

"Food Control Committee" shall mean a Committee appointed in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.(a)

"Premises" shall include any van, stand, cart, or other vehicle.

"Cattle" shall include in addition to cattle usually so called, ram, ewe, wether, lamb and swine.

"Meat" shall except where otherwise stated mean any meat (including sausages and edible offal) obtained from cattle as defined, other than bacon, ham, preserved and potted meats, and cooked meats.

"Kosher Meat" shall mean meat obtained from cattle slaughtered by butchers in accordance with the Jewish practice of slaughter.

"Stone" shall mean a stone of 8 lbs.

15. This Order may be cited as the Meat (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917. Title of Order.

Rhondda,
Food Controller.

29th August, 1917.

Schedule of Maximum Wholesale Meat Prices.(b)

Beef and Veal, price per stone.			Mutton and Lamb, price per stone.	Pork, price per stone.
Home killed.	Imported.		Home killed and Imported.	Home killed and Imported.
Carcase.	Hind Qtrs.	Fore Qtrs.	Carcase.	Carcase.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
8 2	9 3	7 1	8 8	10 8

NOTE.—In ascertaining weight, the offals are to be excluded. In the case of Pork other than imported Pork, the maximum rate of 10*s.* 8*d.* per stone is applicable if the offals are not included in the sale, and the maximum rate shall be 6*d.* higher if the offals are included in the sale. In each case the weight of the offals shall be excluded in ascertaining the weight of the carcase.

(a) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE.—This expression now under Clause 2 of the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Powers) Order, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual, includes the Food Control Committee for Ireland, as to whom *see* the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Constitution) Order, 1917, also printed in Part III. The Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917, is likewise printed in Part III.

(b) SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM PRICES.—The Schedule is here printed as it had effect from March 28, 1918, as provided by Order of that date. For prices as between March 4 and March 28, 1918, *see* Order of March 2, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 247), now superseded, and therefore omitted from this Manual, and for prices as between January 1 and March 4, 1918, *see* the Schedule as printed at p. 156 of the January, 1918, Edition of this Volume.

The General Licences issued Dec. 24, 1917, and Jan. 14, 1918, and printed pp. 167 and 176 of that Edition are revoked by this amending Order.

THE MEAT (CONTROL) ORDER, 1917. DATED NOVEMBER 27, 1917.

1917. No. 1203.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned.

PART I.—REGISTRATION OF RETAIL MEAT DEALERS AND KEEPERS OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Registration of Retail Meat Dealers and Keepers of Slaughter-houses.

1. (*a*) A person shall not at any time after the 14th January, 1918, deal in dead meat by retail either on his own account or for the account of any other person except in about or in connection with premises in respect of which he is the holder of a certificate of registration as a retail meat dealer for the time being in force issued by the Food Committee for the area in which the premises are situate; but this Clause shall not prevent a retail dealer duly registered from selling from his cart in the ordinary course of business.

(*b*) A Retail dealer may be registered as a hawker or costermonger and in such case shall sell only from his cart, stall or barrow and at such other place, if any, as may be named in the certificate.

(*c*) A person shall not, at any time after the 31st December, 1917, keep or occupy any premises as a slaughterhouse for Cattle except premises in respect of which he is the holder of a certificate of registration as the keeper or occupier of a Slaughterhouse for the time being in force issued by the Food Committee for the area in which the premises are situate.

Persons entitled to registration.

2. (*a*) A person who was, at the date of this Order, carrying on business as a retail dealer in dead meat or as a keeper or occupier of a Slaughterhouse shall be entitled on making application (in the case of a retail dealer in dead meat before the 17th December, 1917, and in the case of a keeper or occupier of a Slaughterhouse before the 3rd December, 1917) to receive a certificate of registration in respect of the premises on which such business was being carried on.

(*b*) A hawker or costermonger shall be so described in his certificate.

Grounds for refusing registration.

3. A Food Committee shall not refuse a certificate of registration applied for by a person entitled to receive the same under the preceding Clause of this Order, except with the consent of the Food Controller and in circumstances in which the Food Committee might have revoked the certificate if it had been already granted. Upon the refusal of a certificate the applicant's title (if any) shall cease.

Power to grant new certificates

4. A Food Committee may, in any case in which in their opinion it is desirable to do so in the interest of the public within their area, with the consent of the Food Controller, grant to any other person a certificate of Registration, either as a retail dealer or as the keeper or occupier of a Slaughterhouse in respect of any premises within their area or as a costermonger or a hawker as the case may be; and unless they shall see any good reason to the contrary, they shall, without any such consent, grant an appropriate certificate to every applicant who has served in the forces of the Crown during the present War and who before so serving was carrying on business as a retail dealer in dead meat or as the keeper or occupier of a Slaughterhouse within the area of the Committee.

Mode of application for a certificate.

5. Every application for a certificate of registration shall be made on a form to be prescribed by the Food Controller, and every applicant shall furnish upon such form a true statement of the particulars required for completing the form, which statement shall be signed by the applicant or by his duly authorised agent.

Application to be addressed to Food Committees for the appropriate areas.

6. Every application for a certificate of registration shall be made to the Food Committee for the area in which the premises of the applicant, in respect of which a certificate of registration is sought, are situate. Where the same person is applying for registration in respect of premises situated in more than one area, separate application shall be made in each area in respect of the premises situated therein, and in the case of a hawker or costermonger to the Food Committee for the area in which he resides at the time of such application.

Form of certificate.

7. Every certificate of registration shall be in the form prescribed by the Food Controller.

Revocation of certificates.

8. A Food Committee may with the consent of the Food Controller revoke any certificate of registration issued by them under the provisions of this Order if they are satisfied that any of the provisions of this Order or any regulation or direction made or given by or under the authority of the Food Controller relating to the trade or business of the holder of such certificate has not been observed by him or by any of his servants or agents and shall revoke such certificate if required so to do by the Food Controller.

Register of holders of certificates.

9. The Food Committee shall keep in a form prescribed by the Food Controller a register of the persons to whom and the premises in respect of which certificates of registration have been granted under this Order.

Transfer of a business.

10. In the event of the transfer of the business in connection with which a certificate of registration is held, or in the event of the death of the holder of a certificate of registration, it shall be lawful for the transferee or other person claiming under the holder of such certificate, on making an application for a certificate of registration, to deal in dead meat by retail or to

keep or occupy any premises as a Slaughterhouse from the date of such application until the decision thereon is intimated by the Food Committee, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as the holder of such certificate was entitled by virtue thereof.

Inspection and Information.

11. The holder of a certificate of registration shall keep or cause to be kept at the premises in respect of which he is registered accurate records as to cattle slaughtered or meat dealt in and such other matters as the Food Controller may from time to time prescribe, together with all relevant books, documents and accounts and shall comply with any directions given by or under the authority of the Food Controller as to the form and contents of such records. The holder shall also observe such directions as to the trade or business in respect of which he is registered as may be given to him from time to time by the Food Controller or the Food Committee, and shall make such returns and furnish such particulars relating thereto as the Food Controller or the Committee may from time to time require, and shall permit any person authorised by the Food Controller or the Committee to inspect his premises and the records to be kept under this Clause and all relevant books, documents and accounts.

Custody of certificates.

12. Every certificate of registration shall be kept at the premises or some one of the premises to which it relates, and in the case of a hawker or costermonger shall be carried with him whenever engaged in selling meat; and every holder of a certificate of registration shall produce the same for inspection upon the demand of any person authorised by the Food Controller or a Food Committee.

Part II.—Licensing of Live Stock Auctioneers and Cattle Dealers.

Licensing of Live Stock Auctioneers.

13. (*a*) A person shall not at any time after the 31st December, 1917, sell cattle by auction unless he is the holder of a licence granted by the Food Controller authorising him to sell cattle by auction.

(*b*) Applications for a licence under this Clause shall be made before the 3rd December, 1917, to the Live Stock Commissioner for that area in which the applicant usually resides, or to such other person as the Food Controller may prescribe.

Licensing of cattle Dealers.

14. (*a*) A person shall not at any time after the 31st December, 1917, deal in any cattle unless he is the holder of a licence granted by the Food Controller authorising him to deal in cattle.

(*b*) Applications for a licence under this Clause shall be made before the 3rd December, 1917, and in the case of an applicant usually residing in Great Britain to the Live Stock Commissioner for that area in which the applicant usually resides, and in any other case to the Live Stock Commissioner for the area of the port at which the applicant usually lands cattle brought by him into Great Britain for purposes of sale, or to such other person as the Food Controller may prescribe.

(*c*) For the purposes of this Clause a person shall be deemed to deal in cattle if as a regular and substantial part of his business he buys cattle for the purpose of re-sale and re-sells within 28 days of his purchase, or if he buys or sells cattle by commission.

(*d*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Clause a person who is for the time being licensed under this Order to sell cattle by auction shall be entitled to buy and sell cattle on commission.

Mode of application for a licence.

15. Every application for a Licence shall be made on a form to be prescribed by the Food Controller, and every applicant shall furnish upon such form a true statement of the particulars required for completing the form, which statement shall be signed by the applicant or by his authorised agent.

Revocation of Licences.

16. Any licence issued under this Part of this Order may be made subject to such conditions as the Food Controller may determine and may at any time be revoked by the Food Controller.

Information and inspection.

17. The holder of any licence issued under this Part of this Order, and his servants or agents shall keep or cause to be kept at some convenient place accurate records as to the trade or business in respect of which he is licensed under this Order together with all relevant books, documents and accounts, and shall comply with any directions given by or under the authority of the Food Controller as to the form and contents of such record; and the holder shall also observe such directions as to the trade or business in respect of which he is licensed as may be given to him from time to time by or under the authority of the Food Controller, and shall make such returns and furnish such particulars as to his trade or business as may from time to time be required, and shall permit any person authorised by the Food Controller to inspect all relevant books, documents and accounts.

Custody of Licence.

18. Every licence issued under this Part of this Order shall be carried with him by the holder whenever engaged in selling cattle as Live Stock Auctioneer or as Cattle Dealer, as the case may be, and every licence shall be produced by the holder upon the demand of any person authorised by the Food Controller.

Part III.—General.

Penalty.

19. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Interpretation.

20. "Food Committee" shall mean a Food Control Committee constituted in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.(a)

Live Stock Commissioner shall mean as respects any area, the Live Stock Commissioner appointed for that area by the Food Controller.

(a) Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III. of this Manual.

"Cattle" shall include in addition to cattle usually so called, ram, ewe, wether, lamb, goat and swine.

"Meat" shall mean any meat including sausages and edible offal obtained from cattle as defined other than Bacon, Ham, preserved and potted meats, and cooked meats.

Revocation.

21. Part I. of the Meat (Sales) Order, 1917,(a) is hereby revoked but without prejudice to any proceeding in respect of any contravention thereof.

Title and extent of Order.

22. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Meat (Control) Order, 1917.

(*b*) This Order shall not apply to Ireland.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,

Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

27th November, 1917.

THE CATTLE (SALES) ORDER, 1917. DATED DECEMBER 24, 1917.

1917. No. 1336.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following Regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Sales of beasts to be made in market.

1. (*a*) No person shall on or after the 27th December, 1917, sell or buy or offer to sell or buy any beast for slaughter unless the beast is at the time of such sale or offer in a market.

(*b*) A beast shall be deemed to be bought for slaughter if it be slaughtered within 28 days of the purchase.

Restrictions on sales in markets.

2. No beast fit for slaughter shall on or after the 27th December, 1917, be sold in any market except in accordance with the following provisions:—

(*a*) The beast shall have been graded by a person authorised in that behalf by the Food Controller as belonging to one of the four classes mentioned in the Schedule to this Order;

(*b*) The price shall not exceed the maximum price ascertained on the basis of such grading in accordance with the provisions of the Schedule;

(a) MEAT (SALES) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 253.

(*c*) The beast shall be sold only to a person who is authorised by the Food Controller to buy in a market beasts fit for slaughter.

Determination of questions.

3. The determination of a person authorised in that behalf by the Food Controller shall be conclusive upon the question whether a beast is fit for slaughter and as to the weight and value of any beast.

Directions as to weighing.

4. All persons concerned shall comply with any directions as to the weighing of any beast or any other matter connected with the ascertainment of the maximum price payable therefor which may be given for the purposes of this Order by any person authorised in that behalf by the Food Controller.

Power to give directions.

5. The Food Controller may from time to time give directions as to the measures to be taken in relation to the ascertainment of the maximum price for any beast when he deems it is in his opinion expedient that a beast should be sold on a dead weight basis or that for any reason the maximum price should be ascertained otherwise than in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Order.

Interpretation.

6. For the purpose of this Order—

"Beast" includes bulls, bullocks, cows and heifers.

"Market" shall include fair, and any other place which the Food Controller shall determine to be a market for the purposes of this Order.

Penalties.

7. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and extent of Order.

8. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Cattle (Sales) Order, 1917.

(*b*) This Order shall not extend to Ireland.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

24th December, 1917.

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM PRICES.

Bulls, Bullocks and Heifers.

Grading.	*Price per cwt.*
1st Grade, 56 per cent. and over ...	... 75*s.*
2nd Grade, 52 per cent. to 56 per cent.	... 70*s.*
3rd Grade, 48 per cent. to 52 per cent.	... 65*s.*
4th Grade, under 48 per cent. ...	... as valued.

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM PRICES—*cont.*

Cows.

Grading.	*Price per cwt.*
1st Grade, 52 per cent. and over	70*s.*
2nd Grade, 46 per cent. up to 52 per cent. ...	62*s.*
3rd Grade, 42 per cent. up to 46 per cent. ...	53*s.*
4th Grade, under 42 per cent.	as valued.

Inferior cattle and all saleable cattle manifestly diseased will be placed in the 4th Grade and valued accordingly.

The prices shown above may be modified if in the opinion of the person grading the beast it is likely to yield an unsually small or large proportion of bone.

THE RABBITS (PRICES) ORDER, 1918. DATED JANUARY 4, 1918.

1918. No. 9.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Maximum price on sales of rabbits.

1. (*a*) No person shall after the 14th January, 1918, directly or indirectly sell or offer or expose for sale or buy or offer to buy a rabbit or part thereof at a price exceeding the maximum price provided by or in pursuance of this Order.

(*b*) Until further notice the maximum price for a wild rabbit shall be 2*s.* if the pelt or skin be included in the sale, or 1*s.* 9*d.* if the pelt or skin be not included in the sale, and for part of a wild rabbit shall be at the rate of 10*d.* per lb. on the weight of the part sold, skinned and cleaned.

(*c*) The Food Controller may from time to time by notice prescribe other prices for rabbits or parts of rabbits.

Power of a Food Committee.

2. A Food Committee may from time to time by resolution as respects sales within their area of rabbits or parts of rabbits vary the maximum price under this Order as fixed for the time being by the Food Controller but;

(*a*) every such resolution shall be reported to the Food Controller within 7 days, and in the case of a resolution increasing the maximum price shall not take effect until the same has been sanctioned by the Food Controller; and

(*b*) every resolution made by a Food Committee under this Clause shall be subject at any time to review by the Food Controller and shall be withdrawn or modified as he may direct.

Terms of sale.

3. Subject to any directions to the contrary in any notice issued by the Food Controller under this Order, and subject also as respects the area of a Food Committee to any directions contained in any resolution of a Food Committee varying the maximum price:—

(*a*) in calculating the price any broken half-penny shall count as a half-penny; and

(*b*) no additional charge may be made for bags or other packages or for giving credit or making delivery.

Contracts.

4. Where the Food Controller is of opinion that the price payable under any contract for the sale of rabbits is such that the same cannot at the price for the time being permitted under this Order or any notice hereunder be sold by retail at a reasonable profit, he may, if he thinks fit, cancel such contract or modify the terms thereof in such manner as shall appear to him to be just.

Notices.

5. Every person selling rabbits by retail in any shop or from any stand, cart, barrow or other vehicle, shall keep posted in a conspicuous position so as to be clearly visible to all customers throughout the whole time during which rabbits are being sold or exposed for sale a notice showing in plain words and figures the maximum price for the time being in force under this Order as to sales in such shop or from such stand, cart, van or other vehicle.

Fictitious transactions.

6. No person shall in connection with the sale or disposition or the proposed sale or disposition of any rabbit or part thereof enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or artificial transaction or make or demand any unreasonable charge.

Exception.

7. This Order shall not apply to a sale of a live rabbit or to a sale by retail of cooked rabbit by a person in the ordinary way of his trade.

Interpretation

8. For the purposes of this Order, the expression "Food Committee" shall mean a Committee constituted in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917,(**a**) and the Food Control Committee appointed for Ireland.(**b**)

"Wild rabbit" shall include all rabbits whether imported or not, except rabbits proved to have been bred in captivity.

Penalty.

9. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

10. This Order may be cited as the Rabbits (Prices) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

4th January, 1918.

(**a**) Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917. — That Order is printed in Part III. of this Manual.

(**b**) Food Control Committee for Ireland.—*See* the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Constitution) Order 1917, printed in Part III. of this Manual.

The Edible Offals (Maximum Prices) Order, 1918. Dated January 12, 1918.

1918. No. 29.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Maximum Prices.

1. A person shall not after the 21st January, 1918, sell or offer or expose for sale or buy or offer to buy any offals of the descriptions set out in the Schedule to this Order at prices exceeding the maximum prices applicable thereto according to the provisions of this Order.

Maximum prices for home killed offals.

2. The maximum prices per lb. for home killed offals shall be as follows:—

(*a*) On the occasion of any sale by wholesale the prices set out in the first column of the first schedule;

(*b*) On the occasion of any sale by retail the prices set out in the second column of the first schedule.

Maximum prices for imported offals.

3. The maximum prices per lb. for imported offals shall be as follows:—

(*a*) On the occasion of any sale by wholesale the prices set out in the first column of the second schedule;

(*b*) On the occasion of any sale by retail the prices set out in the second column of the second schedule.

Basis of wholesale prices.

4. (*a*) The maximum prices on the occasion of any wholesale sale of offals are fixed on the basis that the offals are delivered on the occasion of a sale of home killed offals by the slaughterer, ex slaughterhouse, and on the occasion of any other sale, ex warehouse or store at the seller's customary place of sale and that packages are in either case provided by the seller.

(*b*) If the offals are sold on terms other than those mentioned in the foregoing sub-clause of this clause a corresponding variation shall be made in the maximum price.

Packages, etc.

5. On the occasion of a retail sale of offals no additional charge may be made for packages or for giving credit or for making delivery.

Home-killed offals sold in sets.

6. Where home killed offals are sold in sets the total price shall not exceed the maximum price which would have been payable if each item had been bought and paid for separately.

Weighing of home-killed offals.

7. For the purpose of fixing the price of home killed offals the weight of the offals shall be taken to be their weight after they have set.

8. A person shall not upon the occasion of any sale of offals to which this Order applies enter or offer to enter into any artificial or fictitious transaction or make or demand any unreasonable charge. Fictitious transactions.

9. Where any contract subsisting on the 21st January, 1918, for the sale of any offals provides for the payment of a price in excess of the permitted maximum price, the contract shall stand so far as concerns offals delivered before the 21st January, 1918, but shall be avoided so far as concerns offals agreed to be sold above the permitted maximum price which has not been so delivered. Contracts.

10. On and after the 21st January, 1918, a Food Committee shall not exercise in relation to offals the power conferred by Clause 7 of the Meat (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917,(a) except with the consent of the Food Controller, and except in such cases as the Food Controller may otherwise determine any maximum prices theretofore prescribed for offals under such powers shall cease to be in force, but without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any previous contravention thereof. Powers of Food Committee in relation to prices for offals.

11. This Order shall not apply to a sale of cooked Offals for consumption on the premises of the seller. Exceptions.

12. For the purposes of this Order "Home-killed offals" shall mean such offals as have been obtained from beasts slaughtered in the British Islands. "Imported offals" shall mean all other offals. Interpreta-

"Food Committee" shall mean as regards Great Britain a Food Control Committee established in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917,(b) and as regards Ireland the Food Committee appointed for Ireland by the Food Controller.(c)

13. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Penalty.

14. This Order may be cited as the Edible Offals (Maximum Prices) Order, 1918. Title.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

12th January, 1918.

(a) MEAT (MAXIMUM PRICES) ORDER, 1917.—Clause 7 of that Order printed p. 259, confers powers on a Food Committee as to varying maximum prices.

(b) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (CONSTITUTION) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III of this Manual

(c) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE FOR IRELAND.—*See* the Food Control Committee (Constitution) Order, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual.

First Schedule.

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR EDIBLE OFFAL FROM HOME KILLED STOCK.

	Maximum wholesale prices per lb.	Maximum retail prices per lb.
Cattle Offal.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Head (ex tongue)	3	4
Tongue (fresh or pickled) ...	11	1 1
Heart (whole)	9	11
Heart, cuts of	—	1 2
Liver (whole)	10	1 0
Liver, cuts of	—	1 2
Lights and melt	2	—
Lights (not sold by weight) ...	—	1 6 per set.
Melt	—	4
Tripe, reed and roll	2	—
Feet	2	4 scalded.
Tail	1 2	1 4
Heart and throat bread	1 0	1 4
Gut breads	4	6
Skirt and kidney	1 1	1 4
Cheek with bone	8	1 0
Cheek, boneless	10	1 2
Brains	5	6
Sheep Offal.		
Heads (ex horns) and plucks together	6	—
Head without horns	3	4
Tongues	—	1 0
Brains	—	1 0
Pluck	9	—
Kidneys	2 6	3 0
Sweetbreads	2 0	2 6
Trotters	10 per score.	
Heart	—	1 4
Liver	1 2	1 6
Lights	—	4 per set.
Top (plucks ex liver)	4	—
Calves' Offal.		
Head (9*d.* each extra if scalded)	7	—
Do. (scalded)	—	10
Pluck	10	—
Sweetbreads	4 0	5 0
Feet (1*d.* extra if scalded) ...	3	5 if scalded.
Heart	—	1 2
Liver	1 6	1 9
Lights (not sold by weight) ...	—	6 per set.
Top (plucks ex liver)	3½	—
Pigs' Offal.		
Plucks or plucks and fats ...	8	10
Inwards or chitterling	5	—
Do. (not sold by weight) ...	—	1 0 each.

Pigs' Offal—cont.	Maximum wholesale prices per lb. s. d.	Maximum retail prices per lb. s. d.
Liver and fats	1 0	1 4
Heart	—	1 2
Lights (not sold by weight) ...	—	4 per set.
Top (plucks ex liver)	2½	—

Provided that in the case of pigs' offal the wholesale maximum price of offal obtained from any carcase shall not exceed 6*d.* per stone of the weight of the dressed carcase.

Second Schedule.

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR IMPORTED OFFAL.

Cattle Offal.	Maximum wholesale prices per lb. s. d.	Maximum retail prices per lb. s. d.
Livers	10	1 0
Cuts of liver	—	1 2
Tongues	11	1 1
Tails	10	1 0
Hearts	9	11
Hearts, cuts of	—	1 1
Kidneys	11½	1 2
Brains	4	6
Cheeks	9½	1 0
Tripe (prepared)	10	1 0
Do., cuts of	—	1 1
Thick skirts	1 1	1 3
Thin skirts	11	1 1
Shin beef	1 1	1 3
Caul fat	1 1	1 3
Kidney knobs	1 3½	1 6
Sweetbreads	1 3	1 6
Beef marrow	1 0	1 3
Boneless beef	1 1	1 3
Tender loins (fillets)	1 6	1 8
Calves Tongues	1 0	1 2
Mutton Offal.		
Kidneys	1 9 per doz.	2 6 per doz.
Tongue, lamb or sheep	10½	1 0½
Sweetbreads	1 3	1 6
Plucks	1 6 each.	1 10 each.
Hearts, sheep	3 9 per doz.	4 6 per doz.
Do., lamb	3 3	4 0

The Meat (Retailers' Restriction) Order, 1918. Dated January 12, 1918.

1918. No. 30.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Restriction of retail sales.(a)

1. A person dealing in dead meat by retail shall not:

(*a*) in any week buy for the purpose of his business cattle or meat in excess of the quantity permitted to be bought by him during that week by or under the authority of the Food Controller; or

(*b*) in such week sell in the course of his business a greater quantity of meat than the amount lawfully obtained by him under the preceding sub-clause (including meat derived from any cattle so obtained) or such other quantity as may be permitted to be sold by him by or under the authority of the Food Controller.

Records.

2. Every person dealing in dead meat by retail shall keep such records as are necessary to shew whether or not he is complying with the provisions of this Order and shall make such returns as to cattle and meat bought and dead meat sold as may be required by or under the authority of the Food Controller.

All such records shall be open to the inspection of any person authorised by the Food Controller or by a Food Committee.(b)

Interpretation.

3. For the purpose of this Order—

"Cattle" shall include in addition to cattle usually so called ram, ewe, wether, lamb, but until otherwise determined by the Food Controller shall not include swine.

"Dead Meat" shall include any meat including offal obtained from cattle as defined above except preserved and potted meat and cooked meat.

"Week" shall mean the 7 days ending on a Saturday.

Penalty.

4. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and extent of Order.

5. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Meat (Retailers' Restriction) Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall extend only to Great Britain.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food

12th January, 1918.

(a) Restriction of Retail Sales of Meat.—Such restriction was initiated by the Meat (Restriction of Retail Sales) Order, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 1259), which limited the amount to be sold by retail during the four weeks covering the Christmas and New Year period (Dec. 17, 1917—Jan. 13, 1918) to the amount sold during the first four weeks of October. That Order being now spent, is omitted from this Volume.

(b) Food Control Committees.—As to these Committees, *see* the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual.

THE SHEEP (SALES) ORDER, 1918. DATED JANUARY 14, 1918.

1918. No. 37.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:— Slaughter of sheep.

1. (*a*) No person shall on or after the 28th January, 1918, slaughter any sheep unless such sheep has within the fourteen days immediately preceding the day of slaughter been sold and bought in a market.

(*b*) The restriction on slaughter imposed by this Clause shall not apply to:—

(i) Slaughter of a sheep under the powers conferred by the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 to 1914, or any Order made thereunder;

(ii) Slaughter of a sheep if, in the opinion of a person authorised by the Food Controller or the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, or the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, the slaughter is desirable for any exceptional reason or purpose; or

(iii) Slaughter by a farmer for consumption in his own household of a sheep owned by him; provided that notice of such slaughter is given within 7 days thereafter to the Food Control Committee for the area in which the farmer resides.

2. (*a*) No person shall on or after the 14th January, 1918, sell or buy or offer to sell or buy any sheep for slaughter unless the sheep is at the time of such sale or offer in a market. Sales of sheep to be made in market.

(*b*) A sheep shall be deemed to be bought for slaughter if it be slaughtered within 28 days of the purchase.

3. No sheep fit for slaughter shall on or after the 14th January, 1918, be sold in any market except in accordance with the following provisions:— Restrictions on sales in markets.

(*a*) The sheep shall have been valued by a person authorised by the Food Controller to ascertain its fair value;

(*b*) The price shall not exceed the fair value so ascertained; and

(*c*) The sheep may be sold only to a person who is authorised by the Food Controller to buy in a market live stock fit for slaughter.

4. For the purpose of ascertaining the fair value, the person authorised under the preceding Clause shall estimate the dressed weight of the carcase of the sheep, and the fair value of the sheep shall be a sum at the rate of 1*s*. 2½*d*. per lb. on the weight of the dressed carcase as so estimated together with the current market value of the skin as estimated by such person. Ascertainment of fair value.

less the sum of 1*s.* 6*d.*; provided that in any particular case such person may determine that a sheep shall be sold on the footing that the actual dressed weight of the carcase shall be taken in lieu of the estimated weight.

Determination of questions.

5. The determination of the person authorised in that behalf by the Food Controller shall be conclusive upon the question whether a sheep is fit for slaughter and as to the weight and fair value of any sheep.

Directions as to weighing.

6. All persons concerned shall comply with any directions given as to the weighing of any sheep, and as to the method of sale, whether in lots or otherwise, of any sheep, and as to any other matter relating to the maximum price which may be given for the purposes of this Order by any person authorised in that behalf by the Food Controller.

Interpretation.

7. For the purpose of this Order:—

"Market" shall include fair, and any other place which the Food Controller shall determine to be a market for the purposes of this Order.

"Sheep" shall mean any ovine animal.

"Dressed carcase" shall mean the carcase without the skin, head, pluck, intestines, loose fat, feet and shanks, the feet being cut off at the hocks and the shanks at the knees.

Penalty.

8. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and extent of Order.

9. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Sheep (Sales) Order, 1918.
(*b*) This Order shall not extend to Ireland.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

14th January, 1918.

THE PUBLIC MEALS ORDER, 1918. DATED JANUARY 21, 1918.

[This Order, printed under Group **14** ("Public Meals"), p. 441, as from January 25th, 1918, establishes meatless days in public eating places and prohibits the consumption of "meat" at breakfast. The Order further restricts as from February 3rd, 1918, the "meat" to be consumed at other meals. For restrictions previously in force see the now revoked Public Meals Order, 1917, pp. 158-161 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."]

The Poultry and Game (Cold Storage) Order, 1918. Dated February 5, 1918.

1918. No. 155.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Delivery of poultry and game out of cold store.

1. (*a*) A person shall not after the 5th February, 1918, deliver or permit to be delivered or take delivery of any poultry or game out of any cold store except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the Food Controller.(a)

(*b*) Any licence granted for the purposes of this clause may be issued subject to such conditions as the Food Controller may think fit for ensuring the proper distribution of the poultry or game authorised to be delivered out of the cold store.

(*c*) On any sale, purchase or delivery of any poultry or game delivered out of a cold store pursuant to a licence under this Order, the person selling or purchasing or taking delivery of the same shall comply with all directions whether of general application or otherwise which may be given by the Food Controller with regard to the use or disposal of such poultry or game and the price at which the same may be sold.

Imported poultry and game to be delivered into cold store.

2. All poultry and game which shall be imported into the United Kingdom after the 5th February, 1918, shall forthwith be delivered into a cold store.

Exception.

3. During the month of February, 1918, a person shall not require a licence under this Order except in so far as the total of all deliveries to him from the same cold store exceed in the case of poultry 3 tons or in the case of game 5 cwts.

Interpretation.

4. For the purposes of this Order—

The expression "cold store" shall not include any cold store where the total refrigerated space does not exceed 5,000 cubic feet or any refrigerated transit shed.

The expression "poultry" shall include chickens, fowls, ducks, turkeys, guinea fowls and geese.

The expression "game" shall include rabbits, hares and any kind of bird killed for food other than poultry.

Penalty.

5. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

(a) Taking out of Cold Store.—The Cold Storage (Restriction) Order, 1918 (p. 181), provides for articles being taken out of or into cold store on notice by the Controller in that behalf.

Title. 6. This Order may be cited as the Poultry and Game (Cold Storage) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

5th February, 1918.

Applications for licences under this Order are to be made to the Secretary (Fish and Poultry Section), Ministry of Food, 14, Upper Grosvenor Street, W.1, from whom the necessary application forms can be obtained.

THE MEAT (LICENSING OF WHOLESALE DEALERS) ORDER, 1918.
DATED FEBRUARY 12, 1918.

1918. No. 196.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Licensing of pig buyers. 1. A person shall not deal in dead meat by wholesale either on his own account or for the account of any other person:—

(*a*) after the 15th March, 1918, unless he has applied for a licence as a wholesale dealer in dead meat; or

(*b*) after the 31st March, 1918, unless he is the holder of a licence for the time being in force granted by the Food Controller authorising him to deal in dead meat by wholesale.

Mode of application for a licence. 2. Every application for a licence shall be made to the Secretary (Meat Section), Ministry of Food, Palace Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.1, on a form to be prescribed by the Food Controller and every applicant shall furnish on such form a true statement of the particulars required for completing the same, which statement shall be signed by the applicant or by his duly authorised agent.

Issue and revocation of licences. 3. A licence shall be granted under this Order to such persons and subject to such conditions as the Food Controller may determine, and any such licence may at any time be revoked by the Food Controller.

Information and inspection. 4. The holder of any licence under this Order shall keep or cause to be kept at some convenient place accurate records as to his dealings in dead meat together with all relevant books,

documents and accounts and shall comply with any directions given by or under the authority of the Food Controller as to the form and contents of such records and shall permit any person authorised by the Food Controller to inspect all such records, books, documents and accounts. The holder shall also observe such directions as to his dealings in dead meat as may be given to him from time to time by or under the authority of the Food Controller and shall make such returns and furnish such particulars as to his dealings in dead meat as may from time to time be required.

Production of licence.

5. Every licence issued under this Order shall be produced by the holder upon the demand of any person authorised by the Food Controller.

Interpretation.

6. For the purposes of this Order "Dead Meat" shall mean any meat, including sausages and edible offal, obtained from cattle, sheep, lamb, goats or swine, other than bacon, ham, preserved and potted meat and cooked meats.

Penalty.

7. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and Extent of Order.

8. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Meat (Licensing of Wholesale Dealers) Order, 1918.

(*b*) Nothing in this Order shall prevent the purchase or sale by wholesale in Ireland by a person not licensed under this Order of dead meat for delivery in Ireland.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

12th February, 1918.

THE CANNED MEAT (MAXIMUM PRICES) ORDER, 1918. DATED FEBRUARY 13, 1918.

1918. No. 192.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Maximum prices.

1. (*a*) A person shall not on or after the 14th February, 1918, sell or expose for sale or buy or offer to buy any canned meats at prices exceeding the maximum prices for the time being applicable under this Order.

(*b*) Until further notice the maximum prices for canned meats of the descriptions set out in the schedule to this Order shall be as follows:—

(i) On the occasion of any sale other than a retail sale by or on behalf of the importer prices at the rates set out in the first schedule;

(ii) On the occasion of a wholesale sale by or on behalf of any person other than the importer prices at the rates set out in the second schedule; and

(iii) On the occasion of a retail sale prices at the rates set out in the third schedule.

Basis of maximum price.

2. (*a*) The maximum prices applicable on the occasion of any sale other than a retail sale are fixed on the basis that:—

(i) containers are labelled and lacquered or painted; and

(ii) the goods are delivered ex warehouse.

Where the goods are not sold on these terms a corresponding adjustment shall be made in the price.

(*b*) On the occasion of any sale no additional charge shall be made for containers or for cases or other packages.

(*c*) On the occasion of a retail sale no additional charge shall be made for giving credit or making delivery.

Fictitious transactions.

3. A person shall not on the occasion of any sale of Canned Meats to which this Order applies enter or offer to enter into any artificial or fictitious transaction or make or demand any unreasonable charge.

Contracts.

4. When any contract subsisting on the 14th February, 1918, for the sale of any Canned Meats provides for the payment of a price exceeding the permitted maximum price, the contract shall stand so far as concerns Canned Meats delivered before the 14th February, 1918, but shall, unless the Food Controller otherwise directs, be avoided so far as concerns Canned Meats agreed to be sold above the permitted maximum price which have not been so delivered.

Exception.

5. This Order shall not apply to a sale of Canned Meats for consumption on the premises of the seller.

Interpretation.

6. For the purposes of this Order:—

"Containers" shall include tins, glasses, jars and other vessels.

Penalty.

7. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

8. This Order may be cited as the Canned Meats (Maximum Prices) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

13th February, 1918.

Schedule I.

IMPORTERS' MAXIMUM PRICES.

	Per case. s
1st Grade—12 6s C.C. Beef, C.C. Mutton	At the rate of 107
12 6s Roast Beef, Boiled Beef	„ „ 107
12 6s Roast Mutton, Boiled Mutton ...	„ „ 107
2nd Grade—12 6s C.C. Beef, C.C. Mutton	„ „ 100
12 6s Roast Beef, Boiled Beef	„ „ 100
12 6s Roast Mutton, Boiled Mutton ...	„ „ 100

Note.—The above prices are for cases containing 72 lbs. of meat nett weight. Cases containing less are to be charged at a proportionate rate.

	Rate per case. s. d.		Rate per case. s. d.	
24 2s C.C. Beef, C.C. Mutton	... 62 6	if in 24 oz. tins	... 83 4	if in 32 oz. tins
24 2s Roast Beef, Boiled Beef	... 62 6	„ 24 „	... 83 4	„ 32 „
24 2s Roast Mutton, Boiled Mutton	... 62 6	„ 24 „	... 83 4	„ 32 „
48 1s C.C. Beef, C.C. Mutton	... 66 0	„ 12 „	... 88 0	„ 16 „
48 1s Roast Beef, Boiled Beef,	... 66 0	„ 12 „	... 88 0	„ 16 „
48 1s Roast Mutton, Boiled Mutton	... 66 0	„ 12 „	... 88 0	„ 16 „

Schedule II.

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS' MAXIMUM PRICES.

	Per case. s.
1st Grade—12 6s C.C. Beef, C.C. Mutton	At the rate of 110
12 6s Roast Beef, Boiled Beef	„ „ 110
12 6s Roast Mutton, Boiled Mutton ...	„ „ 110
2nd Grade—12 6s C.C. Beef, C.C. Mutton	„ „ 103
12 6s Roast Beef, Boiled Beef	„ „ 103
12 6s Roast Mutton, Boiled Mutton ...	„ „ 103

Note.—The above prices are for cases containing 72 lbs. of meat net weight. Cases containing less are to be charged at a proportionate rate.

	Rate per case. s. d.		Rate per case. s. d.	
24 2s C.C. Beef, C.C. Mutton	... 65 6	if in 24 oz. tins	... 87 4	if in 32 oz. tins.
24 2s Roast Beef, Boiled Beef	... 65 6	„ 24 „	... 87 4	„ 32 „
24 2s Roast Mutton, Boiled Mutton	... 65 6	„ 24 „	... 87 4	„ 32 „
48 1s C.C. Beef, C.C. Mutton	... 70 0	„ 12 „	... 93 4	„ 16 „
48 1s Roast Beef, Boiled Beef	... 70 0	„ 12 „	... 93 4	„ 16 „
48 1s Roast Mutton, Boiled Mutton	... 70 0	„ 12 „	... 93 4	„ 16 „

Schedule III.

RETAILERS' MAXIMUM PRICES.

	Rate per lb. s. d.
1st Grade.—12 6s C.C. Beef, C.C. Mutton	1 11
12 6s Roast Beef, Boiled Beef	1 11
12 6s Roast Mutton, Boiled Mutton	1 11
2nd Grade.—12 6s C.C. Beef, C.C. Mutton	1 9
12 6s Roast Beef, Boiled Beef	1 9
12 6s Roast Mutton, Boiled Mutton	1 9

	s. d.		s. d.	
24 2s C.C. Beef, C.C. Mutton ...	3 0 per tin of 24 oz.	...	4 0 per tin of 32 oz.	
24 2s Roast Beef, Boiled Beef ...	3 0 „	24 „ ...	4 0 „	32 „
24 2s Roast Mutton, Boiled Mutton ...	3 0 „	24 „ ...	4 0 „	32 „
48 1s C.C. Beef, C.C. Mutton ...	1 7 „	12 „ ...	2 1 „	16 „
48 1s Roast Mutton, Boiled Mutton ...	1 7 „	12 „ ...	2 1 „	16 „
48 1s Roast Beef, Boiled Beef ...	1 7 „	12 „ ...	2 1 „	16 „

THE EGG (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1918. DATED FEBRUARY 15, 1918.

1918. No. 200.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Restriction on use of eggs.

1. Except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by or under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall—

(*a*) use any eggs or any egg products for any purpose other than human consumption or for the manufacture of articles for human consumption; or

(*b*) sell or buy or offer to sell or buy any eggs or any such products except for human consumption or in the manufacture of such articles; or

(*c*) damage or waste or permit to be damaged or wasted or otherwise treat or permit to be treated any egg or egg products so as to render the same less fit for human consumption or for the manufacture of such articles.

Exception.

2. This Order shall not affect—

(*a*) the sale, purchase, or use of eggs for breeding purposes;

(*b*) the sale, purchase, use or treatment for any purpose of the shells of eggs or of such eggs or egg products as are unfit either for human consumption or for the manufacture of articles for human consumption.

Interpretation.

3. For the purposes of this Order, the expression "eggs" shall include the eggs of any bird whatsoever, and "egg products" shall include canned eggs, dried eggs and desiccated eggs and any article containing any part of an egg other than the shell.

4. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Penalty.

5. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Egg (Restriction) Order, 1918. Title and Commencement

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 25th February, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

15th February, 1918.

THE IRISH PIGS (CONTROL) (IRELAND) ORDER, 1918. DATED FEBRUARY 21, 1918.

1918. No. 207.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned.

PART I.—LICENSING OF PIG BUYERS.

1. A person shall not at any time after the 1st March 1918, buy any pigs in Ireland unless he is the holder of a licence for the time being in force granted by the Committee authorising him to buy pigs. Licensing of pig buyers.

2. Every application for a licence shall be made to the Committee on a form prescribed by the Committee, and every applicant shall furnish upon such form a true statement of the particulars required for completing the form, which statement shall be signed by the applicant, or by his duly authorised agent, where the signature of the applicant by such duly authorised agent is permitted by the Committee. Mode of application for a licence.

3. A licence shall be granted under this Part of this Order to such persons and subject to such conditions as the Committee may determine and any such licence may at any time be revoked by the Committee or by the Food Controller. Issue and revocation of licences.

4. The holder of any licence issued under this Part of this Order, and his servants or agents shall keep or cause to be kept at some convenient place accurate records showing the prices paid for pigs and such other particulars as are necessary to show whether or not the provisions of this Order are being complied with as to the trade or business in respect of which he is licensed under this Order, together with all relevant books, certificates of weight, vouchers, documents and accounts, and shall comply with any directions given by or under the authority of the Food Controller or the Committee as to the form and contents of such Information and inspection.

records; and the holder shall also observe such directions as to the trade or business in respect of which he is licensed under this Order as may be given to him from time to time by or under the authority of the Food Controller or the Committee, and shall make such returns and furnish such particulars as to such trade or business as the Food Controller or the Committee may from time to time require, and shall permit any person authorised by the Food Controller or the Committee to inspect all relevant books, documents and accounts.

Custody of licence.

5. Every licence issued under this Part of this Order shall be carried with him by the holder whenever engaged in buying pigs, and every licence shall be produced by the holder upon the demand of any Officer or Constable of Police, or any person authorised by the Food Controller or the Committee.

Limitation on place and time of dealings in pigs.

6. A person shall not after the 21st February, 1918, either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person:—

(*a*) buy, sell, or deal in, or

(*b*) offer or invite an offer or propose to buy, sell or deal in, or

(*c*) enter into negotiations for the sale or purchase or other dealing in any pig;

except in a lawfully established market or fair, and during the hours for holding such market or fair prescribed by the lawful authority in that behalf before the making of this Order empowered, or, where no such hours have been prescribed, after the hour of 8 o'clock a.m. on the day of such market or fair.

Provided always that in special circumstances the Committee may authorise the sale and purchase of pigs in such other places and at such other times as they think fit.

Pig buyers to sell as directed.

7. A pig buyer shall, if and when required by the Committee, sell any pigs in his possession to such persons being holders of Certificates of Registration under Part II. of this Order as the Committee may direct.

Pig buyers may be limited to certain markets.

8. The Committee may direct any pig buyer to buy pigs in such places only and at such times only as are directed by the Committee, and every pig buyer so directed shall comply with such directions.

Part II.—Registration.

Registration of Irish bacon curers, Irish pork butchers, and British importers of Irish pigs.

9. The Committee may, with a view to the distribution or allocation of supplies of pigs, issue or cause to be issued a Certificate of Registration to such of the persons as are licensed pursuant to the provisions of Part I. of this Order as they may think fit and subject to such conditions as they may impose.

Persons entitled to registration.

10. The Committee shall grant a Certificate of Registration to any applicant who makes an application to them on or before the 1st March, 1918, and who or whose predecessor in business was on or prior to the 1st January, 1916, regularly carrying on business as a bacon curer in Ireland, a pork butcher in Ireland, or a British importer of Irish pigs.

Grounds for refusing a Certificate of Registration.

11. The Committee shall not refuse a Certificate of Registration duly applied for by a person entitled to receive the same under the preceding clause of this Order, except in circumstances in which the Committee might have revoked the Certificate if it had been already granted. Upon the refusal of a certificate, the applicant's title (if any) shall cease.

Power to grant new certificates.

12. The Committee may, in any case in which, in their opinion, it is desirable so to do, grant to any other person a certificate of registration.

Mode of application for a certificate.

13. Every application for a certificate of registration shall be made to the Committee on a form to be prescribed by the Committee, and every applicant shall furnish upon such form a true statement of the particulars required for completing the form, which statement shall be signed by the applicant or by his duly authorised agent when the signature of the applicant by such duly authorised agent is permitted by the Committee.

Form of certificate.

14. Every certificate of registration shall be in the form prescribed by the Committee, and shall be granted and held subject to such conditions as the Committee may from time to time determine.

Revocation of certificate.

15. The Committee may revoke any certificate of registration issued by them under the provisions of this Order if they are satisfied that any of the provisions of this Order or any regulation or direction, made or given by or under the authority of the Food Controller or the Committee, relating to the trade or business of the holder of such certificate has not been observed by him or by any of his servants or agents; and shall revoke such certificate if required so to do by the Food Controller.

Register of holders of certificates.

16. The Committee shall keep a register of the persons to whom certificates of registration have been granted under this part of this Order.

Transfer of a business.

17. In the event of the transfer of the business in connection with which a certificate of registration is held or in the event of the death of the holder of a certificate of registration, it shall be lawful for the transferee, or other person claiming under the holder of such certificate on making an application for a certificate of registration to receive an allocation of supplies of pigs from the date of such application until the decision thereon is intimated by the Committee, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as the holder of such certificate was entitled by virtue thereof.

Inspection and information.

18. The holder of a certificate of registration shall keep or cause to be kept at his registered or principal office or place of business accurate records showing the prices paid for pigs and such other particulars as are necessary to show whether or not the provisions of this Order are being complied with as to the trade or business in respect of which he is registered under this Order together with all relevant books, certificates of weight, vouchers, documents and accounts and shall comply with any directions given by or under the authority of the Food Controller or the Committee as to the form and contents of such records. The holder shall also observe such directions as to the trade or business in

respect of which he is registered as may be given to him from time to time or by or under the authority of the Food Controller or the Committee and shall make such returns and furnish such particulars relating to such trade or business as the Food Controller or the Committee may from time to time require, and shall permit any person authorised by the Food Controller or the Committee to inspect his premises and the records to be kept under this Clause and all relevant books, documents, and accounts.

Custody of certificates.

19. Every Certificate of Registration shall be kept by the person registered at the registered or principal office or place of business for inspection upon the demand of any person authorised by the Food Controller or the Committee.

PART III.—DISTRIBUTION OR ALLOCATION OF SUPPLIES.

All persons entitled to distribution or allocation to be registered.

20. A person shall not at any time after the 1st March, 1918, receive an allocation of supplies of pigs unless he has applied for or at any time after the 15th March, 1918, unless he is the holder of a certificate of registration for the time being in force issued pursuant to the provisions of Part II. of this Order.

Forms of application, &c., may be prescribed.

21. (*a*) The Committee may from time to time prescribe forms of application and other documents to be used for the purpose of obtaining, or for any purpose connected with supplies of pigs proposed to be distributed or allocated, or for the time being in the course of distribution or allocation by or under the authority of the Committee. Any such form or document may contain instructions to be observed as to the completion of the form or any other matter.

(*b*) The Committee may from time to time issue directions relating to the distribution or allocation of supplies of pigs to such persons as are holders of certificates of registration issued pursuant to the provisions of Part II. of this Order, and especially:—

(1) may in such directions have regard to the supplies of pigs already obtained since the 1st day of October, 1917, or such other date as may be prescribed by the Committee by such persons as are holders of such Certificates of Registration;

(2) may fix a proportion or quota of available supplies to be allocated to each such person; and

(3) may fix the maximum number of pigs to be allocated to each such person during any specified period.

Completion of forms of application, &c.

22. All persons concerned shall in the completion of any such form or document and in the distribution or allocation of supplies of pigs comply with the instructions and directions relative thereto for the time being in force.

No person to purchase in excess of his quota.

23. A holder of a Certificate of Registration for the time being in force shall not directly or indirectly purchase, or attempt to purchase, a supply in excess of the quantity permitted to be bought by him by or under the authority of the Committee.

Part IV.—General.

Interpretation.

24. For the purposes of this Order:—(*a*) "Pig" or "Pigs" shall, in addition to live pigs, include pig carcases, whether with or without the offals; (*b*) "Pig buyer" shall mean a buyer of live pigs or pig carcases, whether with or without the offals; (*c*) the "Committee" shall mean the Food Control Committee for Ireland.

False statements, &c.

25. A person shall not—

(*a*) make or knowingly connive at the making of any false or misleading statement in any application or return or other document made or prescribed in connection with or pursuant to or for any of the purposes of this Order;

(*b*) forge or without lawful excuse alter any form or other document issued under or for any of the purposes of this Order;

(*c*) fraudulently alter or attempt to alter or forge any entry upon any such form or other document;

(*d*) personate or falsely represent himself to be a person to whom a licence or other document has been issued or applies;

(*e*) retain any form or other document issued under or for any of the purposes of this Order when he has no right to retain it, or fail to comply with any directions issued by lawful authority with regard to the return thereof;

(*f*) make or cause to be made, or without lawful excuse have in his custody or possession, any paper or document so made as to resemble or colourably to imitate a form or other document issued under or for any of the purposes of this Order, either in blank or wholly or partially completed, not being a form or other document issued under or for any of the purposes of this Order;

(*g*) use or attempt to use any forged or fraudulently altered form or other document or any paper or document so made as to resemble or colourably to imitate any form or other document issued under or for the purposes of this Order;

(*h*) obtain supplies of pigs when any statement made on the relative application is false in any material particular or deliver supplies of pigs under any such application when he has reason to believe that any statement in such application is false in a material particular;

(*j*) sell or offer for sale any pig except to a person being the holder of a licence issued under Part I. of this Order;

(*k*) in connection with the sale or disposal of any pigs enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or artificial transaction or make or demand any unreasonable charge.

Forms, &c. already issued to be dated.

26. All forms of application, licences and other documents, instructions and directions issued, whether before or after the date of this Order, by or under the authority of the Food Controller or the Committee purporting to be issued under this Order or headed "Irish Pigs (Control) (Ireland) Order, 1918," and all applications made upon any such form and all acts to be done pursuant to any such instructions and directions shall be deemed respectively to have been issued made and done under and pursuant to this Order.

Information to be confidential.

27. A person employed by the Food Controller or member of or a person employed by the Committee shall not without lawful authority communicate to any person any information acquired by him from any application or other document made or issued in connection with this Order.

The Food Control Committee for Ireland to act under the directions of the Food Controller.

28. The Committee shall in the exercise of the powers conferred upon the Committee by this Order comply with such directions as may from time to time be given to them by the Food Controller, and it shall be the duty of every person to comply with any requirement or instruction given by the Committee under the powers conferred by this Order.

Exception.

29. The provisions of this Order shall not apply to:—

(*a*) Boars or pedigree sows bought and sold specifically for breeding purposes;

(*b*) Breeding sows;

(*c*) Small pigs weighing at the time of sale less than 50 lbs. live weight which are bought for store purposes; and

(*d*) Pigs slaughtered pursuant to the provisions of the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914,(a) or any order made thereunder.

Penalty.

30. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and extent of Order.

31. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Irish Pigs (Control) (Ireland) Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall extend only to Ireland.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

21st February, 1918.

(a) Diseases of Animals Acts.—As to these Acts and Orders thereunder, *see* Appendix VI (6. "Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders") to the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

DIRECTIONS TO BUTCHERS, DATED FEBRUARY 23, 1918, UNDER THE LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES (RATIONING SCHEME) ORDER, 1918.

[These Directions are printed in Group **14A** ("Rationing Schemes"), p. 459.]

DIRECTIONS TO RETAILERS OF MEAT OTHER THAN BUTCHER'S MEAT (INCLUDING PORK), DATED FEBRUARY 23, 1918, UNDER THE LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES (RATIONING SCHEME) ORDER, 1918.

[These Directions are printed in Group **14A** ("Rationing Schemes"), p. 461.]

THE LONDON CENTRAL MARKETS ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 7, 1918.

1918. No. 279.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Food Controller hereby Orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1. On and after the 8th March, 1918, no person shall sell or offer to sell meat within the limits of the wholesale sections of the London Central Markets except by way of wholesale sale.

2. The Food Controller may give directions as to the days and times within which and the manner in which meat may be sold within the limits of the said markets and as to the storage, treatment, sale or distribution of any meat which shall come within the limits of or be in transit to the said market, and it shall be the duty of all persons concerned to comply with any such direction.

3. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

4. This Order may be cited as the London Central Markets Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

7th March, 1918.

THE FOREIGN HOLDINGS (RETURNS) ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 8, 1918.

[This Order, which is printed in Group 7A ("Foreign Holdings of Food") (p. 217), requires returns of live stock held to foreign account.]

THE LIVE STOCK (RESTRICTION OF SLAUGHTER) ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 16, 1918.

1918. No. 325.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Beasts not to be slaughtered unless sold in a market.

1. No person shall slaughter any beast unless such beast has within the 14 days immediately preceding the day of slaughter been sold or bought in a market in Great Britain.

Pregnant animals not to be sent or sold for slaughter or slaughtered.

2. (*a*) No person shall bring or send or cause to be brought or sent to any market for sale for slaughter, or sell for slaughter, or cause or permit to be slaughtered, any in-pig sow of any age, in-lamb ewe of any age, in-calf cow, or in-calf heifer, or any calf.

(*b*) An animal shall be deemed to be brought or sent or sold for slaughter if it is slaughtered within 14 days of its sale in the market to which it was brought or sent or in which it was sold.

Exception of certain calves.

3. The prohibition contained in clause 2 hereof shall not apply to—

(*a*) Calves of the Ayrshire breed born in Scotland; or

(*b*) The slaughter of a calf which has been marked by a person authorised by the Food Controller in that behalf in the manner prescribed by clause 4 hereof and which bears such mark at the time of slaughter.

Prescribed mark.

4. (*a*) The prescribed mark shall for the purpose of clause 3 of this Order be a broad arrow branded in hot pitch or a mixture of hot pitch and tar on the head, the shaft and two barbs of the arrow to be a ¼ inch in width and the length of the shaft and of the barbs (outside measurement) to be 2½ inches, or such other mark as may from time to time be prescribed by the Food Controller.

(*b*) No person shall mark any calf with the prescribed mark or with a mark colourably resembling the prescribed mark unless he be authorised in that behalf by the Food Controller.

General exception.

5. The restriction of slaughter imposed by this Order shall not apply to:—

(*a*) Slaughter of an animal under the powers conferred by the Diseases of Animal Acts, 1894 to 1914,(a) or any Order made thereunder;

(a) DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.—As to these Acts and Orders thereunder, *see* Appendix VI. (6. "Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders") to the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

(*b*) Slaughter of an animal when such slaughter is authorised by an officer of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries or the Board of Agriculture for Scotland;

(*c*) Slaughter of an animal when such slaughter is immediately necessary or desirable on account of accidental injury to the animal or of its illness, or for any other exceptional reason or purpose; Provided that notice of such slaughter shall be given within 7 days thereafter to the Food Control Committee for the district in which the owner of the animal is at the time of the slaughter residing.

Entry and inspection.

6. For the purpose of executing and enforcing this Order any officer of, or other person authorised, by the Food Controller, may enter into any slaughter-house or other premises on which he suspects animals are being or have been slaughtered for human food and examine any animals or carcases or hides therein, and inspect and require production of any books, or other documents relating to animals slaughtered on such premises; and no person shall impede or obstruct such officer or other person in the exercise of his powers under this Clause.

Veal.

7. No meat obtained from any calf born in the British Islands shall be sold, supplied, or offered or exposed for sale for human consumption except—

(*a*) to persons who in the ordinary course of their business are manufacturers of sausages, meat pies and other similar articles for the purposes of such business; or

(*b*) as an ingredient in a sausage, meat pie, or other similar article.

Infringements.

8. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Interpretation.

9. For the purposes of this Order—

(*a*) "Beast" includes bulls, bullocks, cows and heifers;

(*b*) "Calf" means a bovine animal in which the first permanent molar or grinder tooth is not cut and visible.

(*c*) "Market" shall include fair and any other place which the Food Controller shall determine to be a market for the purpose of this Order.

Revocation. S.R. & O No. 1299 of 1917.

10. The Live Stock (Restriction of Slaughter) Order, 1917,(**a**) is hereby revoked as on the 18th March, 1918, but without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any contravention thereof.

(**a**) Live Stock (Restriction of Slaughter) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 163 of the January, 1918, Edition of this Manual.

Title and extent of Order.

11. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Live Stock (Restriction of Slaughter) Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall not apply to Ireland.

(*c*) This Order shall come into force on the 18th March, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

16th March, 1918.

THE PIG AND PIG PRODUCTS (PROHIBITION OF EXPORT) (IRELAND) ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 20, 1918.

1918. No. 344.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby Orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

General restriction.

1. (*a*) Except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted to him by or under the authority of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland a person shall not on or after the 25th March, 1918, send, ship or consign any live pig from any part of Ireland to any destination outside Ireland.

(*b*) Except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted to him by or under the authority of the Food Control Committee for Ireland a person shall not on or after the 25th March, 1918, send, ship or consign any carcase or part of a carcase of a pig or any Bacon, Ham or Lard or other pig product from any part of Ireland to any destination outside Ireland.

Infringements.

2. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

3. This Order may be cited as the Pig and Pig Products (Prohibition of Export) (Ireland) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

20th March, 1918.

The Meat Retail Prices (England and Wales) Order No. 2, 1918. Dated March 27, 1918.

1918. No. 372.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. No person shall directly or indirectly sell or offer or expose for sale or buy or offer to buy in England or Wales any meat by retail at prices exceeding the maximum prices provided by or in pursuance of this Order.

2. Until further notice the maximum prices for meat sold by retail in the area comprised in the Administrative County of London and the Counties of Essex, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, shall be at the rates mentioned in the first schedule hereto, and the maximum prices for meat sold by retail in any other part of England or in Wales shall be at the rates mentioned in the second schedule hereto.

3. No additional charge may be made for bags, or other packages, but where credit is given, or delivery is made or where both credit is given and delivery is made, a charge may be made not exceeding a sum at the rate of ½*d.* per lb.

4. No person shall in connection with the sale or disposal or proposed sale or disposal of any meat to which this Order applies enter into or offer to enter into any fictitious or artificial transaction or make or demand any unreasonable charge.

5. This Order shall not apply to sales of cooked meat.

6. Offences under this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

7. The Meat Retail Prices (England and Wales) Order, 1918,(**a**) is hereby revoked, but without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any contravention thereof or to the revocation thereby effected as respects England and Wales of Part 2 of the Meat (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917.(**b**)

8. This Order may be cited as the Meat Retail Prices (England and Wales) Order, No. 2, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

27th March, 1918.

(**a**) Meat Retail Prices (England and Wales) Order, 1918.—That Order (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 284), revoked Part 2 of the Meat (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917, as respects England and Wales.

(**b**) Meat (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 257.

Uniform Scale of Maximum Retail Prices for Meat.

First Schedule.

Maximum Prices in Counties mentioned in Clause 2.

Beef Joint.	Price per lb. s.	d.
Topside of Round	1	8
Do. do. best cut, boneless	1	10
Silverside, with bone	1	6
Do. boneless	1	9
Thick Flank	1	7
Do. best cut	1	8
Do. knuckle end	1	6
Aitch Bone	1	0
Do. boneless	1	5
Sirloin	1	7
Do. cut	1	8½
Do. rolled, boneless	1	11
Thin Flank	1	0
Do. rolled, boneless	1	4
Leg and Shin, whole	0	8
Do. do. boneless	1	4
Suet	1	6
Fore Ribs	1	6
Do. boneless	1	9
Wing Ribs, four bones	1	8
Long Ribs	1	4
Do. rolled, boneless	1	9
Back Ribs	1	3
Do. boneless	1	7
Top Ribs	1	3
Do. boneless	1	7
Brisket	1	0
Do. boneless	1	4
Clod and Sticking with bone	1	0
Do. do. boneless	1	4
Rump	1	8½
Rump steak, boneless	2	2
Fillet steak	2	2
Buttock steak, boneless	2	0
Thick flank steak	1	10
Chuck steak	1	8
Gravy beef	1	4
Minced beef	1	6
Sausage to contain not less than 50 per cent. of meat	1	3
Sausage meat to contain not less than 50 per cent. of meat	1	1

Beef Joint.	Price per lb. s.	d.
Sausage to contain not less than 67 per cent. of meat	1	6
Sausage meat to contain not less than 67 per cent. of meat	1	4
Bones	0	2

Mutton and Lamb Joint.		
Leg, whole	1	7
Leg cut, fillet	1	7½
Do. shank	1	7½
Do. middle	1	10
Loin, whole	1	5
Do. best end	1	8
Do. chump end	1	5
Loin chops, not to be trimmed	1	10
Saddles	1	5
Shoulders, whole	1	5
Do. cut, knuckle side	1	5
Do. do. blade side	1	5
Do. do. middle	1	6
Neck, whole	1	2
Do. best end	1	6
Do. middle	1	2
Do. scragg	0	11
Best neck chops	1	8
Breasts, whole	0	11
Do. cut, best end	1	0
Do. do. fat end	0	10
Do. do. sliced	1	2
Suet	1	2

Pork Joint.		
Legs, whole	1	8
Do. cut, knuckle end	1	6
Do. middle	1	11
Do. fillet	1	10
Hind loin, whole	1	10
Do. chump end	1	9
Do. best end	1	11
Fore loin or griskin (or spare rib, without blade bone)	1	10
Hand with foot	1	4
Loin, ex back fat	1	10
Do. best end	1	11
Neck end	1	8
Shoulder without hock	1	7
Blade bone	1	7
Belly	1	8
Do. best or rib end	1	9
Do. in slices	1	9
Do. thin end	1	7

	Price per lb. s.	d.
Flare or leaf	1	5
Back fat	1	2
Chops or steaks	2	0
Heads, including tongue	0	11
Do. ex tongue	0	10
Tongues	1	6
Eye-piece or face	0	5
Chaps	1	4
Hocks	0	10
Feet	0	5
Tenderloin, without bone	2	0
Pork bones, excluding factory bone	0	5
Sausage to contain not less than 50 per cent. pork	1	7
Sausage meat to contain not less than 50 per cent. pork	1	5

Pickled pork can be sold at 1*d.* per lb. above fresh pork prices, but must not be sold as bacon.

For sausages and sausage meat containing less than 50 per cent. of meat (including pork) the price is not to exceed 10*d.* per lb.

The Second Schedule.

MAXIMUM PRICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES OTHER THAN COUNTIES MENTIONED IN CLAUSE 2.

Beef Joint.	Price per lb. s.	d.
Round of beef, whole	1	7
Topside of round, boneless	1	8
Do. best cut, boneless	1	10
Silverside of round with marrow bone	1	6
Do. boneless	1	9
Thick flank, first cutting. Bedpiece or brail ...	1	6
Thick flank, first cutting. Bedpiece or brail, best cut	1	8
Thick flank, first cutting. Bedpiece or brail, knuckle end	1	3
Tail end of rump	1	6
Do. boneless	1	8
Middle rump	1	5
Do. boneless	1	8
Shell bone, whole	1	5
Do. boneless	1	8
Do. best end	1	8
Do. do. boneless	1	9
Do. other end	1	4
Sirloin	1	7
Do. cut	1	8

	Price per lb. s.	d.
Sirloin, boneless	1	11
Thin flank	1	1
Do. rolled, boneless	1	3
Leg or shin, whole	0	7
Do. boneless	1	4
Suet	1	4
Standing ribs, fore ribs, crop or best chine	1	6
Do. do. do. do. boneless	1	9
Wing ribs	1	7
Do. boneless	1	10
Chuck, back ribs, or shoulder piece with blade bone	1	3
Chuck, back ribs, or shoulder piece without blade bone	1	4
Chuck, back ribs, or shoulder piece, boneless	1	7
Neck of beef, boneless	1	4
Top ribs, leg-of-mutton cut, thick flat ribs, score or middle rand	1	5
Top ribs, leg-of-mutton cut, thick flat ribs, score or middle rand, best cut	1	7
Top ribs, leg-of-mutton cut, thick flat ribs, score or middle rand, boneless	1	7
Point end of brisket, 5 bones	1	0
Do. do. boneless	1	4
Best end of brisket	1	2
Do. boneless	1	5
Thin flat ribs	1	1
Do. boneless	1	5
Clod or shift or knee bone and sticking, with bone	1	0
Clod or shift or knee bone and sticking, boneless	1	4
Rump or hip or pin bone steak, boneless	2	0
Fillet steak	2	0
Round or buttock steak	1	10
Chuck, blade bone, or shoulder steak	1	8
Minced beef	1	6
Sausage to contain not less than 50 per cent. of meat	1	3
Sausage meat to contain not less than 50 per cent. of meat	1	1
Sausage to contain not less than 67 per cent. of meat	1	6
Sausage meat to contain not less than 67 per cent. of meat	1	4
Bones	0	2

Mutton and Lamb Joint.

Leg, whole	1	7
Leg, cut, fillet	1	7½
Do. shank	1	7½
Do. middle	1	10

	Price per lb. s.	d.
Loin, whole	1	5
Do. best end	1	8
Do. chump end	1	5
Loin chops, not to be trimmed	1	10
Saddles	1	5
Shoulders, whole	1	5
Do. cut, knuckle side	1	5
Do. do. blade side	1	5
Do. do. middle	1	6
Neck, whole	1	2
Do. best end	1	6
Do. middle	1	2
Do. scragg	0	11
Best neck chops	1	8
Breasts, whole	0	11
Do. cut, best end	1	0
Do. do. fat end	0	10
Do. do. sliced	1	2
Suet	1	2

Pork Joint.

Legs, whole	1	8
Do. cut, knuckle end	1	6
Do. middle	1	11
Do. fillet	1	10
Hind loin, whole	1	10
Do. chump end	1	9
Do. best end	1	11
Fore loin or griskin or spare rib, without blade bone	1	10
Hand, with foot	1	4
Loin, ex back fat	1	10
Do. best end	1	11
Neck end	1	8
Shoulder, without hock	1	7
Blade bone	1	7
Belly	1	8
Do. best, or rib end	1	9
Do. in slices	1	9
Do. thin end	1	7
Flare, or leaf	1	5
Back fat	1	2
Chops or steaks	2	0
Heads, including tongue	0	11
Do. ex tongue	0	10
Tongues	1	6
Eye-piece or face	0	5
Chaps	1	4
Hocks	0	10
Feet	0	5
Tenderloin, without bone	2	0
Pork bones, excluding factory bone	0	5

	Price per lb.
	s. *d.*
Sausage to contain not less than 50 per cent. pork ...	1 7
Sausage meat to contain not less than 50 per cent. pork	1 5

Pickled pork can be sold at 1*d.* per lb. above fresh pork prices, but must not be sold as bacon.

For sausages and sausage meat containing less than 50 per cent. of meat (including pork) the price is not to exceed 10*d.* per lb.

THE PIGS (PRICES) ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 27, 1918.

1918. No. 375.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following Regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Maximum Price for pig live or dead.

1 (*a*) Where a person sells any live pig otherwise than by dead weight, the maximum price shall be at the rate of 21*s.* per score of the live weight.

(*b*) Where a person sells any live pig by dead weight or sells any dead pig, the maximum price shall, if the offals are included in the sale, be at the rate of 28*s.* per score of the dead weight, and if the offals are not included in the sale, shall be at the rate of 26*s.* 9*d.* per score of the dead weight.

Ascertaining weight.

2. (*a*) Where a live pig is sold otherwise than by dead weight, its weight for the purposes of this Order shall be its weight as ascertained at the time of sale by the live stock auctioneer engaged in the sale or the market authority in whose market the pig is sold, or as ascertained at any time after sale by a person authorised in that behalf by the Food Controller or a Food Committee; or if not so ascertained its weight at the place of slaughter.

Any directions given by any such live stock auctioneer, market authority or other person with a view to the weighing of a pig for the purposes of this Order shall be duly complied with by all persons concerned.

(*b*) Where a pig, live or dead, is sold by dead weight, the dead weight of the pig shall for the purposes of Clause 1 of this Order be the weight of the dressed carcase excluding the weight of the offals.

Records.

3. Every person who in the course of his business buys any pigs and slaughters or causes to be slaughtered such pigs for the purpose of his business shall keep accurate records showing the prices paid for such pigs and such other particulars as are necessary to show whether or not the provisions of this Order are being complied with, and shall make such returns as to his business as the Food Controller or a Food Committee may from time to time require. All such records and relevant documents shall be open to the inspection of any person authorised by the Food Controller or a Food Committee.

Offers, &c.

4. A person shall not sell or offer or expose for sale or buy or agree to buy any pig, live or dead, at a price exceeding the price applicable under the Order, or in connection with the sale or disposition or proposed sale or disposition of any pig enter or offer to enter into any artificial or fictitious transaction or make or demand any unreasonable charge.

Exception.

5. The foregoing provisions of this Order shall not apply to—

(*a*) boars or pedigree sows bought and sold specifically for breeding purposes;

(*b*) breedings sows; and

(*c*) pigs weighing at the time of sale less than 80 lbs. live weight.

Prohibition on sales for slaughter of pigs weighing less than 112 lbs.

6. (*a*) No person shall sell or buy or offer to buy for slaughter any pig weighing at the time of sale or offer for sale less than 112 lbs. live weight.

(*b*) Until the contrary be proved, a pig shall be deemed to have been sold and bought for slaughter if it be slaughtered within 28 days of the sale.

(*c*) This clause shall not apply to any sale or purchase for slaughter of a pig weighing less than 112 lbs. weight, where slaughter is for any exceptional reason or purpose authorised by a Live Stock Commissioner or his representative, or by an officer of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, or the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, or the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

Interpretation.

7. For the purposes of this Order—

"Score" means 20 lbs.

"Food Committee" means, as regards Great Britain, a Food Control Committee constituted in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917,(**a**) and as regards Ireland, the Food Control Committee appointed for Ireland by the Food Controller.(**b**)

Penalty.

8. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

S.R. & O., 1124, 1193 and 1248 of 1917.

9. The Pigs (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917,(**c**) and the Licences thereunder, dated 20th November, 1917, and 10th December, 1917,(**d**) are hereby revoked but without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any contravention thereof.

Title.

10. This Order may be cited as the Pigs (Prices) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller,

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

27th March, 1918.

(**a**) Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III of this Manual.

(**b**) Food Control Committee for Ireland.—*See* the Food Control Committee (Constitution) Order, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual.

(**c**) Pigs (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 157 of the January, 1918, Edition of this Manual.

(**d**) General Licences of Nov. 20 and Dec. 10, 1917.—Those Licences are printed pp. 158 and 163 of the January, 1918, Edition of this Manual.

AUTHORISATION, DATED APRIL 5, 1918, UNDER THE FOOD HOARDING ORDER, 1917.

[This Order, which is printed in Group **8** ("Hoarding of Food") (p. 220), authorises the preserving of eggs for household use.]

THE MEAT RATIONING ORDER, 1918. DATED APRIL 6, 1918.

1918. No. 417.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

PART I.—GENERAL RESTRICTIONS.

General restriction.

1. A person shall not obtain or attempt to obtain for consumption from all sources in any week or other prescribed period any meat in excess of the amount prescribed, or obtain or attempt to obtain for consumption any meat except under and in accordance with the subsequent provisions of this Order.

Availability of ration cards and coupons.

2. (*a*) A person shall not obtain or attempt to obtain any meat or any meat meal by means of a ration card or any coupon except when the same is available for lawful use, and a person shall not supply or offer to supply any meat or meat meal to any person where he has reasonable grounds for believing that the card or coupon in respect whereof the meat or meat meal is supplied is not available for lawful use by the person supplied.

(*b*) A meat or other ration card and the relative coupons shall not be available for lawful use unless the person in respect of whom the same was issued is using or has authorised the use of the same and is living and is in Great Britain.

(*c*) A meat card, supplementary ration card or any relative coupon shall not be available for lawful use if and so long as the person in respect of whom the same was issued is in receipt of a Government ration of meat in kind.

(*d*) A supplementary ration card issued in respect of work, or any relative coupon shall not be available for lawful use except so long as the person in respect of whom the same was issued continues on the work or class of work in respect whereof the same was issued to him.

(*e*) A coupon shall not be available for lawful use except when forming part of a ration card.

Part II.—Households.

Limitation on acquisition from retailers.

3. A person shall not—

(*a*) obtain or attempt to obtain any meat from a retailer except upon the production by him or on his behalf of a meat card or other authority available for lawful use by him and except also in the case of a meat card the appropriate coupon representing the amount supplied be detached and retained by the retailer; and, in the case of any other authority, the authority be marked or otherwise dealt with in the manner prescribed thereon; or

(*b*) to the extent to which the Food Controller so directs in the case of any particular kind of meat, obtain or attempt to obtain the same from any retailer other than the retailer with whom he is registered for that purpose; or

(*c*) obtain or attempt to obtain from a retailer any particular kind of meat in excess of the prescribed amount of that kind of meat.

Duties of retailer.

4. A retailer shall not supply or offer to supply to any person for consumption any meat except subject to, and in accordance with, the prescribed directions.

Obtaining direct supplies.

5. A person shall not obtain or attempt to obtain for consumption any meat from any person other than a retailer—

(*a*) except he forthwith detaches from his meat card, cancels, and, when required by the Food Committee, produces the appropriate coupons representing the amount obtained; and

(*b*) except also he has certified, in writing, to the person supplying the same that to the extent of the amount supplied he is abstaining from the use of his meat card;

Provided that no such certificate shall be required in the case of occasional supplies.

Making direct supplies.

6. Where a certificate under the preceding clause is required no person shall supply, or offer to supply, any meat for consumption except where he has received such certificate and has no reasonable grounds for believing such certificate to be untrue.

Self suppliers.

7. The Food Controller may, from time to time, give directions relating to the consumption and disposal of meat obtained from animals killed, caught, or kept by any member of a household. Such directions may contain provisions as to the extent, if any, to which any such meat shall for the purposes of this Order be treated as having been obtained from a retailer, and such other provisions as may be deemed expedient.

Presumption.

8. Until the contrary be proved, it shall be presumed that any supply of meat by or to a person is made for purpose of consumption.

9 This part of this Order shall not apply to— Exception from this part of the Order.

(*a*) the distribution of meat among the members of a household or to guests sharing household meals; or

(*b*) the supply of meat to or of meat meals by caterers, institutions and residential establishments.

Part III.—Establishments.

10. A person shall not buy or take delivery of any meat for the purposes of any catering establishment or of any institution except— Supply to catering establishments and institutions.

(*a*) under and to the extent specified on an official order form issued by or under the authority of the Food Controller for the purposes of this Order; and

(*b*) to the extent to which the Food Controller so directs in the case of any particular kind of meat, otherwise than from the retailer or other dealer with whom the catering establishment or institution is registered or deemed to be registered for the purposes of this Order or in excess of the amount specified in his preliminary demand note.

And a person shall not sell or make delivery of any such meat for such purposes except to the extent specified on the same order form.

11. No meat meal shall be served to any person by a catering establishment whether for consumption on the premises or elsewhere except:— Serving of meat meals by catering establishments.

(*a*) where the person served produces a meat card containing an appropriate coupon or half-coupon and such coupon or half-coupon is detached and retained by the caterer; or

(*b*) where the person served has made the declaration prescribed for persons entering Great Britain; or

(*c*) where the person served produces an emergency card or other authority available for the purpose and such card or other authority is dealt with in the manner prescribed thereon.

12. The total quantity of meat consumed in or supplied by any catering establishment in any week or other prescribed period shall not exceed the amount of meat which is represented by the coupons, declarations, emergency cards, and other like authorities duly received by the catering establishment during such week or other period and produced by the caterer to the Food Committee. Gross quantities to be used in any week in a catering establishment.

13. The total quantity of meat consumed in or supplied by any institution in any week or other prescribed period shall not exceed the total quantity allowed for the persons residing or taking meals in the institution in that week ascertained in accordance with the scale, if any, which may be prescribed for such institution or for an institution of that class or for any persons therein, or, failing any such scale, the quantity which might be lawfully obtained by such persons if they were members of a household. Total quantity consumed in an institution.

Residential establishments.

14. Where a person carries on a residential establishment, he shall not obtain or attempt to obtain a supply of meat for the purposes of such establishment except by means of the meat cards of the members of such establishment and upon the footing and subject to the conditions which would be applicable if in the matter of obtaining such supply he were the duly authorised agent of all such members, and such members were the registered customers of the retailer with whom he has lodged the preliminary demand note relating to such meat, and meat shall only be supplied or offered to be supplied for such purposes accordingly.

Amendment of Public Meals Order, 1918, S.R. & O. No. 59 of 1918.

15. The provisions of the Public Meals Order, 1918,(a) relating to the amount of meat which may be consumed in or supplied by any public eating place, and the provisions of clause 2 (*a*) (i) thereof (relating to the consumption of meat, poultry and game between the hours of 5 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. on any day) shall cease to apply to any public eating place to which this part of this Order applies.

Records.

16. The person or persons having control or management of any catering establishment or any institution shall be responsible for securing that the total quantity of meat permitted to be consumed or supplied therein in any week or other prescribed period is not exceeded, and shall keep on the premises a register containing an authentic record of the meat obtained and used and of all such matters as are requisite for determining whether or not the provisions of this Order or the Public Meals Order, 1918, as hereby amended are being complied with; and after any form for keeping such register has been prescribed shall keep the register on the form so prescribed, and shall produce such register and every other record required to be kept under this Order to any person authorised by or on behalf of the Food Controller or a Food Committee to inspect the same together with all such invoices, vouchers, and other documents as may be necessary or proper for checking the entries in the register.

Part IV.—Cards and other Documents.

Issue of documents.

17. The Food Controller may with a view to the distribution of meat from time to time issue or cause to be issued to such persons and subject to such conditions as may from time to time be thought fit, meat cards, supplementary ration cards, permits, authorities and other like documents to be used for the purposes of the distribution or rationing of meat.

Navy, Army and Air Force.

18. (*a*) For the purpose of enabling officers and men of the Naval and Military Forces and of the Air Force and other persons who ordinarily are provided with meat by the Naval, Military or Air Force authorities, to obtain supplies of meat during periods in which owing to their being on leave or for other reasons, the provision of meat by those Authorities is not available, the Admiralty, Army Council and Air Council may, with the consent of the Food Controller, issue to such persons special

(a) Public Meals Order, 1918.—This Order is printed in Group 14 ("Public Meals,") p. 441.

emergency cards or other permits with or without coupons in a form to be approved by the Food Controller authorising them to obtain meat or a meat meal to such an extent in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be specified thereon or on any document issued in connection therewith.

(*b*) The Admiralty, Army Council, and Air Council, and the Governments of any of His Majesty's Allies or Co-belligerents, may, with the consent of the Food Controller, issue the like cards and permits for use by the officers and men of the Forces of such Governments.

Lost ration cards.

19. If any ration card be defaced, lost, or destroyed, the Food Controller or a Food Committee, in accordance with the directions of the Food Controller, may, on such evidence as he or they think fit, renew the same. Every document so renewed may be issued subject to such conditions as may be notified thereon or otherwise imposed, and it shall be the duty of the person to whom the same is issued to comply with all such conditions.

Ownership and custody of documents.

20. (*a*) Every ration card issued or to be issued for the purposes of this Order is, and except as otherwise provided by or directed under this Order, will remain, the property of the Food Controller; but the person in respect of whom a ration card is issued shall be entitled to its custody.

(*b*) The person for the time being having possession of any ration card shall deal therewith as provided by this Order or as may from time to time be directed by or under the authority of the Food Controller.

Persons in unauthorised possession of documents.

21. Where any person is in possession of a ration card and such possession is not authorised by virtue of this Order, then unless within 7 days of the same having come into his possession he shall have returned the same to the person entitled to the custody thereof or otherwise dealt therewith as provided by or under this Order he shall forthwith deliver the same to the Food Controller or to any Food Committee or otherwise as directed on the card.

Ration card to be inalienable.

22. Every ration card shall be inalienable and no person shall assign or attempt to assign or otherwise dispose thereof.

Persons leaving Great Britain.

23. (*a*) Where a person is about to leave Great Britain he shall forthwith deliver his ration card to the Food Committee for the district in which he resides or shall otherwise deal therewith as provided by or under this Order.

(*b*) This provision shall not apply to a person who does not intend to be and is not absent from Great Britain for more than one month or such other period as may from time to time be prescribed.

Persons dying.

24. Where a person dies any person who has possession of the ration card of the person dying shall forthwith and if practicable within seven days of such death deliver the same to a Food Committee or otherwise deal therewith in the prescribed manner.

Persons joining His Majesty's Forces.

25. Where a person to whom a meat card or supplementary ration card was issued becomes entitled to receive a ration of meat as a member of any of His Majesty's Forces, or becomes otherwise entitled to receive a Government ration of meat, he shall forthwith deliver the card or cards to a Food Committee or otherwise deal therewith in the prescribed manner.

Part V.—Miscellaneous.

Power to issue directions.

26. The Food Controller may from time to time issue directions prescribing the matters to be prescribed under this Order or otherwise for the purpose of giving effect to any of the provisions of this Order or any matter connected therewith and it shall be the duty of all persons concerned to comply with any such directions.

Acts on behalf of young persons and persons of unsound mind.

27. Any act required to be done by a person under this Order may in the case of a person under the age of 16 years be done on his behalf by one of his parents, or by his guardian or the person having custody of him and in the case of a person of unsound mind by the person for the time being having charge of his affairs.

Application returns and other documents.

28. A person shall in making and completing any application or return or other document issued or to be made in connection with this Order, follow the instructions relating thereto issued by or under the authority of the Food Controller.

Powers of Food Committees to give certain directions.

29. (*a*) Where directions have been given by the Food Controller requiring a person not to obtain meat or any particular kind of meat from any retailer except a retailer with whom such person is registered, a Food Committee shall have power—

(i) to limit the number of persons who may be registered with any retailer;

(ii) to transfer the person so registered from one retailer to another; and

(iii) to require any retailer to accept any particular person or persons or class of persons as a customer or customers.

(*b*) A Food Committee may—

(i) give directions as to the manner in which and the times at which a retailer shall sell, distribute, or dispose of meat among his customers; and

(ii) in accordance with any directions of the Food Controller, issue temporary licences exempting from the provisions of this Order any meat meal or any meat of a perishable nature where in the opinion of the Committee the meat would otherwise be likely to perish.

Food Committees to act in accordance with directions.

30. Every Food Committee shall in the exercise of any powers conferred upon such Committee for the purposes of this Order comply with such directions as may from time to time be given by the Food Controller, and it shall be the duty of every person to comply with any directions given by the Committee under such powers.

Use of meat by retailers for private purposes.

31. Where any meat is not otherwise obtained for the purposes of his household by a dealer, he may supply such food for the purposes of his own household to the like extent and in the like manner and subject to the like conditions as would be applicable if he obtained such food from a retailer, but save as aforesaid no dealer shall use for his private purposes any part of the meat for the time being held by him for the purposes of his business.

Accountability of retailers for supplies.

32. The total quantities of meat sold or disposed of by a retailer in any week or other prescribed period shall not exceed the amount of such meat which is represented by the coupons, declarations, emergency cards and other authorities issued for the purposes of this Order, duly received by him during such week or other prescribed period in the course of his business and produced by him to the Food Committee.

Information to be confidential.

33. A person employed by the Food Controller or a member of or a person employed by a Food Committee or any person whose duty it is to deal with any application, return, ration card, or other document made or issued for the purposes of this Order shall not without lawful authority communicate to any person any information acquired by him from any such document.

Delivery of coupons, &c.

34. Every retailer and other person shall as and when so directed by the Food Controller or a Food Committee deliver to him or them all coupons, cards and other documents delivered to him under or for the purposes of this Order.

False statements, forgery, &c.

35. A person shall not—

(*a*) make or knowingly connive at the making of any false statement on any application or return made in connection with or for any of the purposes of this Order, or make or knowingly connive at the making of any false statement for the purpose of obtaining a supply of meat;

(*b*) forge or alter any ration card or other document issued or deemed to be issued under or for any of the purposes of this Order;

(*c*) personate or falsely represent himself to be the person to whom such ration card or other document has been issued or applies;

(*d*) retain any such ration card or other document when he has no right to retain it or fail to comply with any directions issued by or under the direction of the Food Controller with regard to the return thereof;

(*e*) obtain or use, or attempt to obtain or use, any such ration card or other document when he has no right to obtain or use it;

(*f*) make or cause to be made or without lawful excuse have in his custody or possession any paper or document so made as to resemble or colourably imitate any such ration card or other document;

(*g*) Use or attempt to use for the purpose of obtaining meat for himself or for any other person any paper or ticket so made as to resemble or colourably to imitate any such ration card or other document or any forged or altered ration card or other document;

(*h*) fraudulently alter or attempt to alter or forge any entry upon any such ration card or other document;

(*i*) forge any die or stamp used by or under the direction of the Food Controller in the making or marking of any such ration card or other document or otherwise for the purpose of this Order;

(*j*) fraudulently print or make any impression on any material with such forged die;

(*k*) fraudulently print or make any impression upon any material by the genuine die used by or under the authority of the Food Controller for the purposes aforesaid;

(*l*) without lawful excuse (the burden whereof shall lie upon the person accused) make or cause to be made, or have in his custody or possession any paper in the substance of which shall appear any words, letters, figures, threads, marks, lines or other devices peculiar to any appearing in the substance of any paper provided or used by or under the direction of the Food Controller for any such ration card or other document.

Interpretation.

36. In this Order and in all authorities and other documents issued for the purposes of this Order, or the scheme to which this Order gives effect, the following expressions shall have the following meanings:—

"Food Committee" shall mean, in respect of any district, the Food Control Committee constituted for such district.

"Week" shall mean the 7 days ending at midnight on the 13th April, 1918, and any subsequent period of 7 days ending on a Saturday midnight.

"Catering establishment," "residential establishment" and "institution" shall severally mean the establishments registered or deemed to be registered by a Food Committee as such for the purposes of this Order.

"Caterer" shall mean the person or persons having the control or management of any catering establishment.

"A retailer" shall mean a person who has been registered as a retailer for the purposes of this Order, or who, otherwise, has been or may be registered under the authority of the Food Controller as a retailer of any meat, or who in the ordinary way of his trade deals in meat by retail, but shall not include a farmer or home producer who disposes only of his own produce and does not carry on trade at premises distinct from his farm or holding.

"Meat Card" and "Supplementary Ration Card" shall mean the several documents so headed, issued or to be issued for the purposes of this Order.

"Ration Card" means any meat card, supplementary ration card, emergency card, or other like authority.

"Meat" shall mean butcher's meat, suet and offal, sausages, ham, bacon, horseflesh and venison, canned preserved and potted meats, and other meats of all kinds, rabbits and hares and any kind of bird killed for food and the bones of any such meat, but shall not include any of the kinds of meat articles set out in the table of equivalent weights for the time being in force and therein authorised to be obtained without coupons.

"Butcher's meat" shall include beef, mutton, lamb, veal and pork and the bones of any such meat.

"Meat Meal" shall mean any meal containing any meat but shall not include soup not containing meat in a solid form.

"Prescribed" means prescribed by the Food Controller.

37. Where any ration card or other document has been issued, or where any catering establishment, residential establishment or institution or any retailer has been registered, for the purpose of the London and Home Counties (Rationing Scheme) Order, 1918,(a) or for the purposes of the Meat Rationing (Provisional) Order, 1918, or for the purposes of any scheme to which either of these Orders gives effect such card or other document shall be deemed to have been issued and such catering establishment, residential establishment or institution or retailer shall be deemed to have been registered for the purposes of this Order.

38. This Order shall not affect:— Exception.

(*a*) Members of the forces of His Majesty, or His Majesty's Allies in relation to rations supplied to them as members of such forces.

(*b*) Seamen engaged on the work of a ship in relation to food duly supplied to them by the owner or the master of the ship.

39. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Penalties.

40. The London and Home Counties (Rationing Scheme) Order, 1918,(a) so far as it relates to meat, is hereby revoked, provided that— Revocation. S.R. & O. No. 216 of 1918.

(*a*) This revocation is without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any contravention thereof; and

(*b*) The directions issued under that Order to butchers and to retailers of meat other than butcher's meat shall in the districts to which they applied under that Order continue in force and have effect as if issued under this Order.(b) S.R. & O. Nos. 220 and 221 of 1918.

(a) London and Home Counties (Rationing Scheme) Order, 1918.—That Order is printed p. 449.

(b) Directions to Butchers and to Retailers of Meat other than Butcher's Meat.—Those Directions are printed p. 459–462.

Title. 41. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Meat Rationing Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall not extend to Ireland.

By Order of the Food Controller,

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

6th April, 1918.

DIRECTIONS RELATING TO THE AMOUNT OF THE RATION AND USE OF CARDS AND COUPONS, DATED APRIL 6, 1918, UNDER THE MEAT RATIONING ORDER, 1918.(a)

1918. No. 404.

In exercise of the powers reserved by the above Order the Food Controller hereby directs that until further notice, the following directions shall have effect and be observed by all persons concerned:—

1. The weekly ration of meat shall be the amount obtainable by 4 coupons of an ordinary Meat Card in accordance with the Table of Equivalent Weights of Meat set out at the foot of these directions, the worth of any uncooked Butcher's Meat being ascertained at the maximum price therefor applicable under the Orders of the Food Controller for the time being in force.

2. The weekly ration of meat obtainable on a child's Meat Card shall be one half of the weekly ration applicable under Clause 1.

3. Each coupon of an ordinary or a Child's Meat Card authorises the supply of one fourth of the appropriate weekly ration, or other the amount of meat mentioned in the Table or the supply of a meat meal at a catering establishment.

4. Until 5th May, 1918, not more than three out of every four coupons relating to any one week, which form part of the ordinary or child's Meat Cards belonging to the members of a household may be used for obtaining butcher's meat, and (when sold by a general butcher) suet and offal. On and after 5th May, 1918, not more than two out of every such four coupons may be so used.

5. Uncooked butcher's meat, and on and after 5th May, 1918, uncooked bacon and ham may not be obtained under any ordinary or Child's Meat Card from any retailer except the retailer with whom the customer is for the time being registered for uncooked butcher's meat or bacon and ham as the case may be.

(a) MEAT RATIONING ORDER, 1918.—This Order is printed p. 301.

6. Each coupon on a Meat Card is available for use only during the week to which such coupon relates and the subsequent four days.

7. Until further notice Supplementary Ration Cards and the coupons thereon may not be used for obtaining any uncooked butcher's meat. Subject to the conditions appearing on the Cards, these Cards in other respects authorise a supply on the conditions applicable in the case of an ordinary Meat Card and each coupon thereon carries the same rights as a coupon on an ordinary Meat Card.

8. The space numbered 7 on any Meat Card or on any Supplementary Ration Card shall relate to the week ending the 13th April, 1918, and the subsequent spaces shall relate to the subsequent weeks in due numerical order.

By Order of the Food Controller,

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

6th April, 1918.

TABLE OF EQUIVALENT WEIGHTS OF MEAT.

(Subject to Revision.)

NOTE.—*This table does not apply to meals purchased from or supplied by caterers. In the case of such meals, caterers are required to account for their total consumption of meat by coupons collected from their customers in accordance with a special Memorandum dealing with caterers.*

PART I.—BUTCHER'S MEAT, BACON AND MISCELLANEOUS MEATS (other than Poultry and Game).

There may be obtained upon ONE COUPON of an *ordinary* meat card the amounts specified below; and upon One Coupon of a *child's* card half those amounts:—

A. IN THE CASE OF UNCOOKED BUTCHER'S MEAT THE FOLLOWING VALUE:—

Uncooked butcher's meat (including pork or tongues, kidneys, or skirt)	5*d.* worth.
Edible offal other than tongues, kidneys, or skirt	10*d.* worth.

B. In the Case of other Uncooked Meat the Following Weights:—

1. *Bacon and Ham.*

Bacon or Ham uncooked with the bone as usually delivered	5 oz.
The same uncooked without bone	4 oz.
Fore hock or gammon hock with the bone as usually delivered (provided that not more than 3 lb. of any fore hock or gammon hock shall be sold at this rate)	10 oz.
Sheet ribs (provided that not more than 2½ lb. of any side shall be sold as sheet rib at this rate)	16 oz.

2. *Sausages.*

(*a*) First quality uncooked sausages containing not less than 67 per cent. of meat	6 oz.
(*b*) Second quality uncooked sausages containing not less than 50 per cent. of meat, and all other sausages not cooked or preserved	8 oz.

3. *Venison or Horseflesh.*

Venison or horseflesh uncooked with the bone as usually delivered	10 oz.
The same without bone	8 oz.

C. In the Case of Cooked, Canned, Preserved, and Miscellaneous Meats, the Following Weights:—

1. Butcher's meat (including pork), or tongues, kidneys, or skirt cooked with the usual bone ...	3½ oz.
The same without bone	3 oz.
Edible offal, other than tongues, kidneys, or skirt, cooked	8 oz.
2. Venison or horseflesh cooked with the usual bone	7 oz.
The same without bone	5 oz.
3. Ham or bacon cooked with the usual bone ...	4 oz.
The same without bone	3½ oz.
4. All canned or preserved meat (except the meat of rabbits and birds), and all potted meats, according to the weight of the actual meat without the container	4 oz.
5. Meat pies, sandwiches, and similar articles, according to the weight of the actual meat ...	3 oz.
6. Sausages, first quality cooked and all preserved sausages	4 oz.
7. Sausages, second and inferior qualities cooked ...	6 oz.
8. Haggis	12 oz.

PART II.—Poultry and Game.

There may be obtained ONE or MORE COUPONS of an *ordinary* meat card the amounts specified below; and upon the corresponding number of coupons of a *child's* meat card half of those amounts.

A. In the Case of Poultry, Rabbits and Hares:—

1. Uncooked: The weights specified below upon the number of coupons shown in the top line of the table.

Coupons	1	2	3	4	5
Fowls and Chickens, sold as a whole ...	Up to 2 lb.	Up to 3 lb.	Up to 4 lb.	Over 4 lb.	—
Domestic Ducks, Geese, sold as a whole ...	Up to 3 lb.	Up to 4½ lb.	Up to 6 lb.	Up to 7½ lb.	Up to 9 lb.*
Turkeys, sold as a whole	—	—	—	Up to 6 lb.	Up to 7 lb.†
The above sold in parts by weight	Per 1 lb.	—	—	—	—
Edible offal of Poultry, cleaned	Per 1 lb.	—	—	—	—
Rabbits, wild and tame (with edible offal and skin) sold as a whole	Up to 1½ lb.	Over 1½ lb.	—	—	—
Rabbits, wild and tame (with edible offal but without skin), sold as a whole	Up to 1¼ lb.	Over 1¼ lb.	—	—	—
Parts of Rabbit or Hare	Per 1 lb.	—	—	—	—
Blue Hares and Leverets (with all offal and skin)	---	Each.	—	—	—
Brown Leverets (with all offal and skin) ...	—	—	Each.	—	—
Brown Hares (with all offal and skin) ...	—	—	—	Each.	—

* One coupon for each additional lb. or part of a lb. up to 8 coupons as a maximum.
† One coupon for each additional lb. or part of a lb. up to 15 coupons as a maximum.

N.B.—*All poultry is reckoned as containing all offal, but with no feathers. If it is sold trussed without edible offal, one-third is to be added to the weight of the bird as so sold.*

2. Cooked, Canned, and Preserved Poultry: *Half* the weights specified above *for the same number of coupons* in each case.
3. Cooked Rabbit and Hare: 14 oz. for ONE COUPON.
4. Tinned Rabbit: a 1 lb. tin for TWO COUPONS.
   a 2 lb. tin for FOUR COUPONS.

B. In the Case of Game Birds and Wild Fowl, Cooked or Uncooked or Preserved.

Upon ONE COUPON in each case, irrespective of the weight,

Partridges, Grouse, Grey-hen, Widgeon	One bird.
Woodcock, Teal and Ptarmigan	Two birds.
Plover and Pigeon (except Wood Pigeons)	Three birds.
Quail and Snipe	Four birds.

Upon TWO COUPONS in each case, irrespective of the weight,

Pheasant, Wild Duck, Guinea Fowl, Capercailzie Hen, Blackcock ... ... One bird.

Upon FOUR COUPONS in each case, irrespective of the weight,

Capercailzie Cock ... ... One bird..

THE FOLLOWING KINDS OF MEAT OR MEAT ARTICLE MAY BE OBTAINED WITHOUT COUPONS:—

1. Blood sausages and black puddings.
2. Faggots or savoury ducks which are sold at a price not exceeding ½*d.* per oz.
3. Wood pigeons, rooks, and other birds not included in Part II. of the Table.
4. Meat Extract, meat essence, soup cubes, tinned soups and canned goods containing less than 5 per cent. of meat.

DIRECTIONS TO PORK BUTCHERS, DATED APRIL 6, 1918, UNDER THE MEAT RATIONING ORDER, 1918.(a)

1918. No. 412.

In exercise of the powers reserved to him by the above Order, the Food Controller hereby gives the following directions to Pork Butchers in every part of Great Britain outside the administrative County of London and the Counties of Essex, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Kent, Surrey and Sussex:—

1. A pork butcher, that is a butcher who sells by retail pork but no other kind of butcher's meat, may sell pork only on production of a Meat Card, and on selling he must detach the proper number of coupons for the amount sold. Subject to this direction he may sell pork on a Meat Card, whether or not the card has been registered with a butcher.

2. Each coupon on an ordinary (adult's) Meat Card represents 5*d.* worth of pork, and that amount may be sold on it, according to the statutory Schedule of prices. Each coupon on a child's Meat Card represents half this amount.

3. Each coupon is numbered to correspond with a particular week and can be used for sales only in the period from the Sunday of that week up to and including the Wednesday in the week following. Thus the coupons numbered 7 are valid for sales from Sunday, April 7th, up to and including Wednesday, April 17th. Those numbered 8 are valid from Sunday, April 14th, to Wednesday, April 24th, and so on.

(a) MEAT RATIONING ORDER, 1918.—This Order is printed p. 301.

4. Coupons which have not been used in the proper coupon period cannot be used later without permission of the Food Office, even though the butcher has been unable to supply the full ration in the proper coupon period.

5. There are four coupons for each coupon period on each card, but the pork butcher may not sell pork on more than three of these to any customer in any coupon period.

6. Any person who has lost his card or has never had a card should be referred to his Food Office.

7. Pork may also be sold on Emergency Cards, presented by soldiers and sailors on leave, or others, or on Travellers' Cards or on Supplementary Cards issued to invalids.

8. A pork butcher may not sell offal or suet except in accordance with these directions.

9. These directions do not affect sales to registered Residential Establishments, Caterers or Institutions in accordance with the special directions issued for such establishments.

10. The pork butcher must keep prominently displayed in his shop a copy of the official Table of Equivalent Weights for the time being in force.(a)

11. These directions apply as from Sunday, April 7th, 1918. Failure to comply with any of them is a summary offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

6th April, 1918.

DIRECTIONS TO GENERAL BUTCHERS, DATED APRIL 6, 1918, UNDER THE MEAT RATIONING ORDER, 1918.(b)

1918. No. 413.

In exercise of the powers reserved to him by the above Order, the Food Controller hereby gives the following directions to General Butchers in every part of Great Britain outside the Administrative County of London and the Counties of Essex, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Kent, Surrey and Sussex:—

1. These directions apply to every general butcher, that is to say a butcher selling by retail any butcher's meat other than pork, whether or not he also sells pork.

2. A general butcher may sell butcher's meat (including pork) only on production of a Meat Card which has been registered with him, and on selling he must detach the proper number of coupons for the amount sold.

(a) TABLE OF EQUIVALENT WEIGHTS.—This is printed p. 311.
(b) MEAT RATIONING ORDER, 1918.—This Order is printed p. 301.

3. Each coupon on an ordinary (adult's) Meat Card represents 5*d.* worth of uncooked butcher's meat (including pork) and that amount may be sold on it, according to the statutory Schedule of prices. Each coupon on a child's Meat Card represents half this amount.

4. Each coupon is numbered to correspond with a particular week and can be used for sales only in the period from the Sunday of that week up to and including the Wednesday in the week following; thus the coupons numbered 7 are valid for sales from Sunday, April 7th, up to and including Wednesday, April 17th. Those numbered 8 are valid from Sunday, April 14th, to Wednesday, April 24th, and so on.

5. Coupons which have not been used in the proper coupon period cannot be used later without permission of the Food Office, even though the butcher has been unable to supply the full ration in the proper coupon period.

6. The butcher must divide what supplies he has as fairly as possible between his registered customers. He is not bound to supply the full ration to first comers, unless he is certain of having enough to give full rations to all.

7. There are four coupons for each coupon period on each card, but the butcher may not sell butcher's meat (including pork) on more than three of these to any customer in any such period (or alternatively on more than three out of every four cards registered with him for the same household) unless he has a surplus after supplying the requirements of all his registered customers up to the amount allowed by three out of their four weekly coupons.

8. The butcher is bound to accept for registration any customer assigned to him by the Food Office.

9. The butcher may refuse to sell except for cash.

10. A customer can be transferred from one butcher to another only with the consent of the Food Office, and the butcher must not accept for registration, except under instructions from the Food Office, a card which has already been registered elsewhere.

11. A customer wishing to transfer his registration on leaving the district should recover his counterfoil from the butcher and take it with the card to the Food Office of his new district.

12. A customer wishing to transfer his registration for any other reason should recover his counterfoil from the butcher and take it with the card to his Food Office.

13. Any person who has lost his card or has never had a card should be referred to his Food Office.

14. A butcher, if he has supplies, may without registration sell on Emergency Cards, presented by soldiers and sailors on leave, or others, if the cards are not marked with the name of another butcher, or on Travellers' Cards or on Supplementary Cards issued to invalids.

15. A general butcher may not sell offal or suet except in accordance with these directions.

16. These directions to not affect sales to registered Residential Establishments, Caterers or Institutions in accordance with the special directions issued for such establishments.

17. The butcher must keep prominently displayed in his shop a copy of the official Table of Equivalent Weights for the time being in force.(**a**)

18. These directions apply as from Sunday, April 7th, 1918. Failure to comply with any of them is a summary offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

6th April, 1918.

DIRECTIONS TO RETAILERS OF MEAT OTHER THAN BUTCHER'S MEAT OR PORK, DATED APRIL 6, 1918, UNDER THE MEAT RATIONING ORDER, 1918.(**b**)

1918. No. 414.

In exercise of the powers reserved to him by the above Order, the Food Controller hereby gives the following directions to Retailers of Meat other than Butcher's Meat or Pork in every part of Great Britain outside the Administrative County of London and the Counties of Essex, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Kent, Surrey and Sussex:—

1. A retailer may sell meat to which these directions apply only on production of a Meat Card, and on selling he must detach the proper number of coupons for the amount sold.

2. Each coupon on an ordinary (adult's) Meat Card represents the weight or worth of meat set out in the official Table of Equivalent Weights, or in the case of suet, 5 pennyworth, and not more than that amount may be sold on it. Each coupon on a child's Meat Card represents half this amount.

3. Each coupon is numbered to correspond with a particular week, and can be used for sales only in the period from the Sunday of that week up to and including the Wednesday in the week following. Thus the coupons numbered 7 are valid for sales from Sunday, April 7th, up to and including Wednesday, April 17th. Those numbered 8 are valid from Sunday, April 14th, to Wednesday, April 24th, and so on.

4. Coupons which have not been used in the proper coupon period cannot be used later without permission of the Food Office, even though the retailer has been unable to supply the full ration in the proper coupon period.

(**a**) TABLE OF EQUIVALENT WEIGHTS.—This is printed p. 311.
(**b**) MEAT RATIONING ORDER, 1918.—This Order is printed p. 301.

5. There are four coupons for each coupon period on each card and any or all of these may be used for the purchase of meat (other than butcher's meat or pork) or of meat meals, or whether or not the card has been registered with a butcher.

6. Any person who has lost his card or has never had a card should be referred to his Food Office.

7. Meat may also be sold on Emergency Cards presented by soldiers and sailors on leave or others, or on Travellers' Cards or on Supplementary Cards issued to invalids.

8. These directions apply to Meat of every kind other than uncooked butcher's meat, that is to say, offal and suet (except when sold by a general butcher), poultry and Game, etc. (including all birds, rabbits, hares, venison, and horseflesh); bacon and ham; sausages and cooked, canned, preserved and miscellaneous meats, as specified in the Table of Equivalent Weights.

9. These directions do not affect sales to registered Residential Establishments, Caterers or Institutions in accordance with the special directions issued for such establishments.

10. The retailer must keep prominently displayed in his shop a copy of the official Table of Equivalent Weights for the time being in force.(a)

11. These directions apply as from Sunday, April 7, 1918: Failure to comply with any of them is a summary offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

6th April. 1918.

THE IMPORTERS (RETURNS) ORDER, 1918. DATED APRIL 27, 1918.

[This Order, which is printed in Group 8A ("Importers' Returns") (p. 221), requires returns to be made of imported canned meat, canned poultry, game and rabbits, and eggs.]

(a) TABLE OF EQUIVALENT WEIGHTS.—This is printed p. 311.

Direction, dated April 27, 1918, under the Meat (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917.

1918. No. 485.

The Food Controller hereby directs pursuant to Clause 1 (*b*) of Part I. of the Meat (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917,(a) that on and after the 29th April, 1918, until further notice the maximum wholesale prices for the various cuts of pig meat mentioned in the Schedule shall in Ireland be at the rates specified in the Schedule. S.R. & O. No. 903 of 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

27th April, 1918.

Schedule.

(Price in all cases per cwt.)

	s.	*d.*
Fillets	214	0
Shoulder Steak or Pockets	172	0
Tongues (fresh or pickled)	136	0
Griskens or Skirt or Kidneys	118	0
Flare or Leaf (Lard Sheets unrendered)	112	0
Heads split, tongues in, fresh or pickled	112	0
Heads split, tongues out, fresh or pickled	110	0
Ribs and Small Bones	95	0
Knees (hocks)	84	0
Breast Bones	78	0
Loin Bones	60	0
Neck and Tail Bones	46	8
Neck Griskens	46	0
Feet, fresh or pickled	44	0
Back bone, including tail	40	0
Back bone	24	0

Maws (not sold by weight) ... ... 9½*d.* each.

(a) Meat (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917.—This Order is printed p. 257.

11. Milk, Butter and Cheese. (a) (b)

British Cheese Order, 1917, as amended, *p.* 333.
Butter (Distribution) Order, 1917, *p.* 345.
Butter (Ireland) Order, 1918, *p.* 357.
Butter (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917, *p.* 323.
Butter (Maximum Prices) Order, No. 2, 1917, *p.* 327.
Butter (Maximum Prices) Order, No. 3, 1917, *p.* 527.
Butter (Maximum Prices) Order, No. 4, 1917, *p.* 332.
Butter (Maximum Prices) (Amendment) Order, 1917, *p.* 339.
Butter (Maximum Prices) Order, No. 5, 1917, p. 342.
Butter (Maximum Prices) (Ireland) Order, 1918, *p.* 384.
Canned Condensed Milk (Requisition) Order, 1918, *p.* 282.
Cheese (Requisition) Order, 1917, as amended, *p.* 322.
Cocoa-Butter (Provisional Prices) Order, 1918, *p.* 377.
Condensed Milk (Distribution) Order, 1918, *p.* 363.
Condensed Milk (Returns) Order, 1917(c), *p.* 352.
Cream Order, 1917, *p.* 348.

[See next page

(a) Carriage of Refrigerated Dairy Produce.—In 1917 three Orders in Council (all printed as Statutory Rules and Orders) of which the dates and scope are specified below requisitioned for the carriage of refrigerated produce the insulated spaces in certain **British steamships**.

Date of Order in Council.	St. R. & O. number.	British Steamships insulated spaces in which were requisitioned.
April 13, 1915	1915—303	All steamships trading between the Commonwealth of Australia or the Dominion of New Zealand and the United Kingdom.
April 29, 1915	1915—385	Steamships owned by certain Companies trading between the Argentine or Uruguay Republics and the United Kingdom or Europe.
Oct. 14, 1915	1915—999	Certain steamships specified by name trading between the Argentine or Uruguay Republics and the United Kingdom or Europe.

Two further Orders in Council of Nov. 10, 1915 (1915, No. 1071), and Dec. 22 1915 (1915, No. 1219), empowered the President of the Board of Trade to requisition,—

(i) any **British ship registered in the United Kingdom** for the carriage of food-stuffs;

(ii) the insulated spaces for the carriage of refrigerated produce in any **British steamship registered in the United Kingdom** or hereafter to be so registered and fitted or hereafter to be fitted with such spaces and not liable to requisition under the three first-mentioned Orders in Council.

All these five Orders in Council are printed pp. 400–409 of Vol. I of the Annual Volume of St. R. & O. for 1915.

Regulation 39BBB (3) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations empowers the Shipping Controller to requisition any ships or any cargo spaces in any ships "in order that they may be used in the manner best suited for the needs of the country."

(b) Cold Storage.—As to taking of articles out of, and into, cold store, *see* the Cold Storage (Restriction) Order, 1918, p. 181.

(c) Condensed Milk (Returns) Order, 1917.—This Order also **restricts dealings** in imported milk.

Directions under London and Home Counties (Rationing Scheme) Order, 1918 (Weekly Ration of Butter and Margarine), *p.* 369.
Directions under London and Home Counties (Rationing Scheme) Order, 1918 (Supply of Butter and Margarine on Coupons), *p.* 369.
Directions under London and Home Counties (Rationing Scheme) Order, 1918 (Self-Suppliers of Butter), *p.* 369.
Directions under London and Home Counties (Rationing Scheme) Order, 1918 (Registration for Butter and Margarine), *p.* 384.
Dutch Cheese (Prices) Order, 1917, *p.* 349.
Notice thereunder (First-hand Prices), *p.* 361.
Dutch Cheese (Requisition) Order, 1918, *p.* 378.
Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Scheme Order, 1918, *p.* 378.
Food Control Committees (Milk Requisition) Order, 1917, as amended, *p.* 346.
Ice Cream (Restriction) Order, 1917, *p.* 356.
Imported Canned Condensed Milk (Requisition) Order, 1918, *p.* 375.
Importers (Returns) Order, 1918, *p.* 384.
Margarine (Distribution) Order, 1918, *p.* 381.
Margarine (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917, *p.* 344.
General Licence thereunder (Wholesale Price in Ireland), *p.* 383.
Margarine (Registration of Dealers) Order, 1917, *p.* 353.
Margarine (Requisition) Order, 1918, *p.* 361.
Margarine (Retail Prices) Order, 1918, *p.* 379.
Notice thereunder (Date of Operation in Scotland), *p.* 383.
Milk Factories (Restriction) Order, 1917, as amended, *p.* 329.
Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918, *p.* 364.
Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1918 (Power of Local Authorities under the Order), *p.* 366.
Circular to Local Authorities, *p.* 367.
Milk (Registration of Dealers) Order, 1918, as amended, *p.* 357
General Licence thereunder (Exemption of Small Retailers), *p.* 363.
General Licence thereunder (Sales by Wholesale and Accomodation Sales), *p.* 370.
Milk (Returns) Order, 1917, *p.* 323.
Milk (Summer Prices) Order, 1918, *p.* 370.
Milk (Use in Chocolate) Order, No. 2, 1917, *p.* 351.
Public Meals Order, 1918, *p.* 362.

THE CHEESE (REQUISITION) ORDER, 1917, DATED MAY 29, 1917, AS AMENDED BY APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATORS ORDER, 1918,(a) DATED MARCH 11, 1918.

1917 No. 510, *as amended by* 1918 No. 294.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. All cheese which shall after the date of this Order arrive in the United Kingdom from the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, or the Dominion of New Zealand shall be placed and held at the disposal of the Food Controller.

2. The cheese is taken over by the Food Controller from the original consignees, and the Food Controller will subsequently communicate to them the prices which he will be prepared to pay for the same.

3. Except as otherwise determined by the Food Controller in any particular case, all contracts for sale of any such cheese made by the original consignees or any persons claiming under them are cancelled and sellers and/or buyers are to stand released from all liability as to brokerage.

4. The arbitrator to determine in default of agreement the compensation to be paid for any article requisitioned under this Order shall be appointed by the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain in England, by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, and by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in Ireland.(a)

5. Original consignees of cheese are required to furnish to the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1, on or before the 9th June, 1917, full particulars of all engagements for cheese taken over whether bought, consigned, or agreed to be bought or consigned, date of shipment, invoice price and such other particulars as may from time to time be required.

6. This Order shall not apply to cheese agreed to be bought by the Board of Trade.(b)

7. This Order may be cited as the Cheese (Requisition) Order, 1917.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

29th May, 1917.

(a) AMENDMENT OF CLAUSE 4.—This clause was inserted in its present form by the Appointment of Arbitrators Order, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 294).

(b) IMPORTED CHEESE BOUGHT BY BOARD OF TRADE.—The General Regulations for the sale and distribution of cheese imported from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and United States on account of H.M.'s Government are printed in Appendix IV. 1 ("Cheese") to the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual," p. 465.

THE MILK (RETURNS) ORDER, 1917. DATED JULY 31, 1917.

1917. No. 776.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2G of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby Orders as follows:—

(1) All persons engaged in the production, purchase, sale, distribution, transport, storage of any milk, shall furnish particulars as to their businesses as may from time to time be specified by or on behalf of the Food Controller, and shall verify the same in such manner as he may direct.

(2) Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

(3) This Order may be cited as the Milk (Returns) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,

Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

31st July, 1917.

THE BUTTER (MAXIMUM PRICES) ORDER, 1917. DATED AUGUST 31, 1917.(a)(b)

1917. No. 913.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:— First hand Price.

1.—(*a*) On and after the 3rd September, 1917, butter shall not be sold by or on behalf of the importer or the maker thereof at a price exceeding the maximum price for the time being prescribed by the Food Controller as the first hand price.

(a) AMENDMENT OF ORDER.—This Order was amended by the Butter (Maximum Prices) (Amendment) Order, 1917, printed p. 339, and also as to First Hand Prices as from various dates by the series of Orders specified in *footnote* (a) to p. 324.

(b) APPLICATION TO IRELAND.—This Order ceased to apply to Ireland as from April 19, 1918. *See* Butter (Maximum Prices) (I.) O., 1918, p. 384.

(*b*) Until further notice the first hand price shall for the several varieties of butter mentioned in the schedule to this Order be a price at the rate set forth in the Schedule as applicable thereto.(**a**)

Wholesale Price.

2.—(*a*) On and after 3rd September, 1917, no person (other than an importer in respect of butter imported by him or a maker in respect of butter made by him) shall sell any butter at a price which exceeds by more than the permitted amount whichever shall be the less of the two following prices namely:—

(i) the price paid by him for such butter or

(ii) the first hand price fixed by this Order or where further or other first hand prices are fixed under this Order the first hand price in force at the time of his purchase.

(*b*) The permitted amount shall be a sum at the rate of 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., with the addition of—

(i) all monies, if any, actually paid for transport, after sale by the importer or maker; and

(ii) necessary cold storage charges or expenses (not exceeding the rates current in the district where stored) incurred by the seller before the 3rd September, 1917.

(*c*) The amount of the monies paid for transport or paid or charged for cold storage shall be shown separately on the invoice.

(*d*) *In any proceedings the burden of proving the amount actually paid for transport shall lie upon the person charged.*(**b**)

Exception from Clauses 1 and 2.

3. Clauses 1 and 2 of this Order shall not apply to a retail sale.

4.—(*a*) On and after 10th September, 1917, no person shall sell butter by retail at a rate per lb. exceeding by more than 2½*d.* the actual cost to him of the butter sold.

(*b*) An additional sum not exceeding ½*d.* per lb. may be charged for giving credit and for delivery otherwise than by post or rail. No additional charge may be made for packages.

(*c*) The actual cost shall in the case of all butter (other than butter imported or made by the person in question) be the net price paid for such butter (not exceeding the maximum price applicable under Clause 2 hereof) together with all monies actually paid for transport not included in such price, and in the case of all butter [imported or made by the person in question](**a**) in respect of which there is for the time being a first hand price

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(**a**) Alteration of First Hand Price for Butter.—By the Butter (Maximum Prices) Orders Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 the first hand prices were varied as follows:—

As from Sept. 24 by Order No. 2, printed p. 327.
„ „ Oct. 2 by Order No. 3, printed p. 327.
„ „ Oct. 26 by Order No. 4, printed p. 332.
„ „ Nov. 6 (or as regards Danish butter, Nov. 13) by Order, No. 5, printed p. 342.

(**b**) Amendment of Order.—The Butter (Maximum Prices) Amendment Order, 1917, printed p. 339, revoked Clauses 2 (*d*) and 4 (*d*) of the present Order and directed the insertion of the words inserted within brackets in Clause 4 (*c*): it also made other amendments. Clause 5 (*e*) was revoked by the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Powers) Order, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual. But by the Butter (Maximum Prices) (Ireland) Order, 1918 (p. 384), the whole of this Order ceased to apply to sales in Ireland of Butter made in Ireland, until the Food Controller by Notice otherwise directs.

shall be the first hand price in force at the time of sale, together with any monies actually paid for transport in the United Kingdom.

(*d*) *In any proceedings the burden of proving the actual cost of the butter sold shall lie on the person charged.*(**a**)

Powers of a Food Control Committee

5.—(*a*) A Food Control Committee may from time to time prescribe a scale of maximum prices applicable to sales of butter by retail in their area, and may from time to time revoke or vary any scale so prescribed. Any scale prescribed under the powers conferred by this clause shall be in accordance with any general directions which may from time to time be given by the Food Controller.

(*b*) Where any scale has been so prescribed then (subject to any limitations or exceptions prescribed by the Committee) no butter shall be sold by retail within the area of the Committee at prices exceeding the prices provided by the scale.

(*c*) Where the Food Controller so directs a Food Control Committee shall in exercise of the powers and duties conferred by this clause act in combination with any other Food Control Committee or Committees and in such case the scale or scales prescribed shall apply to the areas of all such Committees.

(*d*) Compliance with the terms of a scale prescribed under the provisions of this clause shall not relieve any person from the necessity of complying with the provisions of clause 4 of this Order.

(*e*) *This clause shall not apply to Ireland.*(**a**)(**b**)

Offers and conditions.

6. A person shall not sell or offer for sale or buy or offer to buy any butter at prices exceeding the maximum prices provided by or under this Order, or in connection with any sale or disposition or proposed sale or disposition of butter enter or offer to enter into any artificial or fictitious transaction or make any unreasonable charge.

Records.

7. Every person dealing in butter shall keep accurate records containing such particulars as are necessary to show whether or not he is complying with the provisions of this Order so far as they relate to him or his trade, and shall make such returns as to his trade in butter as may from time to time be required by the Food Controller or a Food Control Committee. All such records and relevant documents shall be open to the inspection of any person authorised by the Food Controller or the Committee.

Interpretation.

8. For the purposes of this Order the expression "importer" shall include the person sighting the shipper's draft; but this provision shall not be construed so as to limit the general interpretation of that expression.

The expression "maker" shall include a blender of butter.

The expression "retail sale" shall include any sale of a quantity not exceeding 4 lbs. of butter by the maker of such butter where the total quantity of butter so sold by the maker to the buyer in any one calendar week does not exceed 8 lbs.

(**a**) AMENDMENT OF ORDER.—*See* footnote (**b**), p. 324.

(**b**) IRISH BUTTER TRADE.—This has been hitherto regulated by the Butter Trade (Ireland) Acts of 1812 (52 Geo. 3, c. 134), 1827 (7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 61), and 1829 (10 Geo. 4, c. 41). Those Acts were repealed as to the borough of Cork which has a special Butter Market Act (47 & 48 Vict. c. cxix).

The expression "Food Control Committee" shall mean a committee appointed in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.(a)

Penalty. 9. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title of Order. 10. This Order may be cited as the Butter (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

31st August, 1917.

The Schedule.

FIRST HAND PRICES.(b)

	Per doz. lbs.
French Fresh Rolls (*ex* port)	24*s.*
	Per 112 lbs.
„ Paris (unsalted) (*ex* port)	220*s.*
Australian „	206*s.*
New Zealand „	208*s.*
Argentine „	206*s.*
Canadian „	206*s.*
American „	206*s.*
Irish Creamery, or other best, f.o.r. :—	
56-lb. boxes	206*s.* net.
28-lb. boxes and casks	207*s.* „
Kegs	208*s.* „
Irish Creamery or factory, f.o.r. :—	Per doz. lbs.
Rolls or bricks (1 or 2-lb.)	25*s.* net.
„ „ (½-lb.)	25*s.* 3*d.* „
Prints (½-lb.)	25*s.* 9*d.* „
Blended Butter, English Factory, delivered.—	
Rolls and bricks (1 or 2-lb.)	25*s.*
„ „ (½-lb.)	25*s.* 3*d.*
Prints (½-lb.)	25*s.* 9*d.*

(All unsalted 3*s.* per cwt. extra.)

Except where the price is stated as a net price, discount shall be allowed at 2*d.* in the £ for cash within 7 days and at 1*d.* in the £ for cash within one calendar month.

(a) "FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE."—This expression now under Clause 2 of the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Powers) Order, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual, includes the Food Control Committee for Ireland, as to whom *see* the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Constitution) Order, 1917, also printed in Part III. The Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917, is also printed in Part III.

(b) ALTERATION IN FIRST HAND PRICES.—By the Butter (Maximum Prices) Orders Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 the First Hand Prices were varied as follows :—
As from Sept. 24 by Order No. 2, printed p 327.
„ „ Oct. 2 by Order No. 3, printed p. 327.
„ „ Oct. 26 by Order No. 4, printed p. 332.
„ „ Nov. 6 (or as regards Danish butter Nov. 13) by Order No. 5, printed p. 342.

THE BUTTER (MAXIMUM PRICES) ORDER, NO. 2, 1917. DATED SEPTEMBER 20, 1917.

1917. No. 965.

Pursuant to Clause 1 (*a*) of the Butter (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917,(**a**) the Food Controller hereby prescribes maximum prices at the rates set forth in the Schedule hereto as the first-hand prices for the several varieties of butter mentioned in such Schedule upon all sales of butter by or on behalf of the importer or maker thereof for delivery on or after the 24th September, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

20th September, 1917.

The Schedule.

FIRST HAND PRICES.(**b**)

	Per doz. lbs.
French Fresh Rolls (*ex* port)	26*s.*
	Per 112 lbs.
,, Paris (unsalted) (*ex* port) ...	238*s.*

THE BUTTER (MAXIMUM PRICES) ORDER, NO. 3, 1917. DATED OCTOBER 2, 1917.

1917. No. 1009.

Pursuant to Clause 1 (*a*) of the Butter (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917,(**a**) the Food Controller hereby prescribes maximum prices at the rates set forth in the Schedule hereto as the first hand prices for the several varieties of butter mentioned in such Schedule upon all sales of butter by or on behalf of the importer or maker thereof for delivery on or after the 2nd October, 1917.

Rhondda,
Food Controller.

2nd October, 1917.

(**a**) BUTTER (MAXIMUM PRICES) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 323.

(**b**) FIRST HAND PRICES.—By the Butter (Maximum Prices) Orders Nos, 2, 3, 4, and 5 the First Hand Prices were varied as follows :—
As from Oct. 2 by Order No. 3, printed below.
,, ,, Oct. 26 by Order No. 4, printed p. 332.
,, ,, Nov. 6 (or as regards Danish butter, Nov. 13) by Order No. 5, printed p. 342.

The Schedule.

FIRST HAND PRICES.(a)

	s.	d.				
Australian (*ex* port)	206	0	per	112	lbs.	
New Zealand (*ex* port)	208	0	,,	,,	,,	
Argentine (*ex* port)	206	0	,,	,,	,,	
Canadian (*ex* port)	206	0	,,	,,	,,	
American (*ex* port)	206	0	,,	,,	,,	
Irish Creamery, F.O.R. :—						
56 lb. boxes	224	0	,,	,,	,,	net.
28 lb. boxes and casks	225	0	,,	,,	,,	,,
Kegs	226	0	,,	,,	,,	,,
Rolls or Bricks (1 or 2 lbs.)	238	0	,,	,,	,,	,,
Rolls, Bricks, or Prints (½ lb.) ...	242	8	,,	,,	,,	,,
Irish Factory or Farmers' Butter in original packages, F.O.R. :—						
56 lb. boxes	220	0	,,	,,	,,	net.
28 lb. boxes and casks...	221	0	,,	,,	,,	,,
Kegs	222	0	,,	,,	,,	,,
Rolls or Bricks (1 or 2 lbs.)	234	0	,,	,,	,,	,,
Rolls, Bricks or Prints (½ lb.) ...	238	8	,,	,,	,,	,,
Irish Farmers' Lump Butter, F.O.R. ...	210	0	,,	,,	,,	,,
British made Butter (*ex* Creamery, Factory, or Farm)	230	0	,,	,,	,,	
Rolls or Bricks (1 or 2 lbs.)	244	0	,,	,,	,,	
Rolls, Bricks or Prints (½ lb.)	248	8	,,	,,	,,	

NOTE.—The above prices are all for salted Butter. If unsalted, 3*s.* per cwt. extra in each case.

	s.	d.			
French Fresh Rolls (*ex* port)	26	0	per	dozen	lbs.
,, Paris unsalted (*ex* port)	238	0	,,	112	,,
Blended Butter, English Factory, delivered :—					
Rolls and Bricks (1 or 2 lbs.) ...	25	0	,,	dozen	lbs.
Rolls and Bricks (½ lb.)	25	3	,,	,,	,,
Prints (½ lb.)	25	9	,,	,,	,,

The first hand prices for French and Blended Butters are the same whether salted or unsalted.

Except where the price is stated as a net price, discount shall be allowed at 2*d.* in the £ for cash within seven days, and at 1*d.* in the £ for cash within one calendar month.

(a) FIRST HAND PRICES.—By the Butter (Maximum Prices) Orders, Nos. 4 and 5, the First Hand Prices were further varied as follows :—

As from Oct. 26 by Order No. 4, printed p. 332.

,, ,, Nov. 6 (or as regards Danish Butter, Nov. 13) by Order No. 5, printed p. 342.

THE MILK FACTORIES (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1917, DATED OCTOBER 24, 1917, AS AMENDED BY APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATORS ORDER, 1918,(a) DATED MARCH 11, 1918.

1917 No. 1081, *as amended by* 1918 No. 294.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby Orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Milk factories not to take increased supplies of milk.

1.—(*a*) No person shall agree to take or acquire, or, after the 15th November, 1917, take or acquire, for the purpose of a creamery, condensery, or other milk factory of any kind (all of which are hereinafter referred to as factories) any greater output of milk than was coming to such factory on December 31st, 1916, or on the 31st August, 1917, whichever was the greater. Such output is hereinafter referred to as "the standard output."

Supplies to be measured by number of cows.

(*b*) For the purpose of this Clause an output of milk shall, so far as it consisted or consists of the whole or substantially the whole of the milk from any particular cows or from any particular farm or dairy (hereinafter referred to as "a dairy output"), be measurable by the number of cows contributing to it, notwithstanding differences or fluctuations of yield, except that the output of any farm or dairy shall be deemed to remain unchanged so long as it is taken for the purposes of the same factory, notwithstanding any variation not exceeding 10 per cent. in the number of cows at the farm or dairy.

Returns to be made.

2. All persons owning or having control of any factory shall on or before the 8th November, 1917, furnish to the Food Controller a return giving particulars of the output of milk coming to the factory on the 31st December, 1916, and of the milk coming to the factory on the 31st August, 1917, and of the milk coming to the factory on the 24th October, 1917, and such other particulars as may be required to complete the prescribed form of return. The return shall be made on forms prescribed by the Food Controller, to be obtained from and when complete to be returned to the Secretary of the Ministry of Food, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, London, S.W.1.

Notice of changes in supply.

3. All persons owning or having control of any factory shall, whenever after the 24th October, 1917, any change is made in the output of milk taken for the purpose of the factory or any new contract is entered into for the supply of milk for the purpose of the factory within seven days thereafter furnish to the Food Controller a notice in writing of such change or contract and deliver to him such particulars in relation thereto as he may require.

(a) APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATORS ORDER, 1918.—This Order substitutes a new clause for Clause 10.

Surplus milk not to be reckoned.

4. The output of milk taken for the purposes of a factory shall for the purposes of the preceding clauses of this Order be reckoned exclusive of surplus milk taken from any dealer in milk not being the producer thereof, surplus milk meaning for this purpose such of the milk acquired by the dealer for the purpose of his own trade as is from time to time in excess of his requirements, provided always that whenever surplus milk is taken for the purposes of a factory the person owning or having control of the factory shall keep a full record of the quantities of milk so taken and of the persons from whom the same is taken, and shall within eight days after the end of every month make a return to the Food Controller stating the total quantity of surplus milk so taken during the preceding month, the first return to be made in respect of the month of November, 1917, in all cases in which any surplus milk is taken in that month.

Number of cows at dairy.

5. Whenever for the purpose of this Order the number of cows contributing to a dairy output is required to be ascertained, only cows actually yielding milk or expected to calve within four months shall be counted. In ascertaining the number of cows at a farm or dairy as at the 31st December, 1916, and the 31st August, 1917, respectively, the number mentioned in the contract or contracts subsisting at those dates respectively for the supply of milk to the factory from such farm or dairy shall be deemed to be the actual number unless the contrary is shewn.

Records.

6. Every person owning or having the control of a factory shall keep accurate records of all milk coming to or purchased for the purpose of such factory, and of the use of all such milk, and such records and all relevant documents shall be open for the inspection of any person authorised by the Food Controller.

Milk taken under special contracts.

7. Wherever the standard output coming to a factory included milk other than milk constituting a dairy output (hereinafter referred to as "special contract milk"), or whenever after the 8th November, 1917, the milk coming to a factory (other than surplus milk) included special contract milk, the quantity of special contract milk, which is to be deemed equivalent to any dairy output or to any other special contract milk shall be ascertained in such manner and by reference to such period of time as the Food Controller shall on application by the person owning or having control of the factory from time to time determine, and no such person shall after the 15th November, 1917, take for the purposes of the factory any special contract milk or take for such purpose any dairy output in lieu of any special contract milk included in the standard output of such factory, until an application shall have been made in relation thereto under this clause, and any person making such an application shall furnish to the Food Controller such particulars and information as the Food Controller requires.

Contracts existing at date of Order.

8. Where under any contract or contracts existing at the date of this Order the output of milk agreed to be taken for the purpose of a factory after the 15th November, 1917, exceeds

the standard output the Food Controller may make such arrangements as he shall think fit for reducing such output or for the disposal of the amount of such excess and may for that purpose cancel, reduce or modify or determine any contract or take over the whole or part of the milk agreed to be supplied thereunder.

Milk may be requisitioned.

9. A person owning or having power to sell or dispose of milk for the time being coming to or lying at any milk factory, shall at any time or from time to time place at the disposal of the Food Controller the whole or any part of such milk as may be directed by the Food Controller, and shall deliver the same to him or such person as shall be named by him in such quantities and at such time as the Food Controller may from time to time require.

Price of requisitioned milk.

10. The Food Controller will subsequently communicate to the owners of the milk taken over by him the prices which he will be prepared to pay for the same, and the arbitrator to determine in default of agreement the compensation to be paid for any article requisitioned under this Order shall be appointed by the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain in England, by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, and by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in Ireland.(a)

Interpretation.

11. For the purpose of this Order the expression "Milk Factory" shall not include a place where milk is collected wholly or primarily for the purpose of distribution as whole milk and where no bye-product of milk was manufactured except from surplus milk not required for such primary purpose.

Penalties.

12. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Ireland excluded

13. This Order shall not apply to Ireland.

Title.

14. This Order may be cited as the Milk Factories (Restriction) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,

Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

24th October, 1917.

(a) AMENDMENT OF CLAUSE 10.—This Clause was inserted in its present form by the Appointment of Arbitrators Order, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 294.)

THE BUTTER (MAXIMUM PRICES) ORDER, No. 4, 1917. DATED OCTOBER 26, 1917.

1917. No. 1093.

Pursuant to Clause 1 (*a*) of the Butter (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917,(**a**) the Food Controller hereby prescribes maximum prices at the rates set forth in the Schedule hereto as the first hand prices for the several varieties of butter mentioned in such Schedule upon all sales of butter by or on behalf of the importer or maker thereof for delivery on or after the 26th October, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

26th October, 1917.

The Schedule.

FIRST HAND PRICES.(**b**)

	s.	*d.*	
Australian (*ex* port)	220	0	per 112 lbs.
New Zealand (*ex* port)	224	0	,, ,, ,,
Argentine (*ex* port)	220	0	,, ,, ,,
Canadian (*ex* port)	224	0	,, ,, ,,
American (*ex* port)	220	0	,, ,, ,,
Irish Creamery, F.O.R.:—			
56 lb. boxes	224	0	,, ,, ,, net.
28 lb. boxes and casks	225	0	,, ,, ,, ,,
Kegs	226	0	,, ,, ,, ,,
Rolls or Bricks (1 or 2 lbs.)	238	0	,, ,, ,, ,,
Rolls, Bricks, or Prints (½ lb.) ...	242	8	,, ,, ,, ,,
Irish Factory or Farmers' Butter in original packages, F.O.R.:—			
56 lb. boxes	220	0	,, ,, ,, ,,
28 lb. boxes and casks	221	0	,, ,, ,, ,,
Kegs	222	0	,, ,, ,, ,,
Rolls or bricks (1 or 2 lbs.)	234	0	,, ,, ,, ,,
Rolls, Bricks, or Prints (½ lb.) ...	238	8	,, ,, ,, ,,
Irish Farmers' Lump Butter, F.O.R.	210	0	,, ,, ,, ,,
British Made Butter (*ex* Creamery, Factory or Farm)	230	0	,, ,, ,, ,,
Rolls or Bricks (1 or 2 lbs.)	244	0	,, ,, ,, ,,
Rolls, Bricks, or Prints (½ lb.)	248	8	,, ,, ,, ,,

NOTE.—The above prices are all for salted Butter. If unsalted, 3*s.* per cwt. extra in each case.

(**a**) BUTTER (MAXIMUM PRICES) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed, p. 323.
(**b**) FIRST HAND PRICES.—By the Butter (Maximum Prices) Order (No. 5) (printed p. 342), the first hand prices were varied as from Nov. 6, or as regards Danish Butter from Nov. 13.

	s.	d.	
French Fresh Rolls (*ex* port)	28	0	per dozen lbs.
,, Paris unsalted (*ex* port)	256	8	per 112 lbs.
Blended Butter, English Factory delivered:—			
Rolls and Bricks (1 or 2 lbs.)	25	0	per dozen lbs.
Rolls and Bricks (½ lb.)	25	3	,, ,, ,,
Prints (½ lb.)	25	9	,, ,, ,,

The first hand prices for French and Blended Butters are the same whether salted or unsalted.

Except where the price is stated as a net price, discount shall be allowed at 2*d*. in the £ for cash within seven days, and at 1*d*. in the £ for cash within one calendar month.

The British Cheese Order, 1917, dated October 31, 1917,(a) as amended by amending Order of March 28, 1918.(b)

1917 No. 1105 *as amended by* 1918 No. 386.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Extent and Interpretation.

1. This Order applies only to Cheese made in the United Kingdom other than and except cream cheese, soft cheese and re-made cheese and the word "Cheese" as used in this Order extends only to Cheese so made and with the same exceptions.(a)

First Hand Prices.

2. (*a*) Upon any sale of cheese by or on behalf of the maker thereof (not being a sale by retail), the Maximum price shall be the price for the time being prescribed by the Food Controller as the Maximum First Hand Price for the cheese sold with the additions mentioned in Clause 7 of this Order in cases to which that clause applies.

(*b*) Until further notice the Maximum First Hand Price for each of the varieties of Cheese specified in the Schedule hereto shall be a price at the rate mentioned in relation thereto in the second column of the same Schedule.

(*c*) A Maximum price for the time being in force under this clause is hereinafter referred to as a "maximum first hand price" and the actual price at which any cheese is sold by the maker thereof (being a price not greater than the maximum first hand price) is hereinafter referred to as the "actual first hand price" of such cheese.

(a) Extension of Order to Dutch Cheese.—This Order is by the Dutch Cheese (Prices) Order, 1917 (p. 349), applied with certain modifications to Dutch Cheese.

(b) Amending Order of March 28, 1918.—This Order added new Clauses 7A and 7B and varied the Schedule of maximum prices.

(*d*) Where the cheese is carried by the maker in his own cart or van for or in the course of delivery to the purchaser the maker may charge for such carriage at a rate not exceeding 6*d*. per cwt. if the distance in a straight line is less than 10 miles or 1*s*. per cwt. if such distance equals or exceeds that limit.

Wholesale Dealers' Prices.

3. (*a*) Upon a sale of cheese by or on behalf of any person other than the maker thereof (not being a sale by retail and except as provided by Clauses 4 and 5 of this Order) the maximum price shall be a price at the same rate per cwt. as the actual first hand price of the cheese with the addition of the following sums or such of them as may be applicable, viz.:—

(i) A sum at the rate of 8*s*. per cwt. in the case of Caerphilly Cheese and at the rate of 6*s*. per cwt. in the case of any other variety of cheese. The addition authorised by this sub-clause is hereinafter referred to as "The Wholesale Bulk Profit."

(ii) A further sum at the rate of 1*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. upon a sale of not exceeding 56 lbs. in weight such sum to be added once only to the price of any cheese.

(iii) The amount, if any, paid or payable in respect of the carriage or transport of the cheese.

(iv) Where the cheese has been or is, either on the purchase or on the sale thereof, carried by the seller in his own van or cart the seller may charge for such carriage at a rate not exceeding 6*d*. per cwt. if the distance in a straight line is less than 10 miles or 1*s*. per cwt. if such distance equals or exceeds that limit.

(*b*) The total sum charged in respect of carriage or transport shall be separately stated in the invoice upon any sale but the details of the charge need not be stated unless required by the purchaser.

(*c*) The sum at the rate of 1*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. authorised by sub-section (*a*) (ii) of this clause shall not be added upon any sale of cheese if in the same week other cheese is sold by the same seller to the same buyer amounting therewith to a quantity exceeding 56 lbs. and if in any such case any part of the said sum is added upon an earlier sale the amount so added shall be allowed by way of deduction on the later sale.

First Wholesalers' or Factors' reduced profit on sales to Second Wholesalers.

4. Where a dealer in cheese who has purchased any cheese direct from the maker thereof (hereinafter called "a first dealer") is selling the same to a dealer in cheese (hereinafter called "a second dealer") who is purchasing with a view to re-selling to a retail dealer or retail dealers and if required by the seller so certifies in writing and undertakes to make the further payment prescribed by this clause in case he otherwise deals with the same then and in every such case the sum which may be added by the first dealer in respect of the wholesale bulk profit shall be reduced to 5*s*. per cwt. in respect of Caerphilly cheese and 4*s*. per cwt. in respect of any other cheese. But if the second dealer deals with any such cheese otherwise than by resale to a retail dealer or retail dealers he shall within fourteen days so inform the first dealer in writing and shall pay to the first dealer a further sum

equal to the difference between the wholesale bulk profit actually added by the first dealer in respect of the cheese so dealt with and the amount which he might have added if the second dealer had not purchased for resale to a retail dealer or retail dealers.

Maximum Price on Sale by Second Wholesaler

5. Where a dealer sells by wholesale any cheese purchased by him at a price which included a sum in respect of the wholesale bulk profit he may upon such resale add to the price such a further sum in respect of wholesale bulk profit (not exceeding the sum which he might have so added if he had purchased the cheese direct from the maker) as will make up the total sum added to the price of the cheese in respect of the wholesale bulk profit to the rate of 10*s.* per cwt.

Sale by Retail.

6. (*a*) The maximum price upon a sale of Cheese by retail shall be the actual cost of the cheese sold with an addition thereto at the rate of 2½*d.* per pound and such price shall include all charges for making delivery or giving credit.

(*b*) For the purpose of this clause the actual cost of cheese not made by the retailer shall be taken at the price paid or payable by him for the cheese (not exceeding the maximum price authorised by this Order) together with the amount (if any) paid or payable or deemed to have been paid by him in respect of transport and not included in such price and the actual cost of cheese made by the retailer shall be the maximum first hand price of such cheese together with the amount, (if any) paid or deemed to have been paid by him in respect of transport.

(*c*) Where the price paid by a retail dealer for cheese does not include delivery to his own retail premises and the cheese is carried to his retail premises in his own cart or van he shall be deemed to have made a payment for such carriage at the rate of 6*d.* per cwt. if the distance in a straight line is under ten miles or at the rate of 1*s.* per cwt. if such distance equals or exceeds ten miles.

Additions to price for shrinkage.

7.(**a**) (*a*) Any maker of cheese or dealer who after the date when this Order comes into force holds a Whole Milk Cheese (other than cheese of the Caerphilly, Stilton or Wensleydale types) for a period of not less than 14 days may upon a sale of the cheese add to the price authorised by the preceding clauses of this Order a sum at the rate of 1*s.* per cwt. for every complete period of 14 days during which he has so held the same, such sum to be calculated according to the weight of the cheese when resold, provided always that:—

(i) In applying this clause to any cheese the first 21 days after the making thereof shall not be taken into account;

(ii) In applying this clause to cheese held by the maker thereof no time prior to the 1st December, 1917, shall be taken into account as part of a period of 14 days; and

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(**a**) Additions for Shrinkage.—Clause 7 has no application to Dutch Cheese to which other provisions of this Order are applied by the Dutch Cheese (Prices) Order, 1917, p. 349.

(iii) This clause shall not apply to any cheese made after the date when this Order comes into force unless it is indelibly marked immediately after it is made with the date of its manufacture.

(*b*) Except as provided by this clause no addition shall be made to the price per pound of cheese to compensate for shrinkage.

(*c*) Where any addition is made to the price of any cheese by virtue of this clause by any person other than the maker of the cheese a corresponding addition shall be deemed to have been made to the actual and maximum first hand prices of the cheese.

(*d*) No person shall mark any cheese with a false or misleading date.

(*e*) The time in respect of which additions may be made to this price under this clause shall cease so soon as the cheese is cut.

7. A. The provisions of Clause 7 of this Order shall not apply in the case of cheese delivered by or on behalf of the maker thereof on or after the 1st April, 1918, and the following provisions shall have effect as regards such cheese:—

(*a*) The maker of any such cheese (other than cheese of the Caerphilly, Wensleydale, Stilton and "Small Holder" types) shall cause the same to be indelibly marked immediately after it is made with the date of its manufacture.

(*b*) No addition shall be made to the price of any such cheese to compensate for shrinkage.

7. B. For the purpose of Clause 7 of this Order, no time after March 31st, 1918, shall be taken into account as part of a period of 14 days.(**a**)

Powers of a Food Control Committee.

8. (*a*) A Food Control Committee may from time to time prescribe a scale of maximum prices applicable to sales of cheese by retail in their area, and may from time to time revoke or vary any scale so prescribed. Any scale prescribed under the powers conferred by this clause shall be in accordance with any directions which may from time to time be given by the Food Controller.

(*b*) Where any scale has been so prescribed then (subject to any limitations or exceptions prescribed by the Committee) no cheese shall be sold by retail within the area of the Committee at prices exceeding the prices provided by the scale.

(*c*) Where the Food Controller so directs a Food Control Committee shall in exercise of the powers and duties conferred by this clause act in combination with any other Food Control Committee or Committees and in such case the scale or scales prescribed shall apply to the areas of all such Committees.

(*d*) Compliance with the terms of a scale prescribed under the provisions of this clause shall not relieve any person from the necessity of complying with the provisions of clause 6 of this Order.

(**a**) CLAUSES 7 A and 7 B.—These new clauses were inserted by the amending Order of March 28, 1918.

Restriction on Sales.

9. No cheese other than Caerphilly cheese shall be delivered by the Maker thereof within twenty-one days after it is made.(a)

Discount.

10. Where on any sale of Cheese a discount is allowed at a rate of 2*d.* in the £ for cash in seven days or at a rate of 1*d.* in the £ for cash in one month the price upon such sale shall for the purpose of this Order be reckoned at the full price before deducting the discount.

Wrappings included in Prices.

11. The Maximum Prices prescribed by this Order include in each case suitable wrappings or packages.

Purchasers may rely upon Vendors' statements.

12. Where the Maximum price at which cheese may be sold by any person depends upon the amount of any sum or sums paid or payable in relation thereto by any former seller such person shall be entitled to rely upon any written statement as to the amount of the sum or sums so paid or payable that may have been made to him by the person from whom he bought the cheese unless he has reason to suspect the truth of such statement.

Prices to be exhibited.

13. Every retailer of cheese shall so long as he shall have any cheese on sale display prominently at the shop or other place of sale a statement or statements showing the prices at which he is selling cheese at such shop or place and when he is selling different varieties of cheese at different prices the statement or statements shall be in such form or so displayed as to show which is the price of each variety and shall on reasonable demand give to any person authorised pursuant to clause 14 of this Order all such information as may be necessary for showing which of the documents and records mentioned in that clause relate to the cheese which he has for the time being on sale. No retailer of cheese shall sell cheese at a price higher than that shown on any statement so displayed.

Records.

14. Every person dealing in Cheese shall keep accurate records containing such particulars as are necessary to show whether or no he is complying with the provisions of this Order, so far as they relate to him or his trade, and shall make such returns(b) as to his trade in cheese as may from time to time be required by the Food Controller or a Food Control Committee. All such records and relevant documents shall be open to the inspection of any person authorised by the Food Controller or the Committee.

Offers and Conditions.

15. A person shall not sell or offer or expose for sale or buy or offer to buy any cheese at prices exceeding the maximum prices provided by or under this Order, or in connection with any sale or disposition or proposed sale or disposition of cheese enter or offer to enter into any artificial or fictitious transaction or make or propose any unreasonable charge.

(a) DELIVERY WITHIN 21 DAYS OF MAKING.—Clause 9 has no application to Dutch Cheese to which other provisions of this Order are applied by the Dutch Cheese (Prices) Order, 1917, p. 349.

(b) RETURNS.—By Notice of December 21st, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 1319), omitted from this Manual as now "spent," a return of all British Cheese in stock on December 31st, 1917, was required.

Interpretation.

16. For the purpose of this Order the expression "Food Control Committee" means a committee appointed in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917,(a) or as respects Ireland the Committee constituted for Ireland by the Food Controller.(b)

A sale of cheese by the maker thereof shall not be deemed to be a sale by retail if the quantity sold exceeds 4 lbs. or if the quantity sold together with any other cheese sold in the same calendar week by the same maker to the same purchaser exceeds a total of 8 lbs.

Penalties.

17. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Exception.

18. This Order shall not apply to sales of cheese for immediate consumption in the ordinary course of a catering business.

Repeal.

19. The Cheese (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917, is hereby revoked as on the date when this Order comes into force, but without prejudice to any proceedings for infringements thereof.(c)

Title and Commencement.

20. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the British Cheese Order, 1917.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 5th November, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

31st October, 1917.

The Schedule.(d)

Variety of Cheeses.	First hand Prices for delivery until 31st March, 1918, inclusive.
	s. d.
Wensleydale and similar makes, ripened... ...	1 7 per lb.
Stilton, ripened	1 7 per lb.
Any Whole Milk Cheese not exceeding 2 lbs. weight uncut.	1 6 per lb.
Caerphilly	129 0 per cwt. of 112 lbs.
All other Whole Milk Cheese	142 0 „ „
Partially skimmed (British)	125 0 „ „

(a) Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III of this Manual.

(b) Food Control Committee for Ireland.—*See* the Food Control Committee (Constitution) Order, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual.

(c) Cheese (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed at p. 126 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual." The first hand prices under that Order were varied by the Cheese (Maximum Prices) Order, No. 2, 1917, printed at p. 137 of the said Manual—such prices from November 1st onwards being identical with those fixed by the present Order.

(d) Variation in First hand Prices.—This Schedule was inserted by the amending Order of March 28, 1918.

Variety of Cheeses.	First hand Prices for Delivery—	
	Between 1st April, 1918 and 30th April, 1918, inclusive.	On and after 1st May, 1918, until further notice.
Caerphilly Whole Milk	1*s.* 4½*d.* per lb.	1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.
Partially skimmed	1*s.* 3*d.* „	1*s.* 0½*d.* „
Wholly skimmed	1*s.* 1½*d.* „	0*s.* 11*d.* „

Variety of Cheeses.	First hand Prices for Delivery—	
	Between 1st April, 1918 and 31st May, 1918, inclusive.	On and after 1st June, 1918, until further notice.
Ripened Stilton and Wensleydale (blue)	1*s.* 7*d.* per lb.	1*s.* 7*d.* per lb.
Dorset—Hand skimmed blue	1*s.* 4½*d.* „	1*s.* 2*d.* „
„ —Separated blue	1*s.* 3*d.* „	1*s.* 0½*d.* „
„ —White	1*s.* 1½*d.* „	0*s.* 11*d.* „
All other whole milk cheese	1*s.* 6*d.* „	1*s.* 3½*d.* „
„ partially skimmed cheese ...	1*s.* 3*d.* „	1*s.* 0½*d.* „
„ wholly skimmed cheese... ...	1*s.* 1½*d.* „	0*s.* 11*d.* „

In all cases prices are ex factory or ex farm.

All these prices are subject to the following terms, namely:—

For cash within seven days 2*d.* in the £ discount.

For cash within one month 1*d.* in the £ discount.

The Butter (Maximum Prices) (Amendment) Order, 1917. Dated October 31, 1917.(a)

1917. No. 1110.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby Orders as follows:—

1. The Butter (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917,(b) is in this Order referred to as the "Principal Order." Principal Order.

2. (*a*) For the purposes of the Principal Order the first hand price for Irish Creamery Factory or Farmers' Butter in Firkins shall be at the same rate as the first hand price for the same butter in 56 lb. boxes. First hand price.

(*b*) The first hand price for any butter in rolls bricks or prints of any greater weight than 1 lb. shall be at the same rate as for butter of the same variety in rolls bricks or prints of 1 lb. and the

(a) Application to Ireland.—This Order ceased to apply to Sales in Ireland of butter made in Ireland as from April 19, 1918, until the Food Controller by Notice otherwise directs, *see* Butter (Maximum Prices) (I.) Order, 1918, p. 384.

(b) Butter (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 323.

first hand price of any butter in rolls bricks or prints of less weight than 1 lb. shall be at the same rate as for the butter of the same variety in rolls bricks or prints of ½ lb.

(*c*) Where butter of any variety is sold in a form in respect of which no first hand price is for the time being specifically provided, the lowest first hand price for the time being applicable to that variety of butter in any form shall apply.

(*d*) Where in relation to any variety of imported butter no first hand price is for the time being prescribed, the Principal Order shall apply with the substitution of the price at which the butter is actually sold by the Importer for the first hand price.

Blended butter.

3. (*a*) Butter blended in Great Britain shall in no case be sold by wholesale by the blender at a price exceeding the first hand price or the alternative maximum price specified in the following sub-clauses of this clause whichever shall be the less.

(*b*) The Alternative Maximum price of blended butter shall be the cost price of the butter to the blender with an addition at the rate of 2½*d*. per lb. of the butter as blended if sold in rolls bricks or prints of 1 lb. or upwards and at the rate of 3*d*. per lb. if sold in rolls bricks or prints of less than 1 lb. and at the rate of 10*s*. per cwt. if sold in any other form. The prices fixed by this clause are on the basis that the butter is delivered to the purchaser's ordinary business premises or to the consumer's premises and if the sale is made for delivery elsewhere the price shall be correspondingly reduced.

(*c*) The cost price of the butter to the blender shall be taken to be the first hand price for the time being of the butter or the price actually paid by the blender whichever is the less with the addition of any cost of transport or marine or war risks insurance not covered by the first hand price including a fair charge for carriage in the blender's own van or cart on the occasion of the purchase by the blender not exceeding the rate authorised by Clause (6) (*a*) of this Order, except that where the butter of any variety used for blending is bought by the blender in bricks, rolls or prints he shall be deemed to have purchased the same at the first hand price of bulk butter of the same variety.

(*d*) Clause 4 of this Order shall not apply to a sale of blended butter in rolls bricks or prints.

Small sales by wholesale.

4. Upon a sale by wholesale not exceeding 24 lbs. of butter not constituting a whole original package a charge at the rate of ½*d*. per lb. may be made in addition to the maximum charge authorised by Clause 2 of the Principal Order but if two or more sales are made by a dealer to the same purchaser in the same week the said charge shall not be made in respect of any butter after the first 24 lbs. so sold in the week.

Sales by second wholesaler.

5. (*a*) Where a quantity of butter not exceeding 56 lbs. is sold to a retail dealer by a dealer who upon his own purchase paid a price which included the whole or part of the wholesale profit of 7*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. permitted by Clause 2 of the Principal Order, the dealer may on the occasion of such sale add to the price authorised by Clause 2 of the Principal Order a further sum at the rate of 4*s*. per cwt.; provided that if two or more sales are made by a dealer to the same purchaser in the same week the further charge authorised by this clause shall not be made in respect of any butter after the first 56 lbs. so sold in the week.

(*b*) The additional charge authorised by this clause may, in cases to which Clause 4 of this Order applies, be made in addition to the charge at the rate of ½*d.* per lb. authorised by that clause.

Carriage of butter by wholesale dealer.

6. (*a*) Where butter is either on the purchase or on the sale thereof carried by a wholesale dealer in his own van or cart, he shall be deemed to have paid for carriage at the rate of 6*d.* per cwt. if the distance measured in a straight line is less than ten miles or at the rate of 1*s.* per cwt. if the distance equals or exceeds that limit, but if the dealer carries the butter in his own cart or van both upon his own purchase thereof and upon the sale thereof, the distances upon the two occasions measured separately in manner aforesaid shall be added together and the charge regulated by the total distance.

(*b*) Where butter is transported by sea any sum paid for marine and war risk insurance shall be treated as part of the cost of transport.

(*c*) On any wholesale dealing the part of the price which represents the cost of transport or carriage shall be separately stated in the invoice but the details of the charge need not be stated unless required by the purchaser.

Retail prices.

7. Where the price paid by a retail dealer for butter does not include delivery to his own retail premises and the butter is carried to his retail premises in his own van or cart he shall be deemed to have made a payment for such carriage at the rate of 6*d.* per cwt. if the distance measured in a straight line is under ten miles or at the rate of 1*s.* per cwt. if the distance equals or exceeds ten miles.

Butter Blended by a retailer.

8. Where a retailer blends butter in a blending factory registered before the date of this Order pursuant to the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907,(a) he may in respect of such blending treat the cost price of the butter as increased by a sum at the rate of 4*s.* per cwt. calculated according to the weight of the butter as blended.

Discount.

9. Where on a sale of butter a discount is allowed at a rate not exceeding 2*d.* in the £ for cash within any specified period not exceeding one calendar month the price upon such sale shall for the purpose of this Order be reckoned at the full price before deducting discount.

Purchasers may rely upon vendor's statements.

10. Where the maximum price at which butter may be sold by any person depends upon the amount of any sum or sums paid or payable in relation thereto by any former seller such person shall be entitled to rely upon any written statement as to the amount of the sum or sums so paid or payable that may have been made to him by the person from whom he bought the butter, unless he has reason to suspect the truth of such statement.

Wrappings included in prices.

11. The maximum prices prescribed by the Principal Order or this Order include in each case suitable wrappings or packages.

(a) Registered Blending Factories.—As to the registration of such factories under the 1907 Act (7 Edw. 7. c. 21), *see* as to England and Wales, Order of the Local Government Board of Dec. 28, 1907 (St. R. & O., 1907, No. 1021); as to Scotland, Order of the Local Government Board for Scotland of Jan. 1, 1908 (St. R. & O., 1908, No. 12); and as to Ireland, Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland of Dec. 11, 1907 (St. R. & O., 1907, No. 985).

Prices to be exhibited.

12. Every retailer of butter shall so long as he shall have any butter on sale display prominently at the shop or other place of sale a statement or statements showing the prices at which he is selling butter at such shop or place and when he is selling different varieties of butter at different prices the statement or statements shall be in such form or so displayed as to show which is the price of each variety and shall on reasonable demand give to any person authorised pursuant to Clause 7 of the principal Order all such information as may be necessary for showing which of the documents and records mentioned in that clause relate to the butter which he has for the time being on sale. No retailer of butter shall sell butter at a price higher than that shown on any such statement.

Exception.

13. The Principal Order and this Order shall not apply to sales of butter for immediate consumption in the ordinary course of a catering business.

Amendment of Clause 4 (c) of the Principal Order.

14. There shall be inserted after the word "butter" in the sixth line of Clause 4 (*c*) of the Principal Order the words "imported or made by the person in question."

Principal Order to take effect as amended.

15. The Principal Order shall be read as varied so far as necessary to bring it into conformity with the provisions of this Order and shall take effect as if the provisions of this Order had been originally incorporated therein and Clauses 2 (*d*) and 4 (*d*) of the Principal Order are hereby rescinded.

Title and Commencement of Order.

16. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Butter (Maximum Prices) (Amendment) Order, 1917.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 5th November, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

31st October, 1917.

THE BUTTER (MAXIMUM PRICES) ORDER (No. 5), 1917.

1917. No. 1122.

Pursuant to Clause 1 (*a*) of the Butter (Maximum Prices) Order 1917, (a) the Food Controller hereby prescribes maximum prices at the rates set forth in the Schedule hereto as the first hand prices for the several varieties of butter mentioned in such schedule upon all sales of butter by or on behalf of the importer or maker thereof for delivery, as to Danish Butter on or after the 13th November, 1917, and as to all other varieties of butter on or after the 6th November, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

3rd November, 1917.

(a) BUTTER (MAXIMUM PRICES) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 323.

The Schedule.

	s.	*d.*	
Australian (*ex* port)	220	0	per 112 lbs.
New Zealand (*ex* port)	224	0	„ „ „
Argentine (*ex* port)	220	0	„ „ „
Canadian (*ex* port)	224	0	„ „ „
American (*ex* port)	220	0	„ „ „
Danish (*ex* port)	229	0	„ „ „
Dutch (*ex* port)	229	0	„ „ „
Irish Creamery, F.O.R. :—			
56 lb. boxes	224	0	„ „ „ net.
28 lb. boxes and casks...	225	0	„ „ „ „
Kegs	226	0	„ „ „ „
Rolls or Bricks (1 or 2 lbs.)	238	0	„ „ „ „
Rolls, Bricks, or Prints (½ lb.) ...	242	8	„ „ „ „
Irish Factory or Farmers' Butter in original packages, F.O.R. :—			
56 lb. boxes	220	0	„ „ „ „
28 lb. boxes and casks...	221	0	„ „ „ „
Kegs	222	0	„ „ „ „
Rolls or Bricks (1 or 2 lbs.)	234	0	„ „ „ „
Rolls Bricks or Prints (½ lb.) ...	238	8	„ „ „ „
Irish Farmers' Lump Butter, F.O.R. ...	210	0	„ „ „ „
British made Butter (*ex* Creamery Factory or Farm)	230	0	„ „ „ „
Rolls or Bricks (1 or 2 lbs.)	244	0	„ „ „ „
Rolls Bricks or Prints (½ lb.)	248	8	„ „ „ „

NOTE.—The above prices are all for salted butter. If unsalted, 3*s.* per cwt. extra in each case.

	s.	*d.*	
French Fresh Rolls (*ex* port)	28	0	per dozen lbs.
„ Paris unsalted (*ex* port)... ...	256	8	„ 112 „
Blended Butter, English factory delivered :—			
Rolls and Bricks (1 or 2 lbs.)... ...	26	0	per dozen lbs.
Rolls and Bricks (½ lb.)	26	3	„ „ „
Prints (½ lb.)	26	9	„ „ „

The first hand prices for French and Blended Butters are the same whether salted or unsalted.

Except where the price is stated as a net price, discount shall be allowed at 2*d.* in the £ for cash within seven days, and at 1*d.* in the £ for cash within one calendar month.

The Margarine (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917. Dated November 10, 1917.(a)

1917. No. 1162.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Maximum prices for Margarine.

1. On and after the 26th November, 1917, no margarine may be sold at prices exceeding the maximum prices applicable under the provisions of this Order.

Prices on wholesale sale.(b)

2. (*a*) The maximum price applicable on the occasion of any sale of Margarine, other than a retail sale, shall be at the rate of 10*d.* per lb., except that "Oleo Margarine," one of the wrappers of which bears the words "Oleo Margarine" and the name and address of the maker, may be sold at the rate of 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.

(*b*) The maximum prices fixed by this Clause shall include all charges for packages and for transport and handling incident to delivery to the Buyer's Railway Station or Buyer's premises and no person shall on any sale to which this clause applies sell any Margarine except upon the terms that all such charges are borne by him.

Prices on retail sale.

3. (*a*) On the occasion of a retail sale of Margarine the maximum price shall be at the rate of 1*s.* per lb. except that Oleo Margarine having such a wrapper as is hereinbefore mentioned and sold in the original package may be sold at the rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

(*b*) The maximum prices fixed by this Clause shall include all charges for delivery, credit and suitable wrappings, and no additional charge may be made in respect thereof.

Contracts.

4. Where any contract for the sale of any Margarine provides for the payment of a price in excess of the maximum price, such contract shall be avoided except so far as concerns any Margarine delivered before the 17th November, 1917.

Vendor's statements.

5. Where the maximum price at which Margarine may be sold by any person depends upon the constituents of such Margarine such person shall be entitled to rely upon a written statement as to such constituents made to him by the person from whom he has bought the Margarine unless he has reason to suspect the truth of such statement.

(a) Extent of Application.—This Order was wholly revoked so far as it applies to Great Britain as from April 8, 1918, by the Margarine (Retail Prices) Order, 1918, printed p. 379.

(b) Increase of Price on certain Sales.—A General Licence, dated April 10, 1918, printed p. 383, authorises an increased price on sales other than retail in Ireland.

6. No person shall sell or offer or expose for sale or buy or agree to buy Margarine at a price exceeding the price applicable under this Order or in connection with a sale or proposed sale or disposition of any Margarine enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or artificial transaction. Offers and fictitious transaction

7. "Oleo Margarine" shall mean Margarine which contains not less than 55 per cent. in weight of the following fats:—Oleo Oil; Oleo Stearine; Premier Jus; and Choice and Extra Choice Neutral Lard, but does not contain any hardened Oil. Meaning of "Oleo-Margarine."

8. Infringements of this Order are summary offences under the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Penalty.

9. This Order may be cited as the Margarine (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917. Title.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

10th November, 1917.

THE BUTTER (DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1917. DATED NOVEMBER 14, 1917.

1917. No. 1163.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. (*a*) The Food Controller may from time to time prescribe forms of application and other documents to be used for the purpose of obtaining, or for any other purpose connected with, butter proposed to be distributed or for the time being in the course of distribution by or under the authority of the Food Controller (hereinafter called Government Butter). Any such form or document may contain instructions to be observed as to the completion of the form or any other matter. Forms of application &c., may be prescribed

(*b*) The Food Controller may from time to time issue directions relating to the distribution, disposal and use of Government Butter.

2. All persons concerned shall in the completion of any such form or document and in the distribution, disposal or use of any Government Butter comply with the instructions and directions relative thereto for the time being in force. Completion of forms of application, &c.

3. A person shall not:— False statements, &c.

(*a*) make or knowingly connive at the making of any false or misleading statement in any application or other document prescribed pursuant to this Order or used for the purpose of obtaining, or for any other purpose connected with, Government Butter.

(*b*) Forge, alter or tamper with any such application or other document.

(*c*) Personate, or falsely represent himself to be a person to whom any such application or other document applies.

(*d*) Obtain Government Butter where any statement made on the relative application is false in any material particular, or deliver Government Butter under any such application where he has reason to believe that any statement in such application is false in a material particular.

Prescribed forms.

4. Any form of application, or other document purporting to be prescribed pursuant to this Order, or headed Butter (Distribution) Order, 1917, shall, unless the contrary be proved be deemed to be prescribed pursuant to this Order.

Penalty.

5. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

6. This Order may be cited as the Butter (Distribution) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

14th November, 1917.

THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (MILK REQUISITION) ORDER, 1917, DATED NOVEMBER 19, 1917,(a) AS AMENDED BY APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATORS ORDER, 1918,(b) DATED MARCH 11, 1918, AND BY AMENDING ORDER OF MARCH 25, 1918.(c)

1917 No. 1186, *as amended by* 1918 Nos. 294 *and* 370.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulations 2F and 2J of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby Orders as follows:—

Power to requisition milk.

1. (*a*) Where a Food Committee are of opinion that there is an insufficient supply of milk available for consumption within their area and that such insufficiency arises from a diversion or withholding of supplies formerly retailed within their area, the Committee shall have power to require or direct any producer of milk who, in the opinion of the Committee, is diverting

(a) FOOD COMMITTEE'S GENERAL POWERS OF REQUISITIONING FOODSTUFFS FROM RETAILERS.—In addition to the power of the present Order of requisitioning milk from producers, Committees have under the Food Control Committees (Requisitioning) Order, 1918 printed in Group **9A** ("Local Distribution and Requisitioning"), p. 237, a general power subject to the Food Controller's directions of requisitioning any foodstuffs from any retailers in Great Britain except caterers.

(b) APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATORS ORDER, 1918.—This Order substituted a new clause for Clause 3.

(c) AMENDING ORDER OF MARCH 25, 1918.—This Order substituted a new clause for Clause 2.

or withholding any milk, to hold at the disposal of the Committee such quantities of milk produced by him as the Committee may from time to time determine and to deliver the same in bulk to the Committee or such persons as they may name in the customary vessels and otherwise in such manner as the Committee may from time to time determine.

(*b*) Every person to whom any direction is given under the power conferred by this Clause shall duly comply with such direction and no person shall be relieved from the necessity of complying with any such direction by reason of any contracts, or arrangements made by him as to the disposal of his milk.

(*c*) A Food Committee shall exercise the powers hereby conferred upon them only with the previous consent of the Food Controller, and subject to such conditions as the Food Controller may from time to time prescribe.

(*d*) A Food Committee may dispose of milk acquired by them pursuant to this Order in such manner as they shall think fit.

Price. 2. A Food Committee shall agree to pay in respect of milk requisitioned under this Order the maximum price payable to a producer under any Order of the Food Controller for the time being in force and applicable to such producer.(**a**)

Arbitrator. 3. The Arbitrator to determine in default of Agreement the compensation to be paid for any article requisitioned under this Order shall be appointed by the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain in England, by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, and by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in Ireland.(**b**)

Penalty. 4. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Meaning of "Food Committee." 5. For the purposes of this Order, "Food Committee" means a Food Control Committee constituted in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.(**c**)

Title, Commencement, and extent of Order. 6. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Food Control Committees (Milk Requisition) Order, 1917.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 21st November, 1917.

(*c*) This Order shall extend only to Great Britain.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

19*th November*, 1917.

(**a**) AMENDMENT OF CLAUSE 2.—This Clause was inserted in this form by the amending Order of March 25, 1918.

(**b**) AMENDMENT OF CLAUSE 3.—This Clause was inserted in its present form by the Appointment of Arbitrators Order, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 294).

(**c**) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (CONSTITUTION) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III of this Manual.

THE CREAM ORDER, 1917, DATED NOVEMBER 20, 1917, AS CONTINUED BY ORDER OF APRIL 27, 1918.(a)

1917 No. 1192, *as amended by* 1918 No. 480.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Use and sale of Cream.

1. No person shall after the 8th December, 1917, use any cream except for the purpose of making butter or for such other purposes as the Food Controller may from time to time authorise; and no person shall after the 8th December, 1917, sell, supply or acquire or offer to sell or supply or attempt to acquire any cream except for such purposes.

Exceptions from Order.

2. Clause 1 of this Order shall not affect:—

(*a*) *Before the 15th January,* 1918, *the use, sale, supply or acquisition of preserved or sterilized cream made before the 20th November,* 1917.

(*b*) The consumption of fresh cream by children under the age of five years, patients in hospitals and other similar institutions, and invalids or other persons needing cream in the interests of their health, or the sale, supply or acquisition of cream for the purpose of such consumption, or with a view to its sale or supply for such consumption: Provided that where cream is sold, supplied or acquired for the purpose of such consumption it shall not be sold, supplied or acquired otherwise than in accordance with such a statement as is hereinafter mentioned.

Statements.

3. (i) Where cream is sold or supplied for the purpose of such consumption as is permitted under Clause 2 (*b*) of this Order, the person selling or supplying the same shall require to be furnished with a statement in writing signed by his customer stating:—

(*a*) In cases where the cream is to be supplied for consumption by a child, the name, age, and address of the child, the maximum amount to be supplied, and the person to whom it is supplied;

(*b*) In case where the cream is to be supplied for consumption by patients in hospitals or other similar institutions, the name and address of the hospital or other institution and the maximum amount to be supplied;

(*c*) In cases where cream is to be supplied for consumption by an invalid or other person needing cream in the interests of his health, the name and address of the invalid or such other person, the maximum amount to be supplied, the period of supply, and the name and address of a duly qualified medical practitioner who has authorised such supply, and the date of such authority.

(a) CONTINUATION OF CREAM ORDER, 1917.—By the amending Order of April 27, 1918, this Order was continued until further notice, and Clause 8(*b*) was revoked.

(ii) All such statements shall be preserved by the person supplying any cream thereunder, and shall be produced and dealt with by him as directed by any person authorised in that behalf by the Food Controller or a Food Committee.

Disclosure to be required and given.

4. All parties to any transaction affecting cream shall require or correctly disclose (as the case may be) all such information as may be necessary or required by such parties as aforesaid or by or under the authority of the Food Controller or any Food Committee for the purpose of satisfying them or him that the provisions of this Order have not been or are not being contravened.

False statements.

5. A person shall not knowingly make or connive at the making of any false statement for the purpose of obtaining a supply of cream.

Interpretation.

6. The expression "Food Committee" shall mean in respect of any area in Great Britain the Food Control Committee established for such area pursuant to the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917,(a) and in respect of Ireland the Food Control Committee appointed for Ireland by the Food Controller.(b)

Penalty.

7. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and duration of Order.

8.—(*a*) This Order may be cited as the Cream Order, 1917.

(*b*) *This Order shall cease to be in force on the* 30*th April*, 1918, *but without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any previous contravention thereof.*(c)

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

20th November, 1917.

THE DUTCH CHEESE (PRICES) ORDER, 1917. DATED DECEMBER 8, 1917.

1917. No. 1247.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Food Controller hereby orders that except under

(a) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (CONSTITUTION) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III of this Manual.

(b) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE FOR IRELAND.—*See* the Food Control Committee (Constitution) Order, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual.

(c) DURATION OF ORDER.—By the Order of April 27, 1918, the Cream Order was continued in force until further notice, and Clause 8 (*b*) was revoked.

the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained the British Cheese Order, 1917,(a) shall apply to Dutch Cheese in the same way as it applies to British Cheese other than Caerphilly Cheese, with the following modifications:—

(*a*) The word "importer" shall be substituted for the word "maker."

(*b*) Upon any sale of Dutch Cheese by or on behalf of the importer thereof not being a sale by retail the maximum price shall be the price for the time being prescribed by the Food Controller as the maximum first hand price for such cheese.(b)

(*c*) Until the 17th January, 1918, the maximum first hand price for each of the varieties of Dutch Cheese specified in the schedule hereto shall be a price at the rate mentioned in relation thereto in such schedule.

(*d*) Clauses 7 and 9 of the British Cheese Order, 1917,(a) shall not apply to Dutch Cheese.

2. For the purposes of this Order, the expression "importer" shall include the person sighting the shipper's draft, but this provision shall not be construed so as to limit the general interpretation of that expression.

3. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Dutch Cheese (Prices) Order, 1917.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force as respects all sales other than a retail sale on the 10th December, 1917, and as respects retail sales on the 17th December, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

8th December, 1917.

The Schedule.

Full Cream Cheddar Shapes ...	160*s.*	per cwt.
Half Meat Cheddar Shapes ...	140*s.*	,, ,,
Gouda 45 per cent.	153*s.*	,, ,,
,, 40 per cent.	146*s.*	,, ,,
,, 30 per cent.	139*s.* 6*d.*	,, ,,
,, 20 per cent.	129*s.* 6*d.*	,, ,,
Edams 45 per cent.	155*s.*	,, ,,
,, 40 per cent.	148*s.*	,, ,,
,, 30 per cent.	141*s.*	,, ,,
,, 20 per cent.	131*s.*	,, ,,

NOTE.—The above prices are all *ex port.*

All these prices are subject to the following terms, namely:—

For cash within seven days, 2*d.* in the £ discount.

For cash within one month, 1*d.* in the £ discount.

(a) BRITISH CHEESE ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 333.

(b) MAXIMUM FIRST HAND PRICES AFTER JANUARY 14th, 1918.—By Notice of January 14th, 1918 (p. 361) the Food Controller fixed these as those in the Schedule to the present Order.

The Milk (Use in Chocolate) Order, No. 2, 1917. Dated December 14, 1917.(a)

1917. No. 1296.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Use of milk in chocolate.

1. No person shall after the 17th December, 1917, use in the manufacture of chocolate any milk, condensed milk, milk powder, dried milk or any other milk preparation except—

(i) milk powder, condensed milk, dried milk, or any other milk preparation which he has in stock at the close of business on the 15th December, 1917, or which is in the United Kingdom on that day and then in course of actual transit to him; and

(ii) any other milk delivered to him before the 24th December, 1917.

Contracts.

2. Where the Food Controller is of opinion that a contract subsisting at the date of this Order, providing for the purchase of any milk, condensed milk, milk powder, dried milk or any other milk preparation was made for the purpose of using the article to be supplied in the manufacture of chocolate, he may, if he thinks fit, cancel or determine such contract or modify the terms thereof in such manner as he shall think fit.

Penalty.

3. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

4. This Order may be cited as the Milk (Use in Chocolate) Order, No. 2, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,

Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

14th December, 1917.

(a) Order as to Milk, etc., produced in Spring of 1917.—The Milk (Use in Chocolate) Order, 1917, printed p. 123 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual," but omitted from this Volume as being "spent," prohibits the use in the manufacture of chocolate of (1) milk produced between January 5th and April 1st, 1917, and (2) milk powder or condensed milk manufactured between those dates.

The Condensed Milk (Returns) Order, 1917. Dated December 14, 1917.(a)

1917. No. 1297.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Returns of stock and purchases of Condensed Milk.

1. *All persons engaged in the purchase, sale, distribution or storage of Condensed Milk shall on or before the 24th December, 1917, furnish to the Food Controller a return giving particulars as to their stocks and purchases of Condensed Milk at the close of business on the 17th December, 1917, and such other particulars as may be required to complete the prescribed form of return.*

Prescribed forms.

2. *The return shall be made on forms prescribed by the Food Controller to be obtained from and when completed to be returned to The Secretary, Ministry of Food, Palace Chambers, London, S.W.1.*

Exceptions.

3. *No return shall be required from*

(a) *a manufacturer in respect of Condensed Milk manufactured by him;*

(b) *a person whose total holding of Condensed Milk (including purchases not yet delivered to him) does not exceed* 100 *cases; or*

(c) *a person who has made a return in respect of Condensed Milk to the Food Controller since the 12th December,* 1917.

Restrictions upon dealings in imported Condensed Milk.

4. No person who has contracted to buy Condensed Milk for importation into the United Kingdom shall deal with such Condensed Milk or the benefit of such contract, so as to divert such milk from the United Kingdom.

Penalty.

5. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Interpretation.

6. For the purposes of this Order, Condensed Milk shall include Full Cream Sweetened and Full Cream Unsweetened Condensed Milk, Evaporated Milk and Machine Skimmed Condensed Milk.

Title.

7. This Order may be cited as the Condensed Milk (Returns) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

14th December, 1917.

(a) Provisions of Order in Force.—This Order in so far as it related to returns to be made of stocks of condensed milk as on December 17th, 1917, is spent and printed in italics, but as to Clause 4 continues in force.

The Margarine (Registration of Dealers) Order, 1917.
Dated December 21, 1917.

1917. No. 1315.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders, that except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned.

Part I.—Licensing of Wholesale Dealers in Margarine.

Licensing of wholesale dealers.

1. A person shall not deal in margarine by wholesale either on his own account or for the account of any other person:—

(*a*) after the 15th January, 1918, unless he has applied for a licence as a wholesale dealer in margarine; or

(*b*) after the 31st January, 1918, unless he is the holder of a licence for the time being in force granted by the Food Controller authorising him to deal in margarine by wholesale.

Mode of application for a licence.

2. Every application for a licence shall be made to the Secretary, Ministry of Food, Palace Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 1, on a form to be prescribed by the Food Controller, and every applicant shall furnish on such form a true statement of the particulars required for completing the form, which statement shall be signed by the applicant or his duly authorised agent.

Issue and revocation of licences.

3. A licence shall be granted under this part of this Order to such persons and subject to such conditions as the Food Controller may determine, and any such licence may at any time be revoked by the Food Controller.

Information and inspection.

4. The holder of any licence under this part of this Order shall keep or cause to be kept at some convenient place accurate records as to his dealings in margarine together with all relevant books, documents and accounts and shall comply with any directions given by or under authority of the Food Controller as to the form and contents of such records and shall permit any person authorised by the Food Controller or a Food Committee to inspect all such records, books, documents, and accounts. The holder shall also observe such directions as to his dealings in margarine as may be given to him from time to time by or under the authority of the Food Controller and shall make such returns and furnish such particulars as to his dealings in margarine as may from time to time be required.

Production of licence.

5. Every licence issued under this part of this Order shall be produced by the holder upon the demand of any person authorised by the Food Controller or by a Food Committee.

Exception.

6. This part of this Order shall not apply to a person who deals only in margarine made by himself.

Part II.—Registration of Retail Dealers in Margarine.

Registration of retail dealers in margarine.

6. (*a*) A person shall not at any time after the 31st January, 1918, deal in margarine by retail, except in about or in connection with premises in respect of which he is the holder of a certificate of registration as a retail dealer in margarine for the time being in force granted by the Food Committee for the area in which the premises are situate; but this shall not prevent a retail dealer duly registered from selling from his cart in the ordinary course of business.

(*b*) A retail dealer may be registered as a hawker or costermonger and in such case shall sell only from his cart, stall or barrow, and at such other place, if any, as may be named in the certificate.

Form of application for a certificate of registration.

7. Every application for a certificate of registration shall be made on a form to be prescribed by the Food Controller and every applicant shall furnish on such form a true statement of the particulars required for completing the same which statement shall be signed by the applicant or by his duly authorised agent.

Application to be addressed to Food Committees for the appropriate area.

8. Every application for a certificate of registration shall be made to the Food Committee for the area in which the premises of the applicant, in respect of which a certificate of registration is sought, are situate, and when the same person is applying for registration in respect of premises situated in more than one area, separate application shall be made in each area in respect of the premises situated therein.

Persons entitled to receive a certificate of registration.

9. (*a*) A person who or whose predecessor in business was, at the date of this Order carrying on business as a retail dealer in margarine, shall, on making application before the 15th January, 1918, be entitled to receive a certificate of registration in respect of the premises in about or in connection with which such business was being carried on.

(*b*) A person registered as a hawker or costermonger shall be so described in his certificate.

Grounds for refusing a certificate of registration.

10. A Food Committee shall not refuse a certificate of registration duly applied for by a person entitled to receive the same under the preceding Clause of this Order except with the consent of the Food Controller and in circumstances in which the Food Committee might have revoked the certificate if it had already been granted. Upon the refusal of a certificate the applicant's title (if any) shall cease.

Power to Food Committees to grant new certificates.

11. A Food Committee may, in any case in which in their opinion it is desirable to do so in the interests of the public within their area, with the consent of the Food Controller, grant to any other person a certificate of registration as a retail dealer in margarine in respect of any premises within their area; and unless they shall see any good reason to the contrary, they shall, without any such consent, grant a certificate of registration to every applicant who has served during the present war in the

forces of the Crown, and who before so serving, was carrying on business as a retail dealer in margarine within the area of the Committee.

Form of certificate.

12. Every certificate of registration shall be in the form prescribed by the Food Controller and shall be granted and held subject to such conditions as the Food Controller may from time to time determine.

Revocation of certificates.

13. A Food Committee may with the consent of the Food Controller revoke any certificate of registration issued by them under the provisions of this Part of this Order if they are satisfied that any of the provisions of this Order or any regulations or directions made or given by or under the authority of the Food Controller relating to the trade or business of the holder of such certificate has not been observed by him or by any of his servants or agents; and shall revoke such certificate if required so to do by the Food Controller.

Register of holder of certificates.

14. A Food Committee shall keep in a form prescribed by the Food Controller a register of the persons to whom and the premises in respect of which certificates of registration have been granted under this part of this Order.

Transfer of a business.

15. In the event of the transfer of the business in connection with which a certificate of registration is held, or in the event of the death of the holder of a certificate of registration, it shall be lawful for the transferee or other person claiming under the holder of such certificate, on making an application for a certificate of registration to deal in margarine by retail from the date of such application until the decision thereon is intimated by the Food Committee in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as the holder of such certificate was entitled by virtue thereof.

Inspection and information.

16. The holder of a certificate of registration shall keep or cause to be kept at the premises in respect of which he is registered accurate records as to margarine dealt in and such other matters as the Food Controller may from time to time prescribe, together with all relevant books, documents and accounts, and shall comply with any directions given by or under the authority of the Food Controller as to the form and contents of such records, and shall permit any person authorised by the Food Controller or the Committee to inspect his premises and the records to be kept under this Clause and all relevant books, documents and accounts. The holder shall also observe such directions as to his trade and as to his dealings in Margarine and the disposal thereof as may be given to him from time to time by the Food Controller or the Food Committee, and shall make such returns and furnish such particulars relating thereto as the Food Controller or the Committee may from time to time require.

Custody and production of certificates.

17. Every certificate of registration shall be kept at the premises or some one of the premises to which it relates; and every holder of a certificate of registration shall produce the same for inspection upon the demand of any person authorised by the Food Controller or a Food Committee.

Part III.—General.

Interpretation.

18. For the purposes of this Order, "Food Committee" shall mean a Food Control Committee established in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.(a) "Premises" shall include a van, stand, cart or other vehicle.

Penalty.

19. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Extent of Order.

20. Part I. of this Order shall not apply to a person who sells in Ireland Margarine for consumption in Ireland.

Part II. of this Order shall not apply to Ireland.

Title of Order.

21. This Order may be cited as the Margarine (Registration of Dealers) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

21st December, 1917.

The Ice Cream (Restriction) Order, 1917. Dated December 29, 1917.

1917. No. 1350.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1. No person shall after the 1st January, 1918,(b) make for sale or sell or offer or expose for sale or buy or offer to buy any Ice Pudding, Ice Cream, Water Ice or any article in the making of which any Ice Cream, Water Ice or Ice Pudding has been used.

2. Infringements of this Order are summary Offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

3. This Order may be cited as the Ice Cream (Restriction) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

29th December, 1917.

(a) Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III. of this Manual.

(b) Postponement of Date.—By General Licence of January 2, 1918, omitted from this Manual as "spent," this date was altered to January 8, 1918, as regards ice cream made substantially from material manufactured for that purpose and in the hands of retailers on the 31st December, 1917.

THE BUTTER (IRELAND) ORDER, 1918. DATED JANUARY 3, 1918.

1918. No. 5.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1. After the 5th January, 1918, until further notice no person, other than a person licensed by the Food Controller under this Order, shall send consign or ship any butter from Ireland to any destination outside Ireland, and no person shall buy or agree to buy or take delivery of any butter to be sent or consigned from Ireland to any destination outside Ireland, except from a person so licensed.

2. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

3. This Order may be cited as the Butter (Ireland) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

3*rd January*, 1918.

THE MILK (REGISTRATION OF DEALERS) ORDER, 1918, DATED JANUARY 8, 1918, AS AMENDED BY MILK (REGISTRATION OF DEALERS) POSTPONEMENT ORDER, 1918,(a) DATED FEBRUARY 7, 1918.

1918, No. 24, *as amended by* No. 161.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders, that except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned.

Part I.—Licensing of Wholesale Dealers in Milk.

Licensing of wholesale dealers.

1. (b)A person shall not deal in milk by wholesale either on his own account or for the account of any other person—

(*a*) after the 16th February, 1918 unless he has applied for a licence as a wholesale dealer in milk; or

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(a) GENERAL LICENCES UNDER THIS ORDER.—*See* General Licences of Feb. 4 and March 8, 1918, printed pp. 363, 370.

(b) POSTPONEMENT OF DATE.—By the Milk (Registration of Dealers) Postponement Order, 1918, "16th" in Clause 1 (*a*) was substituted for "9th" and "2nd March" in Clause 1 (*b*) for "23rd February."

(*b*) after the 2nd March, 1918, unless he is the holder of a licence for the time being in force granted by the Food Controller authorising him to deal in milk by wholesale.

Mode of application for a licence.

2. Every application for a licence shall be made to the Secretary, Ministry of Food, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.1, on a form to be prescribed by the Food Controller, and every applicant shall furnish on such form a true statement of the particulars required for completing the form, which statement shall be signed by the applicant or his duly authorised agent.

Issue and revocation of licences.

3. A licence shall be granted under this Part of this Order to such persons and subject to such conditions as the Food Controller may determine, and any such licence may at any time be revoked by the Food Controller.

Information and inspection.

4. The holder of any licence issued under this Part of this Order shall keep or cause to be kept at some convenient place accurate records as to his dealings in milk together with all relevant books, documents and accounts and shall comply with any directions given by or under the authority of the Food Controller as to the form and contents of such records and shall permit any person authorised by the Food Controller or by a Food Committee to inspect all such records, books, documents and accounts. The holder shall also observe such directions as to his dealings in milk as may be given to him from time to time by or under the authority of the Food Controller and shall make such returns and furnish such particulars as to his dealings in milk as may from time to time be required.

Production of licence.

5. Every licence issued under this Part of this Order shall be produced by the holder upon the demand of any person authorised by the Food Controller or by a Food Committee.

Part II.—Registration of Retail Dealers in Milk.(a)

Registration of retail dealers.

(b)6. (*a*) A person shall not at any time after the 2nd March, 1918, deal in milk by retail, except in about or in connection with premises in respect of which he is the holder of a certificate of registration as a retail dealer in milk for the time being in force granted by the Food Committee for the area in which the premises are situate; but this shall not prevent a retail dealer duly registered from selling from his cart in the ordinary course of business in the area in which such premises are situate.

(*b*) The holder of any such certificate shall not after the 2nd March, 1918, deliver milk to a customer in any area other than that in which the premises mentioned in his certificate are situate unless he shall have deposited a copy of the certificate with the Food Committee for such other area.

(a) Exemption from Part II.—By General Licence of Feb. 4, 1918, printed p. 363, the Food Controller exempted certain small retailers.

(b) Postponement of Date.—By the Milk (Registration of Dealers) Postponement Order, 1918, the date 2nd March, 1918, was substituted for 23rd February, 1918, in Clauses (*a*) (*b*).

Form of application for a certificate of registration.

7. Every application for a certificate of registration shall be made on a form to be prescribed by the Food Controller and every applicant shall furnish on such form a true statement of the particulars required for completing the same which statement shall be signed by the applicant or by his duly authorised agent.

Application to be addressed to Food Committees for the appropriate area.

8. Every application for a certificate of registration shall be made to the Food Committee for the area in which the premises of the applicant, in respect of which a certificate of registration is sought, are situate, and when the same person is applying for registration in respect of premises situated in more than one area, separate application shall be made in each area in respect of the premises situated therein.

Persons entitled to receive a certificate of registration.

9. A person who or whose predecessor in business was, at the date of this Order carrying on business as a retail dealer in milk, shall, on making application before the 9th February, 1918, be entitled to receive a certificate of registration in respect of the premises in about or in connection with which such business was being carried on.

Grounds for refusing a certificate of registration.

10. A Food Committee shall not refuse a certificate of Registration duly applied for by a person entitled to receive the same under the preceding Clause of this Order except with the consent of the Food Controller and in circumstances in which the Food Committee might have revoked the certificate if it had already been granted. Upon the refusal of a certificate the applicant's title (if any) shall cease.

Power to Food Committees to grant new certificates.

11. A Food Committee may, in any case in which in their opinion it is desirable to do so in the interests of the public within their area, with the consent of the Food Controller, grant to any other person a certificate of registration as a retail dealer in milk in respect of any premises within their area; and unless they shall see any good reason to the contrary, they shall, without any such consent, grant a certificate of registration to every applicant who has served during the present war in the forces of the Crown, and who before so serving, was carrying on a business as a retail dealer in milk within the area of the Committee.

Form of certificate.

12. Every certificate of registration shall be in the form prescribed by the Food Controller and shall be granted and held subject to such conditions as the Food Controller may determine.

Revocation of certificates.

13. A Food Committee may with the consent of the Food Controller revoke any certificate of registration issued by them under the provisions of this Part of this Order if they are satisfied that any of the provisions of this Order or any regulation or direction made or given by or under the authority of the Food Controller relating to the trade or business of the holder of such certificate has not been observed by him or by any of his servants or agents; and shall revoke such certificate if required so to do by the Food Controller.

Register of holders of certificates.

14. A Food Committee shall keep in a form prescribed by the Food Controller a register of the persons to whom and the premises in respect of which certificates of registration have been granted under this Part of this Order.

Transfer of a business.

15. In the event of the transfer of the business in connection with which a certificate of registration is held, or in the event of the death of the holder of a certificate of registration, it shall be lawful for the transferee or other person claiming under the holder of such certificate, on making an application for a certificate of registration to deal in milk by retail from the date of such application until the decision thereon is intimated by the Food Committee, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as the holder of such certificate was entitled by virtue thereof.

Inspection and information.

16. The holder of a certificate of registration shall keep or cause to be kept at the premises in respect of which he is registered accurate records as to milk dealt in and such other matters as the Food Controller may from time to time prescribe, together with all relevant books, documents and accounts and shall comply with any directions given by or under the authority of the Food Controller as to the form and contents of such records, and shall permit any person authorised by the Food Controller or a Food Committee to inspect his premises and the records to be kept under this Clause and all relevant books, documents and accounts. The holder shall also observe such directions as to his dealings in milk as may be given to him from time to time by the Food Controller or the Food Committee, and shall make such returns and furnish such particulars relating thereto as the Food Controller or the Committee may from time to time require.

Custody and production of certificates.

17. Every certificate of registration shall be kept at the premises or some one of the premises to which it relates; and every holder of a certificate of registration shall produce the same for inspection upon the demand of any person authorised by the Food Controller or a Food Committee.

Part III.—General.

Exceptions.

18. Nothing in this Order shall affect:—

(*a*) dealings in condensed milk, dried milk, or other milk preparation;

(*b*) sales of milk for consumption on the premises of the seller;

(*c*) a wholesale sale of milk by the producer of the milk sold;

(*d*) a sale of milk to his own employees or servants by the producer of the milk sold.

Interpretation.

19. For the purposes of this Order—

"Food Committee" shall mean a Food Control Committee established in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.(**a**)

A sale of 17 imperial gallons or more to be delivered at any one time shall be deemed to be a dealing in milk by wholesale; and any other sale shall be deemed to be a dealing in milk by retail.

(**a**) Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III. of this Manual.

20. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Penalty.

21. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Milk (Registration of Dealers) Order, 1918; Title and extent of Order.

(*b*) This Order shall extend only to Great Britain.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

8th January, 1918.

NOTICE, DATED JANUARY 14, 1918, UNDER THE DUTCH CHEESE (PRICES) ORDER, 1917.(a)

1918. No. 33.

Pursuant to Clause 1 (*b*) of the Dutch Cheese (Prices) Order, 1917, the Food Controller hereby prescribes that on and after the 17th January, 1918, until further notice the maximum first hand prices for Dutch Cheese shall be prices at the rates mentioned in the Schedule to such Order.(b)

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

14th January, 1918.

THE MARGARINE (REQUISITION) ORDER, 1918. DATED JANUARY 17, 1918.

1918. No. 49.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. In pursuance of Regulation 7 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Food Controller requires the occupier of every factory or workshop engaged either wholly or partly in the Requisitioning of margarine factory output.

(a) DUTCH CHEESE (PRICES) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 349.

(b) FIRST HAND PRICES.—On December 8, 1917, the prices for Dutch cheese were provisionally fixed by the Dutch Cheese (Prices) Order, 1917 (p. 349). The Food Controller, however, revised these prices in favour of those set out in the British Cheese Order, 1917, printed p. 333. (*Food Journal, Jan.* 9, 1918, p. 192, *footnote.*) This Notice prescribes that the provisional prices shall remain.

manufacture of margarine to place at the disposal of the Food Controller the whole of the margarine which is produced after the 26th January, 1918, at such factory or workshop and to deliver the same to the Food Controller or to his order.

Requisitioning of imported margarine.

2. (*a*) In pursuance of Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Food Controller requires all persons owning or having power to sell or dispose of any margarine which may arrive in the United Kingdom after the 26th January, 1918, to place the same at the disposal of the Food Controller and deliver the same to him or his order.

(*b*) Any arbitrator to act for the purpose of this Order shall be appointed by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Returns.

3. All persons concerned shall when required by the Food Controller furnish to the Secretary, Ministry of Food, Palace Chambers, S.W.1, a return shewing:—

(*a*) The amount and quality of all margarine manufactured by them in any given period or periods.

(*b*) The amount and quality of any margarine afloat and shipped to the United Kingdom to their order or consigned to them in any period or periods; and

(*c*) The amount and quality of any margarine purchased to be shipped to the United Kingdom on any specified dates.

Together with such other particulars as may from time to time be required by or under the authority of the Food Controller.

Penalties.

4. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

5. This Order may be cited as the Margarine (Requisition) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

17th January, 1918.

THE PUBLIC MEALS ORDER, 1918. DATED JANUARY 21, 1918.

[This Order, printed in Group **14** ("Public Meals") (p. 441), as from February 3rd, 1918, prohibits the consumption in public eating places of milk as a beverage except with tea, coffee, cocoa or chocolate, and restricts the amount of butter or margarine to be consumed at meals therein. For restrictions previously in force *see* the now revoked Public Meals Order, 1917, pp. 158-161, of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."]

GENERAL LICENCE, DATED FEBRUARY 4, 1918, UNDER THE MILK (REGISTRATION OF DEALERS) ORDER, 1918.(a)

1918. No. 156.

The Food Controller hereby excepts from the operation of Part II. of the above Order producers of milk who on the average sell by retail less than five imperial gallons of milk per day.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

4th February, 1918.

THE CONDENSED MILK (DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1918. DATED FEBRUARY 8, 1918.

1918. No. 174.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Forms of application, &c., may be prescribed.

1. (*a*) The Food Controller may from time to time prescribe forms of application and other documents to be used for the purpose of obtaining, or for any other purpose connected with Condensed Milk proposed to be distributed or for the time being in the course of distribution by or under the authority of the Food Controller (hereinafter called Condensed Milk). Any such form or document may contain instructions to be observed as to the completion of the form or any other matter.

(*b*) The Food Controller may from time to time issue instructions relating to the distribution, disposal or use of Condensed Milk.

Completion of forms, &c.

2. All persons concerned shall in the completion of any such form or document and in the distribution, disposal or use of any Condensed Milk comply with the instructions and directions relative thereto for the time being in force.

False statements, &c.

3. A person shall not—

(*a*) make or knowingly connive at the making of any false or misleading statement in any application or other document prescribed pursuant to this Order or use for the purpose of obtaining or for any other purpose connected with Condensed Milk; or

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(a) MILK (REGISTRATION OF DEALERS) ORDER, 1917.—This Order is printed p. 357.

(*b*) forge, alter or tamper with any such application or other document; or

(*c*) personate or falsely represent himself to be a person to whom any such application or other document applies; or

(*d*) Obtain Condensed Milk where any statement made on the relative application is false in any material particular or deliver any Condensed Milk under any such application where he has reason to believe that any statement in such application is false in any material particular.

Prescribed forms.

4. Any form of application or other document purporting to be prescribed pursuant to this Order or headed Condensed Milk (Distribution) Order, 1918, shall be deemed, unless the contrary be proved, to be prescribed pursuant to this Order.

Interpretation.

5. For the purposes of this Order Condensed Milk shall include Full Cream Sweetened, and Full Cream Unsweetened Condensed Milk, Evaporated Milk and Machine Skimmed Condensed Milk.

Penalty.

6. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

7. This Order may be cited as the Condensed Milk (Distribution) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

8th February, 1918.

THE MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1918. DATED FEBRUARY 8, 1918.

1918. No. 189.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Supplies of food and milk to mothers or children.

1. Any local authority within the meaning of the Notification of Births Act, 1907,(**a**) may, and, when required by the Local

(**a**) LOCAL AUTHORITIES FOR PURPOSES OF ORDER.—These are the Common Council of the City of London and the Councils of Metropolitan and Municipal Boroughs, of Urban and Rural Districts and of the Isles of Scilly (*i.e.*, the same local authorities who are concerned with the administration of food control throughout England and Wales, *see* footnote (**a**) to the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917, printed Part III. which gives details as to such authorities and their districts) and in addition the County Councils of every administrative county except London. *See* the Notification of Births Act, 1907 (7 Edw. 7. c. 40) which as extended by the Notification of Births (Extension) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5 c. 64) applies to each of the above-named local authorities as if they had adopted the 1907 Act.

Government Board,(a) shall arrange for the supply of food and milk for expectant mothers and nursing mothers and of milk for children under 5 years of age, subject to such conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by the Food Controller.

Conditions.

2. Until further notice, the following conditions shall be observed:—

(*a*) The quantities of food and milk to be supplied shall not in any case exceed the amount certified to be necessary by the Medical Officer of Health, or the Medical Officer of a Maternity or Child Welfare Centre working in co-operation with the Local Authority, or by a person authorised in that behalf by either of such Medical Officers, or by some other person appointed by the Local Authority for this purpose.

(*b*) In necessitous cases in which the Medical Officer of Health or the Medical Officer of a Maternity or Child Welfare Centre working in co-operation with the Local Authority, or any person authorised in that behalf by either of such Medical Officers or by some other person appointed by the Local Authority for this purpose, certifies that the provision of food or milk is necessary, food or milk may be supplied free or may be sold at less than cost price.

Combination of Local Authorities.

3. A Local Authority may, and, when required by the Local Government Board shall, combine with another Local Authority or with any Local Food Control Committee in the exercise of the powers hereby given to the Local Authority, or may, with the approval of the Local Government Board, delegate all or any of such powers to the Committee.

Interpretation.

4. The expression "Milk" for the purpose of this Order shall include any preparation of milk which may be prescribed by the Medical Officer of Health or by the Medical Officer of a Maternity or Child Welfare Centre working in co-operation with the Local Authority.

Title and extent of Order.

5. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall apply only to England and Wales.

Rhondda,
Food Controller.

8th February, 1918.

(a) Order of Local Government Board.—*See* the Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1918 (p. 366), conferring power on local authorities for the purposes of this Order.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (FOOD CONTROL) ORDER (No. 1), 1918, DATED FEBRUARY 8, 1918, MADE BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

1918. No. 277.

64,868.

To the Councils of the several Administrative Counties in England and Wales, other than the London County Council;—

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled;—

To the Councils of the several Metropolitan Boroughs, Municipal Boroughs and other Urban Districts in England and Wales;—

To the Councils of the several Rural Districts in England and Wales;—

To the Council of the Isles of Scilly;—

And to all all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by Regulation numbered 2J. of the Defence of the Realm Regulations it is among other things provided that We, the Local Government Board, may, by arrangement with the Food Controller, confer and impose on any local authorities and their officers any powers and duties in connection with the enforcement of certain of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and any powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge of any functions assigned to local authorities by any Order made by the Food Controller under the said Regulations;

And whereas the Food Controller has, in pursuance of the said Regulations, made the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918.(a)

Now, therefore, in pursuance of Our powers in that behalf, and by arrangement with the Food Controller, We hereby Order as follows:—

Article I.—We hereby confer and impose upon every Local Authority within the meaning of the Notification of Births Act, 1907,(b) and upon such of their officers as they may designate or appoint for the purpose the powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge within their District, in conformity with the Defence of the Realm Regulations, of the functions assigned to Local Authorities by the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918:(a)

(a) MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1918.—That Order is printed p. 364.

(b) LOCAL AUTHORITIES WITHIN THE 1907 ACT.—*See* footnote (a) to Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918, specifying the same.

Article II.—(1) Any expenses incurred by a Local Authority in the execution of this Order shall be defrayed in the same manner as expenses of the Local Authority are defrayed under the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

(2) Where any Local Authorities have combined for the purposes of this Order, any expenses incurred by those Local Authorities under this Order shall be defrayed in such proportions as may be agreed upon, or in default of agreement as may be determined by the Local Government Board.

Article III.—This Order may be cited as "The Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1918."

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Eighth day of February, in the year One thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

(L.S.) *W. Hayes Fisher,*
President.

H. C. Monro,
Secretary.

NOTE.—The Orders of February 8th, 1918, of the Food Controller and of the Local Government Board were accompanied by the following Circular (S. R. & O., 1918, No. 277*) to County Councils and Sanitary Authorities:—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
Whitehall, S.W. 1,
9th February, 1918.

SIR,

I am directed by the President of the Local Government Board to enclose for your information copies of Orders which have been made by the Food Controller and the Local Government Board(**a**) with reference to the supply of food and milk for expectant and nursing mothers and of milk for infants and children under five years of age. The Orders provide that any local authority within the meaning of the Notification of Births Act, 1907,(**b**) may, and when required by the Local Government Board, shall, arrange for such a supply of food or milk, subject to the conditions set out in the Orders.

2. With regard to infants under nine months of age it is important that the Orders should be so administered as not to favour the abandonment of breast feeding whenever this is practicable. The officer referred to in paragraph 4 should use every effort to secure the continuance of breast feeding for such infants.

(**a**) ORDERS REFERRED TO.—These are the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918 (p. 364) and the Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1918 (p. 366).

(**b**) NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.—7 Edw. 7. c. 40. *See* also footnote (**a**) to p. 364.

3. The conditions prescribed by the Food Controller are set out in his Order, and relate to the quantity of milk which may be given in each case and the cases in which it may be supplied at less than cost price.

4. The quantity of food and milk provided may be prescribed by the Medical Officer of Health or the Medical Officer of a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre working in co-operation with the local authority, or by a person authorised by one of these officers or appointed by the local authority. The amount of milk should, in ordinary cases, be

(*a*) For children under eighteen months, not more than one and a half pints daily.

(*b*) For children between eighteen months and five years, not more than one pint daily.

(*c*) For expectant and nursing mothers, the quantity specified by the officer referred to in this paragraph.

If dried milk or preparations of milk are used the quantity should be such as would, when properly reconstituted, approximate to the quantities of fresh milk given above.

5. The cases in which food or milk may be supplied at less than cost price are those in which the officer referred to in paragraph 4, certifies that such provision is necessary and that the women supplied cannot afford to pay the full price. The Board leave to the discretion of the local authority the direction to the officer as to what should constitute a necessitous case. In some districts a scale has been adopted based on the income of the family after taking into account the number of the children.

6. In providing dinners for expectant and nursing mothers the local authority should not supply or arrange for the supply of any food which is the subject of an Order of the Food Controller or of a scheme made by a local food committee under such an Order with regard to rationing without consultation with the local food committee.

7. In some cases the Board have already sanctioned schemes submitted to them by local authorities for the provision of food and milk for expectant and nursing mothers and of milk for infants and young children in anticipation of the powers conferred by the Orders. Where no scheme has yet been submitted the Board hereby sanction the provision of food and milk by the local authority from the date of their Order on the conditions laid down in the circular and on the further condition that the arrangements made and an estimate of the cost up to the 31st March, 1918, are communicated to them at an early date. Where a local authority wishes to vary the conditions laid down the Board's sanction should be previously obtained. The Board's grant for maternity and child welfare is available in respect of expenditure on the purposes of the Orders, and will amount to half the expenditure on the approved scheme. Application for the grant may be made after the 31st March next in connection with the general grant for maternity and child welfare.

8. It is open to the local authority to arrange for the supply of food and milk under the Orders by a voluntary agency engaged in maternity and child welfare work in their district. In such a case the Board suggest that the local authority should pay the expenditure of the voluntary agency in supplying food and milk at less than cost price, and should apply to the Board in due course for a grant in aid of the expenditure.

9. The Board trust that the local authority, if they have not already done so, will at once consider the needs of their district in respect of the provision of food for expectant and nursing mothers and of milk for these mothers and for children under five, both in regard to the ability of the women concerned to pay for the necessary food and milk and to the sufficiency of the supply of milk. Where the supply is insufficient the local authority should urge the local food committee to take action under the Priority Scheme of the Food Controller.

10. The Board learn from the Food Controller that some of a stock of dried milk which he purchased last year is still undisposed of. As indicated in the enclosed letter which he circulated last autumn, this milk can be supplied to Medical Officers of Health, Infant Welfare Centres and other similar institutions at cost price. Where difficulty exists in obtaining an adequate supply of fresh or dried milk for mothers and young children locally, the local authority should avail themselves of the Food Controller's offer. The Orders apply to such milk, and the Board's grant is available in respect of expenditure in supplying it on the same conditions as obtain for fresh milk supplied under the Orders.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
H. C. MONRO,
Secretary.

To the Clerk to the Council.

DIRECTIONS, DATED FEBRUARY 23, 1918, UNDER THE LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES (RATIONING SCHEME) ORDER, 1918.

[These Directions, which are printed in Group **14A** ("Rationing Schemes") (p. 457), fix the weekly ration of butter and margarine.]

DIRECTIONS, DATED FEBRUARY 23, 1918, TO RETAILERS OF BUTTER AND MARGARINE UNDER THE LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES (RATIONING SCHEME) ORDER, 1918.

[These Directions, which are printed in Group **14A** ("Rationing Schemes") (p. 458), relate to the supply of butter and margarine coupons.]

DIRECTIONS, DATED FEBRUARY 23, 1918, AS TO SELF-SUPPLIERS UNDER LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES (RATIONING SCHEME) ORDER, 1918.

[These Directions, which are printed in Group **14A** ("Rationing Schemes") (p. 462), relate to butter produced from animals kept by a member of the household.]

General Licences, dated March 8, 1918, under the Milk (Registration of Dealers) Order, 1918.(a)

1918. No. 281.

S. R. & O., No. 24 of 1918.

The Food Controller hereby authorises in addition to the dealings permitted by the above Order the following dealings in milk:—

(*a*) *A Sale in bulk by a producer* who is not registered as a retail dealer under the above Order of less than 17 gallons if such sale comprises substantially the whole of the output of the producer;

(*b*) A Sale by a person licensed to deal in milk by wholesale of any quantity of milk to a registered retail dealer in milk;

(*c*) An accommodation Sale by a person licenced to deal in milk by wholesale or by a registered retail dealer in milk to any other person so licensed or registered.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

8th March, 1918.

The Milk (Summer Prices) Order, 1918. Dated March 8, 1918.

1918. No. 296.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Maximum prices.

1. No person shall directly or indirectly sell or offer for sale or buy or offer to buy any milk at prices exceeding the maximum prices provided by or in pursuance of this Order.

Retail maximum prices.

2. Until otherwise determined pursuant to this Order the maximum price applicable on the occasion of a retail sale of milk shall be:—

(*a*) For milk delivered during the month of April, 1918, at the rate of 2*s.* 8*d.* per imperial gallon, for milk delivered during the months of May, June and July, 1918, at the rate of 2*s.* per imperial gallon, and thereafter until the end of September, 1918, at the rate of 2*s.* 4*d.* per imperial gallon.

(a) Milk (Registration of Dealers) Order, 1918.—That Order is printed p. 357.

(*b*) Where at the request of the buyer the milk is required to be delivered in bottles, and is so delivered to the buyer's premises, an addition may be made to the foregoing prices at the rate of 1*d.* per quart provided the Milk is bottled under proper sanitary conditions at or before reaching the seller's premises.

(*c*) The foregoing prices shall include all charges for delivery, but it shall be permissible for a Food Committee for any area, from time to time subject to the provisions of this Order, to fix for all or any of the milk sold within their area and not delivered to the purchaser's premises, a rate different from the rate for the time being applicable to milk which is so delivered.

Wholesale sales by producers.

3. (*a*) Where milk is sold wholesale by or on behalf of the producer the maximum price chargeable for milk delivered during the months mentioned in the first column of the following table shall be at the rate per imperial gallon set opposite the same in the second and third columns thereof,

Month of 1918 in which delivery takes place.	Rate per imperial gallon for delivery in England and Wales.	Rate per imperial gallon for delivery in Scotland.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*
April	1 8	1 8
May	1 0	1 2
June	1 0	1 0
July	1 2	1 0
August	1 3	1 2
September	1 3	1 4

together in each case with a sum equal to the net amount of the charges for railway transport actually incurred by the seller. Provided that the Food Controller may by notice under this Order fix as respects any area such higher prices as he may deem to be just when in his opinion it is proper so to do having regard to cost of production.

(*b*) The rates applicable under sub-clause (*a*) of this clause are fixed on the basis that the milk is delivered at the seller's expense to the buyer's premises or (at the option of the seller) to the buyer's railway station and that in the latter case all charges for transport beyond the buyer's railway station are borne by the buyer. Where milk is not sold on this basis a corresponding adjustment shall be made in the rates, and for this purpose the cost of delivery to the buyer's premises or the seller's railway station shall be reckoned at a sum not less than a sum at the rate of ½*d.* per gallon.

(*c*) No additional charges may be made for the provision of churns or other vessels.

Wholesale sales by persons other than producers.

4. Where milk is sold wholesale by or on behalf of any person other than the producer the maximum prices chargeable shall until otherwise determined pursuant to this Order be as follows:—

(*a*) In the case of milk delivered by the producer to or for the account of the buyer in accordance with the directions of the seller the rate shall until the end of September, 1918, be ½*d.* per imperial gallon higher than the rate (not exceeding the maximum price) payable therefor to the producer by the seller.

(*b*) In the case of milk not so delivered, the rate shall be in accordance with the following table:—

Month of 1918 in which delivery takes place.	Delivery in England, Wales and Scotland.	
	* Rate per imperial gallon when delivery is made to buyer's railway station.	Rate per imperial gallon when delivery is made to buyer's premises.
	s. d.	*s. d.*
April	*1 10	2 0½
May	*1 2	1 4½
June...	*1 2	1 4½
July	*1 2	1 4½
August	*1 6	1 8½
September	*1 6	1 8½

* In addition to the railway charges paid by the seller for transportation from the seller's station to the buyer's station.

(*c*) The rates mentioned in Sub-clause (*b*) are fixed upon the basis that the cost of providing churns or other vessels is borne by the seller; and where milk is not sold on this basis, then the rate shall be ascertained by deducting from the rate applicable under such sub-clause the sum of ¼*d.* per imperial gallon.

(*d*) Except in the cases to which Sub-clause (*a*) of this Clause applies no milk shall be sold wholesale by or on behalf of a person other than the producer of the milk sold except upon the terms that the milk is to be delivered by or at the expense of the seller to the buyer's premises or the buyer's railway station.

Power to vary maximum prices.

5. A Food Committee may, except in the case of wholesale sales by or on behalf of producers, from time to time by resolution vary the maximum price for milk delivered within their area or any part of such area but:

(*a*) Every such resolution shall be reported to the Food Controller within five days and shall not take effect until three days after the same has been sanctioned by the Food Controller, and

(*b*) Every resolution of a Food Committee under this clause shall be subject at any time to review by the Food Controller and shall be withdrawn or varied as he may direct.

Price to establishments.

6. (*a*) Where milk is sold to an establishment as herein defined by any person (whether he be the producer of the milk sold or not) in a quantity of not less than 17 imperial gallons to be delivered in any one day the maximum price (including charges for delivery to the buyer's premises) shall be, whichever shall be less, namely:—

(i) 2*d*. per imperial gallon higher than the maximum price chargeable in the district in which the establishment is situate for milk delivered to the buyer's premises on a sale by wholesale by a person other than a producer; or

(ii) the maximum retail price for the time being in force in such district.

(*b*) Any other sale to an establishment shall for the purposes of this Order be deemed to be a retail sale and the maximum price shall be determined accordingly.

(*c*) "An establishment" for the purposes of this Order shall mean a public or private hospital, sanatorium, convalescent or nursing home, workhouse, infirmary, asylum, corporation or company not established for purposes of trading or profit, a religious or charitable community, a residential school or college, and a canteen.

(*d*) A Food Committee shall have power with the consent of the Food Controller:—

(i) to apply the provisions of this Clause whether with or without modifications to a sale of milk to any body of persons which in the opinion of the Committee should be treated as an establishment as defined;

(ii) to vary the provisions of this Clause in its application to any establishment.

Small wholesale sales.

7. Where a person who sells milk from a retail shop sells from such shop milk to a person buying for re-sale the maximum price shall as to the milk so sold on any day be 2*d*. per gallon less than the maximum price applicable to sales of milk by retail in the area in which such shop is situate, if the quantity sold on that day to such person does not exceed 8 imperial gallons.

Milk to be sold retail by measure.

8. No milk shall be sold or offered for sale by retail otherwise than by imperial measure.

Additions of colouring matter prohibited.

9. No colouring matter shall be added to milk or cream intended for sale, and no milk or cream to which any colouring matter has been added shall knowingly be sold, or offered or exposed for sale.

Addition of water prohibited.

10. No water shall be added to milk intended for sale, and no milk to which any water has been added shall knowingly be sold, or offered or exposed for sale.

Cans and bottles.

11. No person may use for the purpose of his trade or business any milk can, milk churn or milk bottle which bears the name or trade name or the trade mark or trade device of some person other than himself or his employer, except with the consent of such person.

Artificial transaction.

12. No person shall, in connection with the sale or disposition or proposed sale or disposition of any milk enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or artificial transaction or make or demand any unreasonable charge.

Powers of Food Committees.

13. A Food Committee may subject to the consent of the Food Controller

(*a*) buy milk from any person and sell milk so bought at a price estimated to cover at least the cost of purchasing and distributing such milk; and

(*b*) make arrangements as to the distribution of milk in their area.

14. (*a*) A Food Committee may

(i) direct any person delivering milk in their area to deliver such milk to any consumer or class of consumers in priority to any other person in their area; and

(ii) direct any person selling milk by retail within their area to deliver in that area only within such parts thereof as the Committee may prescribe; and

(iii) with the consent of the Food Controller give directions in their area for securing the purity, cleanliness and wholesomeness of milk, provided that any directions so given shall not relieve Local Authorities of their powers and duties under existing statutory provisions in regard to milk or relieve cowkeepers, dairymen, purveyors of milk or occupiers of milk shops from their obligations under any such provisions.

(*b*) Every person to whom any direction *is* given under the powers conferred by this clause shall comply with such directions.

Consent of Local Authority when required.

15. A Food Committee shall not without the consent of the Local Authority or Authorities by whom they were appointed, exercise the powers conferred upon them by the two immediately preceding clauses in such a manner as may involve an expense which is ultimately to be borne by such authority or authorities; provided that the validity of any direction given by a Food Committee under any such powers shall not be questionable on the ground that such consent has not been obtained.

Contracts.

16. Where any contract subsisting on the 1st April, 1918, for the sale of milk provides for the payment of a price in excess of the maximum price fixed by this Order applicable on the occasion of such a sale, the contract, unless otherwise determined by the Food Controller, shall be avoided so far as concerns milk which is to be delivered on or after that date.

Interpretation.

17. The provisions of this Order relating to prices shall not apply to

(*a*) milk sold for consumption on the premises of the seller or

(*b*) Condensed Milk, Dried Milk or Milk preparations.

Revocation.

18. For the purposes of this Order:—

"Food Committee" shall mean a Committee appointed in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.(a)

"Buyer's premises" shall not include any roadside collecting place for milk or any other premises which the Food Controller shall in any particular case determine not to be buyer's premises for the purposes of this Order.

"Buyer's Railway Station" shall mean the railway station to which in the ordinary course of business the milk would be consigned by the seller to the buyer.

19. The Milk Order, 1917,(b) and the Price of Milk Order, No. 2, 1917,(c) and the Milk (Amendment) Order, 1917,(d) are hereby revoked as on the date when this Order comes into force, but without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any previous contravention thereof.

Penalties.

20. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and commencement and extent of Order.

21. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Milk (Summer Prices) Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 1st April, 1918.

(*c*) This Order shall extend only to Great Britain.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

8th March, 1918.

THE IMPORTED CANNED CONDENSED MILK (REQUISITION) ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 12, 1918.

1918. No. 299.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Requisition of imported condensed milk.

1. (*a*) The Food Controller hereby requires all persons owning or having power to dispose of any Canned Condensed Milk which may arrive in Great Britain after the 1st April, 1918, to place the same at the disposal of the Food Controller and deliver same to him or to his order.

(a) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (CONSTITUTION) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III. of this Manual.

(b) MILK ORDER, 1917.—That Order was printed p. 183 of the January, 1918, Edition of this Volume.

(c) PRICE OF MILK ORDER, No. 2, 1917.—That Order which was revoked by the Milk Order, 1917, was printed p. 61 of the May, 1917, Edition of the Food Supply Manual.

(d) MILK (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1917.—That Order was printed p. 219 of the January, 1918, Edition of this Volume.

(*b*) This clause shall not apply to any Canned Condensed Milk which in the opinion of the Food Controller is either unequal in quality to the U.S.A. Standard Condensed Milk or is not in good merchantable condition.

Prohibition of dealings.

2. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall on or after the 1st April, 1918, either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person—

(*a*) buy, sell or deal in; or

(*b*) offer or invite an offer, or propose to buy, sell or deal in; or

(*c*) enter into negotiations for the sale or purchase of or other dealing in

any Canned Condensed Milk for the time being outside Great Britain whether or not the sale, purchase or dealing is or is to be effected in Great Britain.

Returns.

3. All persons concerned shall on or before 20th March, 1918, furnish to the Secretary, Ministry of Food, Palace Chambers. S.W.1, a return showing—

(*a*) the amount and quality of Canned Condensed Milk afloat and shipped to Great Britain to their order on 18th March, 1918; and

(*b*) the amount and quality of Canned Condensed Milk purchased for shipment to Great Britain to their Order, and not shipped on the 18th March, 1918;

and shall also from time to time furnish such other particulars as may be required by or under the authority of the Food Controller.

Interpretation.

4. For the purpose of this Order, "Condensed Milk" shall include full cream sweetened and full cream unsweetened Condensed Milk, evaporated Milk and machine-skimmed Condensed Milk.

Penalty.

5. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

6. This Order may be cited as the Imported Canned Condensed Milk (Requisition) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

12th March, 1918.

THE COCOA-BUTTER (PROVISIONAL PRICES) ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 19, 1918.

1918. No. 340.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Maximum prices.

1. No person shall sell or offer or expose for sale or buy or offer to buy any Cocoa-Butter at prices exceeding the maximum prices permitted by this Order.

Sales by wholesale.

2. On the occasion of a sale of Cocoa-Butter other than a sale by retail the maximum price shall be as follows:—

(*a*) Where the sale is by the manufacturer thereof at the rate of 1*s*. 6*d*. per lb.;

(*b*) where the sale is by a person other than the manufacturer thereof at the rate of 1*s*. 7*d*. per lb.

Charges on a sale by wholesale.

3. (*a*) The maximum price applicable under the foregoing clause is fixed upon the basis of the following terms and conditions being applicable to the transaction:—

(i) Delivery is to be made at the seller's expense to the buyer's railway station;

(ii) The Cocoa-Butter is to be packed free of charge in non-returnable bales provided by the seller;

(iii) Payment is to be made within one month of the date of the contract subject to discount of 2½ per cent. for payment within that period, and monies then unpaid are to carry interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum or Bank rate whichever shall be the higher.

(*b*) Where the Cocoa-Butter is sold on terms or conditions other than the terms and conditions stated in the foregoing part of this Clause, a corresponding adjustment shall be made in the maximum price.

Sales by retail.

4. On the occasion of a sale by retail of Cocoa-Butter the maximum price shall be at the rate of 2*s*. per lb.

Charges on a sale by retail.

5. Where the purchaser on the occasion of a sale by retail requires Cocoa-Butter to be delivered to his premises, an additional charge may be made for such delivery not exceeding ½*d*. per lb. or any sum actually paid by the seller for carriage. No charge may be made for packing or packages or for giving credit.

Contracts.

6. Where any contract subsisting on the 19th March, 1918, for the sale of Cocoa-Butter provides for the payment of a price in excess of the permitted maximum price the contract shall stand so far as concerns Cocoa-Butter delivered on or before the 25th March, 1918, but shall, unless the Food Controller otherwise directs, be avoided so far as concerns Cocoa-Butter agreed to be sold above the permitted maximum price which has not been so delivered.

Fictitious transactions.

7. No person shall in connection with a sale or disposition or proposed sale or disposition of any Cocoa-Butter enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or artificial transaction or make or demand any unreasonable charge.

Interpretation.

8. For the purposes of this Order the expression "Cocoa-Butter" shall include any mixture of Cocoa-Butter and other substances but shall not include any chocolate, cake, biscuit or other article manufactured partly from Cocoa-Butter.

Infringements.

9. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and commencement.

10. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Cocoa-Butter (Provisional Prices) Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force as regards sales by retail on the 2nd April, 1918, and as regards any other sale on the 25th March, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

19th March, 1918.

THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (LOCAL DISTRIBUTION) SCHEME ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 21, 1918.

[This Order, which is printed in Group 9A ("Local Distribution and Requisitioning") (p. 242), provides for the local distribution by certain Committees of butter and Margarine.]

THE DUTCH CHEESE (REQUISITION) ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 23, 1918.

1918. No. 358.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. (*a*) In pursuance of Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Food Controller requires all persons owning or having power to sell or dispose of any cheese which shall on or after the 26th March, 1918, arrive in the United Kingdom from Holland to place such cheese at the disposal of the Food Controller and deliver the same to him or his Order.

(*b*) The compensation payable for such cheese shall in default of agreement be determined by a single arbitrator appointed when the cheese arrives in England by the Lord High Chancellor of England, when the cheese arrives in Scotland by the Lord President of the Court of Session, and when the cheese arrives in Ireland by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

2. All persons concerned shall on or before the 4th April, 1918, furnish to the Secretary, Ministry of Food, Palace Chambers, London, S.W.1, a return showing—

(*a*) the stocks of cheese afloat or shipped from Holland to the United Kingdom to their order on the 26th March, 1918;

(*b*) the amount of Dutch cheese agreed to be shipped to the United Kingdom to their order and not shipped on the 26th March, 1918;

(*c*) the quantity sold and unsold in each case, and shall furnish such other particulars relating to Dutch Cheese or their dealings therein as may from time to time be required by or under the authority of the Food Controller.

3. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

4. This Order may be cited as the Dutch Cheese (Requisition) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

23rd March, 1918.

THE MARGARINE (RETAIL PRICES) ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 23, 1918.

1918. No. 359.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Retail price for margarine.

1. The maximum price on the occasion of a sale by retail of Margarine shall on or after the 25th March, 1918, be at such rate or rates as the Food Controller may by notice from time to time prescribe and until further notice shall on all sales by retail be at the rate of 1*s*. per lb. except that where margarine is sold by retail to any person at one sale in a quantity of not less than 28 lbs. to be delivered in any one week ending on a Saturday the maximum price shall be at the rate of 11*d*. per lb.

Delivery, packages and credit.

2. Where the purchaser, on the occasion of a sale by retail, requires the margarine to be delivered to his premises an additional charge may be made for such delivery not exceeding ½*d*. per lb. or any sum actually paid by the seller for carriage. No charge may be made for packing, packages or wrappers or for giving credit.

Exception.

3. (*a*) This Order shall not before the 8th April, 1918, apply to margarine which is proved to have been bought by the seller before the 25th March, 1918, and which is sold at a price not exceeding the price permitted for such margarine under the provisions of the Margarine (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917,(**a**) or any licence thereunder applicable to such margarine.

(*b*) This Order shall not apply to margarine supplied on special terms and conditions authorised by the Food Controller.

Special consignments.

4. (*a*) On the occasion of any sale by retail of margarine sold for special purposes, and packed in tins or otherwise specially packed, the seller may, if authorised so to do by licence granted by the Food Controller, charge in addition to the maximum prices prescribed by this Order for such margarine, such additional sum as may be allowed by the Food Controller.

(*b*) Any additional sum charged under this clause shall be shown as a separate item on the invoice relating to the sale.

Offers, &c.

5. A person shall not sell or offer or expose for sale or buy or agree to buy any margarine by retail at a price exceeding the price applicable under this Order, or in connection with the sale or disposition or proposed sale or disposition of any margarine enter or offer to enter into any artificial transaction or make or demand any unreasonable charge.

Revocation. S. R. & O., No 1162 of 1917.

6. The Margarine (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917,(**a**) and all licences granted thereunder are hereby revoked as at the 25th March, 1918, so far as they apply to Great Britain except so far as such Order and licences relate to margarine excluded from the operation of this Order by Clause 3 hereof, but without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any contravention of such Order.

Scotland.

7. This Order shall in its application to Scotland have effect with the substitution of the date 15th April, 1918, for the date 25th March, 1918, and the date 29th April, 1918, for the date 8th April, 1918, or in either case such later date as the Food Controller may by notice prescribe.(**b**)

Penalty.

8. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and extent.

9. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Margarine (Retail Prices) Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall extend only to Great Britain.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

23rd March, 1918.

(**a**) MARGARINE (MAXIMUM PRICES) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 344.

(**b**) DATE OF OPERATION IN SCOTLAND.—By General Licence of April 11, 1918, printed p. 383, the date 29th April, 1918, is substituted for 25th March, 1918, and 13th May, 1918, for 8th April, 1918.

The Margarine (Distribution) Order, 1918. Dated March 23, 1918.

1918. No. 360.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Forms of application, &c., may be prescribed.

1. (*a*) The Food Controller may from time to time prescribe forms of application and other documents to be used for the purpose of obtaining, or for any other purpose connected with margarine proposed to be distributed or for the time being in the course of distribution by or under the authority of the Food Controller. Any such form or document may contain instructions to be observed as to the completion of the form or document or any other matter.

(*b*) The Food Controller may from time to time issue directions relating to the distribution, disposal, sale and use of, Margarine, and as to the price and terms upon which any such margarine may be sold or otherwise disposed of.

Completion of forms of application, &c.

2. All persons concerned shall in the completion of any such form or document and in the distribution, disposal, sale or use of Margarine comply with the instructions and directions relative thereto for the time being in force.

Records & inspection.

3. Every maker or importer of Margarine and every dealer in Margarine shall keep or cause to be kept at some convenient place accurate records relating to his trade or business in Margarine and to such other matters as the Food Controller may from time to time prescribe, and shall comply with any directions given by or under the authority of the Food Controller as to the form and contents of such records, and shall make such returns as to his manufacture and dealings in Margarine as the Food Controller may from time to time require. Every such maker, importer and dealer shall also permit any person authorised by or under the authority of the Food Controller to enter any premises where Margarine is made, stored or dealt in, and to inspect such premises and any stocks of Margarine therein and all such records kept by him and all relevant books, documents and accounts relating to his trade or business in Margarine.

False statements, &c.

4. A person shall not:—

(*a*) Knowingly make or connive at the making of any false or misleading statement in any application or other document prescribed pursuant to this Order or used for the purpose of obtaining, or in connection with the purchase or sale of or for any other purpose connected with Margarine;

(*b*) Forge, alter or tamper with any such application or other document;

(*c*) Personate, or falsely represent himself to be a person to whom any such application or other document applies; or

(*d*) Obtain Margarine where any statement made on the relative application is false in any material particular, or deliver Margarine under any such application where he has reason to believe that any statement in such application is false in a material particular.

Prescribed forms.

5. Any form of application, direction or other document purporting to be prescribed pursuant to this Order, or headed Margarine (Distribution) Order, 1918, and any form of application, direction or other document headed "Margarine Distribution Scheme," or otherwise issued under the authority of the Food Controller and relating to the distribution of margarine shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to be prescribed pursuant to this Order.

Penalty.

6. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

7. This Order may be cited as the Margarine (Distribution) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

23rd March, 1918.

THE CANNED CONDENSED MILK (REQUISITION) ORDER, 1918.
DATED MARCH 23, 1918.
1918. No. 361.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Requisition of existing stocks.

1. In pursuance of Regulation 2 (B) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Food Controller gives notice that he hereby takes possession of all Canned Condensed Milk which is in Great Britain and in the hands of the manufacturers thereof at the close of business on the 31st March, 1918.

Requisition of future output.

2. In pursuance of Regulation 7 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Food Controller hereby orders that the occupier of every factory or workshop in Great Britain engaged either wholly or partly in the manufacture of condensed milk shall place at the disposal of the Food Controller the whole of the condensed milk which shall be produced at such factory or workshop on or after the 1st April, 1918, and shall deliver the same to the Food Controller, or to his order.

Returns.

3. The occupier of every such factory or workshop as is mentioned in Clause 2 shall on or before the 5th April, 1918, furnish to the Secretary (Milk Section), Ministry of Food, Palace Chambers, London, S.W.1, a return showing—

(i) the amount of condensed milk of his manufacture held by him on the 31st March, 1918; and

(ii) the average weekly output of the factory or workshop under his control; and

shall furnish such other particulars as may from time to time be required by or under the authority of the Food Controller.

4. This Order may be cited as the Canned Condensed Milk (Requisition) Order, 1918. Title.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

23rd March, 1918.

GENERAL LICENCE APPLICABLE TO IRELAND, DATED APRIL 10, 1918, UNDER THE MARGARINE (MAXIMUM PRICES) ORDER, 1917.

1918. No. 408.

The Food Controller hereby authorises until further notice a charge of ½*d.* a lb. to be made in addition to the charge of 10*d.* or 1*s.* 2*d.* a lb. applicable under clause 2 (*a*) of the Margarine (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917.(a) S. R. and O., No. 1162 of 1917.

This licence shall apply only where all the following conditions are complied with, namely:—

(*a*) The seller is selling margarine not made by himself;
(*b*) The sale is made in Ireland for delivery in Ireland; and
(*c*) The sale is not a retail sale.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

10th April, 1918.

NOTICE, DATED APRIL 11, 1918, UNDER THE MARGARINE (RETAIL PRICES) ORDER, 1918.(b)

1918. No. 416.

Pursuant to clause 7 of the above-mentioned Order the Food Controller hereby prescribes that the above Order in its application to Scotland shall have effect with the substitution of the date 29th April, 1918, for the date 25th March, 1918, and of the date 13th May, 1918, for the date 8th April, 1918. S. R. & O., No. 359 of 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

11th April, 1918.

(a) MARGARINE (MAXIMUM PRICES) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 344.

(a) MARGARINE (RETAIL PRICES) ORDER, 1918.—That Order is printed p. 379.

THE BUTTER (MAXIMUM PRICES) (IRELAND) ORDER, 1918. DATED APRIL 19, 1918.

1918. No. 454.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

S.R. & O., 913 and 1110 of 1917.

1. The Butter (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917,(a) and the Butter (Maximum Prices) (Amendment) Order, 1917,(b) shall as from the date of this Order and until the Food Controller by notice under this Order otherwise directs, cease to apply to sales in Ireland of butter made in Ireland.

2. Nothing in this Order shall affect any proceedings in respect of any previous contravention of the said Orders.

3. This Order may be cited as the Butter (Maximum Prices) (Ireland) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller,

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

19th April, 1918.

THE IMPORTERS (RETURNS) ORDER, 1918. DATED APRIL 27, 1918.

[This Order, which is printed in Group **8A** ("Importers' Returns") (p. 221), requires returns to be made of imported condensed and dried milk.]

DIRECTIONS, DATED APRIL 27, 1918, UNDER LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES (RATIONING SCHEME) ORDER, 1918.

[These Directions, which are printed in Group **14A** ("Rationing Schemes") (p. 464), relate to registration for butter and margarine.]

(a) BUTTER (MAXIMUM PRICES) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 323.

(b) BUTTER (MAXIMUM PRICES) (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 339.

11A. National Kitchens.

National Kitchens Order, 1918, *p.* 385.
Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 2), 1918, (Powers of English Local Authorities under Order) *p.* 387.
Local Authorities (National Kitchens) (Scotland) Order, 1918 (Powers of Scottish Local Authorities under Order) *p.* 388.

THE NATIONAL KITCHENS ORDER, 1918. DATED FEBRUARY 25, 1918.

1918. No. 223.

Provision of National Kitchens.

1. A Local Authority may, subject to such conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by the Food Controller—

(*a*) establish and maintain in their area a National Kitchen or Kitchens together with such distributing depôts as may be thought proper;

(*b*) sell (whether for consumption on or off the premises or to a person for purposes of distribution) food and drink prepared in the Kitchen or proposed to be distributed by or under the authority of the Food Controller; and

(*c*) do such other acts and things as are necessary or incidental to the due exercise of the above powers.(**a**)

Delegation of powers.

2. A Local Authority may delegate all or any of their powers under this Order to, or in the exercise of such powers associate themselves with, any Food Committee or other Committee appointed by the Authority, and may, with the consent of the Food Controller, combine with any other Local Authority or Authorities for all or any of the purposes of this Order.(**a**)

Directions.

3. A Local Authority shall comply with any direction given by or on behalf of the Food Controller in relation to a National Kitchen or depôt established or carried on pursuant to this Order and the food and drink sold or supplied therefrom or from any premises used in connection therewith, and every such kitchen and depôt shall at all times be open to the inspection of any person authorised by the Food Controller.

(**a**) ORDERS ANCILLARY TO THE NATIONAL KITCHENS ORDER, 1918.—The Local Government Board, by the Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 2), 1918 (p. 387), and the Secretary for Scotland, by the Local Authorities (National Kitchens) (Scotland) Order, 1918 (p. 388), conferred powers on local authorities in England and Scotland respectively for discharge of functions, and provision of expenses under the National Kitchens Order.

Interpretation.

4. For the purposes of this Order, the expression "Local Authority" shall mean(a):—

(*a*) As respects England and Wales, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, the Council of a Metropolitan Borough, the Council of a Municipal Borough or other Urban District, the Council of a Rural District, or the Council of the Isle of Scilly; and

(*b*) as respects Scotland, in a County (exclusive of any Burgh comprised therein) the County Council, and in a Royal Parliamentary or Police Burgh, the Town Council.

"Food Committee" shall mean a Food Control Committee appointed in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.(b)

Penalty.

5. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Extent and Title of Order.

6. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the National Kitchens Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall not apply to Ireland.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,

Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

25th February, 1918.

(a) Local Authorities for purposes of Order.—These are in England and Wales the same local authorities who are concerned with the general administration of food control, *see* footnote (a) to the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917, printed in Part III. of this Manual, which gives details as to such authorities and their districts.

In Scotland on the other hand certain town councils are not separate local authorities for the purposes of the said Order constituting the food control committees being represented on joint committees of County and Town Councils; but for the purposes of the National Kitchens Order every Town Council which does not combine with another county or town council is a separate local authority.

(b) Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III. of this Manual.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (FOOD CONTROL) ORDER (No. 2), 1918, DATED FEBRUARY 25, 1918, MADE BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

1918. No. 388.

64,823.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled;—
To the Councils of the several Metropolitan Boroughs, Municipal Boroughs and other Urban Districts in England and Wales;—
To the Councils of the several Rural Districts in England and Wales;—
To the Council of the Isles of Scilly;—
And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by Regulation numbered 2J of the Defence of the Realm Regulations it is among other things provided that We, the Local Government Board, may, by arrangement with the Food Controller, confer and impose on any local authorities and their officers any powers and duties in connection with the enforcement of certain of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and any powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge of any functions assigned to local authorities by any Order made by the Food Controller under the said Regulations;

And whereas the Food Controller has, in pursuance of the said Regulations, made the National Kitchens Order, 1918: (**a**)

Now, therefore, in pursuance of Our powers in that behalf, and by arrangement with the Food Controller, We hereby Order as follows:—

Article I.—In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears:—

(*a*) The expression "Local Authority" means, as the case may be, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, the Council of a Metropolitan Borough, the Council of a Municipal Borough or other Urban District, the Council of a Rural District, or the Council of the Isles of Scilly;

(*b*) The expression "District" means the District subject to the jurisdiction of the Local Authority for the purposes of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, or of the Public Health Act, 1875, as the case may be.(**b**)

Article II.—We hereby confer and impose upon the Local Authority and upon such of their officers as they may designate or appoint for the purpose the powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge within their District, in conformity with the Defence of the Realm Regulations, of the functions assigned to

(**a**) NATIONAL KITCHENS ORDER, 1918.—That Order is printed p. 385.
(**b**) LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND THEIR DISTRICTS FOR PURPOSES OF ORDER.—*See* footnote (**a**) to National Kitchens Order, 1918, p. 386.

Local Authorities by the National Kitchens Order, 1918(a): Provided that no Local Authority shall delegate any power to levy a rate or borrow money.

Article III.—(1) Any expenses incurred by a Local Authority in the execution of this Order shall be defrayed in like manner as if the expenses had been incurred in the execution of the Public Health Act, 1875, or the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as the case may be.

(2) Where any Local Authorities have combined for any of the purposes of this Order, any expenses incurred by those Local Authorities under this Order shall be defrayed in such proportions as may be agreed upon, or in default of agreement as may be determined by the Local Government Board.

Article IV.—This Order may be cited as "The Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 2), 1918."

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Twenty-fifth day of February, in the year One thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

(L.S.) *W. Hayes Fisher,*
President.

H. C. Monro,
Secretary.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (NATIONAL KITCHENS) (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1918, DATED FEBRUARY 26, 1918, MADE BY THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.

1918, No. $\frac{206}{S. 5}$.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 2J of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and by arrangement with the Food Controller, I hereby order as follows:—

(1) In this Order—

(*a*) the expression "Local Authority" shall mean in a County (exclusive of any Burgh comprised therein), the County Council and in a Royal Parliamentary or Police Burgh the Town Council(b):

(a) NATIONAL KITCHENS ORDER, 1918.—This Order is printed p. 385.
(b) LOCAL AUTHORITIES FOR PURPOSES OF ORDER.—*See* footnote (a) to National Kitchens Order, 1918, p. 386.

(*b*) the expression "Food Committee" shall mean a Food Control Committee established in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.(**a**)

(2) I hereby confer and impose upon the Local Authority and upon such of their officers as they may designate or appoint for the purpose the powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge within their district, in conformity with the Defence of the Realm Regulations, of the functions assigned to Local Authorities by the National Kitchens Order, 1918.(**b**)

(3) Any expenses incurred by a Local Authority in the execution of this Order shall be defrayed out of the public health general assessment provided that such expenses shall not be reckoned in any calculation as to the statutory limits of that assessment.

(4) A District Committee, Parish Council, School Board, or other local body may make available, without charge, or on such terms as may be agreed, to a Local Authority or to any Food Committee or other Committee appointed by the Authority, any of their premises and the services of any of their officers for the purposes of the National Kitchens Order, 1918.(**b**)

(5) This Order may be cited as the Local Authorities (National Kitchens) (Scotland) Order, 1918.

Robert Munro,

His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

(L.S.)

Scottish Office, Whitehall,
26th February, 1918

(**a**) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (CONSTITUTION) ORDER, 1917.—This Order is printed in Part III. of this Manual.

(**b**) NATIONAL KITCHENS ORDER, 1918.—This Order is printed p. 385.

11B. Notice by Retailer of Prices (a).

THE NOTICE IN SHOPS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 27, 1918.

1918. No. 400.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Powers of Food Control Committee for Ireland as to notices in shops.

1. The Food Control Committee for Ireland(a) may from time to time by notice under this Order direct that a person selling by retail in any shop an article, in respect of which a maximum price is for the time fixed by any Order of the Food Controller or the Food Committee, shall keep or cause to be kept posted at such times and in such form and manner as may be specified by the Committee a notice showing the maximum price for such article for the time being in force as to sales in such shop and also if the Committee as respects any article so think fit, the actual price at which such article is being sold in such shop.(b)

Any such notice may be made so as to apply to all or any of such articles or so as to apply generally to all persons or to any particular person or class of persons named or described in the notice and may contain such consequential provisions as appear to the Committee to be necessary or proper. Any such notice may be revoked or varied by the Committee as occasion requires.

Duty to comply.

2. All persons concerned shall comply with the provisions of any notice issued under this Order.

Penalties.

3. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and Extent of Order.

4. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Notice in Shops (Ireland) Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall apply only to Ireland.

By Order of the Food Controller,

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

27th March, 1918.

(a) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE FOR IRELAND.—*See* the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Constitution) Order, 1917, printed in Part III. of this Manual.

(b) NOTICE OF PRICE OF PARTICULAR ARTICLE:—The exhibition by retailers at their shops of the prices at which the undermentioned articles are sold is provided for by the Orders mentioned in connection with each of such articles:—

Bacon, Ham and Lard (Bacon, Ham and Lard (Provisional Prices) Order, 1917) *p.* 46.
Butter (Butter (Maximum Prices) (Amendment) Order, 1917), *p.* 342.
Cheese (British Cheese Order, 1917), *p.* 337.
Fish (Fish Prices) Order No. 2, 1918), *p.* 211.
Jam and Jelly (Jam (Prices) Order, 1918), *p.* 230.
Meat (Meat) Maximum Prices) Order, 1917), *p.* 260.
Potatoes (Potatoes Order, 1917), *p* 405.
Rabbits (Rabbits (Prices) Order, 1918), *p.* 269.
Rice (Rice (Retail Prices) Order, 1918), *p.* 119.

12. Oils and Fats.

Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Committees) Order, 1917, *p.* 397.
Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Licensing) Order, 1918, p. 397.
Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Maximum Prices) Order, 1918, *p.* 397.
Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Priority Supply) Order, 1918, *p.* 397.
Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Requisition) Order, 1918, *p.* 397.
Hardened Fat (Requisition) Order, 1917, *p.* 392.
Oil Splitting Order, 1917, *p.* 391.
Oil and Fat Compound (Licensing of Manufacturers and Requisition) Order, 1918, *p.* 399.
Oils and Fats (Requisition) Order, 1917, as amended, *p.* 394.
Oils and Fats (Restriction) Order, 1918, *p.* 398.
Oils, Oil Cakes and Meals (Requisition) Order, 1917, *p.* 392.
Public Meals Order, 1918, *p.* 397.
Refined Vegetable Oils (Requisition) Order, 1917, *p.* 396.
Seeds, Nuts and Kernels (Requisition) Order, 1917, as amended, *p.* 393.

THE OIL SPLITTING ORDER, 1917. DATED NOVEMBER 9, 1917.

1917. No. 1134.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Splitting of certain oils and acid oils prohibited.

1. No person shall on or after the 12th November, 1917, split (otherwise than in the due course of manufacture into Soap) any of the Oils specified in the Schedule hereto or any of the Acid Oils arising from refining any of such Oils, into its component parts of fatty acid and Glycerine except under and in accordance with the terms of a Licence issued by or under the authority of the Food Controller.

Penalty.

2. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

3. This Order may be cited as the Oil Splitting Order, 1917.

The Schedule.

Coconut Oil.
Cotton Oil.
Gingelly (Sesame) Seed Oil.
Ground Nut Oil.
Kapokseed Oil.
Nigerseed Oil.
Palm Kernel Oil.
Rape-seed Oil.
Soya Oil.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

9th November, 1917.

THE OILS, OIL CAKES AND MEALS (REQUISITION) ORDER, 1917. DATED NOVEMBER 28, 1917.

1917. No. 1224.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 7 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. The occupier of every factory or workshop engaged either wholly or partly in the crushing or extracting of oil from Oleaginous Seed, Nuts and Kernels, or in the production of Oils, Oil Cakes or Meals from any of such substances, shall place at the disposal of the Food Controller the whole of the resultant crude oils, Oil cakes, Meals and residues which he has in stock at the close of business on the 30th November, 1917, or which are produced after that day at such factory or workshop, and shall deliver the same to the Food Controller or to his Order.

2. This Order may be cited as the Oils, Oil Cakes and Meals (Requisition) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

28th November, 1917.

THE HARDENED FAT (REQUISITION) ORDER, 1917. DATED NOVEMBER 28, 1917.

1917. No. 1225.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 7 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabing him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. The occupier of every factory or workshop engaged either wholly or partly in the manufacture by hydrogenation of hardened fats shall place at the disposal of the Food Controller the whole of the hardened fats which he has in stock at the close of business on 30th November, 1917, or which are produced after that date at such factory or workshop and shall deliver the same to the Food Controller or to his Order.

2. This Order may be cited as the Hardened Fat (Requisition) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

28th November, 1917.

THE SEEDS, NUTS AND KERNELS (REQUISITION) ORDER, 1917, DATED NOVEMBER 29, 1917, AS AMENDED BY APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATORS ORDER, 1918,(a) DATED MARCH 11, 1918.

1917 No. 1226, *as amended by* 1918 No. 294.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. (*a*) In pursuance of Regulation 2B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Food Controller gives notice that he hereby takes possession of all oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels of the varieties mentioned in the Schedule of this Order which are in the United Kingdom on the 1st December, 1917.

(*b*) This Clause shall not apply to seeds, nuts and kernels in the hands of a person who, at the close of business on the 30th November, 1917, does not hold more than 5 tons of any one variety.

2. (*a*) In pursuance of Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Food Controller requires all persons owning or having power to sell or dispose of any oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels of the varieties mentioned in the said Schedule which may arrive in the United Kingdom after the 1st December, 1917, to place the same at the disposal of the Food Controller and deliver the same to him or to his Order.

(*b*) The arbitrator to determine in default of agreement the compensation to be paid for any article requisitioned under this Order shall be appointed by the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain in England, by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, and by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in Ireland.(a)

3. All persons concerned shall, on or before the 8th December, 1917, furnish to the Secretary, Ministry of Food, Palace Chambers, S.W.1, a return showing:—

(*a*) the amount of seeds, nuts and kernels mentioned held by him at the close of business on the 30th November, 1917;

(*b*) the amount of such seeds, nuts and kernels afloat and shipped to the United Kingdom to him or to his order on the 30th November, 1917;

(*c*) the amount and quality of seeds, nuts and kernels purchased to be shipped to the United Kingdom and not shipped on the 30th November, 1917; and

(*d*) the quantity sold and unsold in each case;

and shall furnish such other particulars as may from time to time be required by or under the authority of the Food Controller.(b)

4. Infringements of this Order are offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

(a) AMENDMENT OF CLAUSE 2(*b*).—This Clause was inserted in its present form by the Appointment of Arbitrators Order, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 294).

(b) RETURNS.—The Foreign Holdings (Returns) Order, 1918, printed in Group 7A ("Foreign Holdings of Food,") (p. 217), does not apply to articles in respect of which a return has been made under this present Order.

5. This Order may be cited as the Seeds, Nuts and Kernels (Requisition) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

29th November, 1917.

Schedule.

Babassu Seed.	Linseed.
Castorseed.	Mowrah Seed.
Copra.	Niger Seed.
Cotton Seed.	Palm Kernels.
Gingelly (Sesame Seed).	Poppy Seed.
Ground Nuts (Undecorticated).	Rapeseed.
Ground Nuts (Decorticated).	Shea Nuts.
Hemp Seed.	Soya Beans.
Illipe.	Sunflower Seed.
Kapok Seed.	

The Oils and Fats (Requisition) Order, 1917, dated December 21, 1917, as amended by Appointment of Arbitrators Order, 1918,(a) dated March 11, 1918.

1917 No. 1311, *as amended by* 1918 No. 294.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. (*a*) In pursuance of Regulation 2B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Food Controller gives notice that he hereby takes possession of all Oils and Fats of the varieties mentioned in the Schedule to this Order which are in the United Kingdom on the 1st January, 1918, of any description whatsoever, whether Crude, Refined, Deodorised, Pressed or Bleached, or whether in the form of Soap stocks, Acid Oils or Black Grease arising from refining or pressing, or of Fatty Acids arising from the splitting of any of the said Oils and Fats.

(*b*) This Clause shall not apply to Oils and Fats in the hands of any person who at the close of business on the 31st December, 1917, does not hold more than 5 tons of any one variety.

2. (*a*) In pursuance of Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Food Controller requires all persons owning any of the said Oils and Fats which may arrive in the United Kingdom after the 1st January, 1918, to place the same at the disposal of the Food Controller and deliver the same to him or to his Order.

(*b*) The arbitrator to determine in default of agreement the compensation to be paid for any article requisitioned under this Order shall be appointed by the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain in England, by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, and by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in Ireland.(a)

(a) Amendment of Clause 2(*b*).—This Clause was inserted in its present form by the Appointment of Arbitrators Order, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 294).

3. No person shall after the date of this Order treat or permit to be treated any of the said Oils and Fats in such manner as to render the same unfit or less fit for use in the manufacture of human or animal Food.

4. All persons concerned shall on or before the 8th January, 1918, furnish to the Secretary, Ministry of Food, Palace Chambers, S.W.1, a Return showing:—

(*a*) The amount of the said Oils and Fats held by them at the close of business on the 31st December, 1917.

(*b*) The amount and quality of the said Oils and Fats afloat and shipped to the United Kingdom to their Order on the 31st December, 1917.

(*c*) The amount and quality of the said Oils and Fats purchased to be shipped to the United Kingdom and not shipped on the 31st December, 1917.

(*d*) The quantity sold and unsold in each case, and shall furnish such other particulars as may from time to time be required by or under the authority of the Food Controller.

No return shall be required from any person who at the close of business on the 31st December, 1917, does not hold more than five tons of any one variety of the said Oils or Fats.(**a**)

5. Infringements of this Order are offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

6. This Order may be cited as the Oils and Fats (Requisition) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary of the Ministry of Food.

21st December, 1917.

The Schedule.

Castor Oil.	Olive Oil.
Coconut Oil.	Palm Oil.
Cotton Seed Oil.	Palm Kernel Oil.
Gingelly (Sesame) Oil.	Poppy Seed Oil.
Ground Nut.	Rape Seed Oil.
Hemp Seed Oil.	Shea Butter or Oil.
Kapok-seed Oil.	Soya Bean Oil.
Linseed Oil.	Sunflower Seed Oil
Maize Oil.	Oleine distilled.
Mowrah-Seed Oil.	Stearine distilled.
Niger Seed Oil.	Vegetable Tallow

Neutral Lard.
Oleo Oil.
Premier Jus.
Imported Tallow.
Stearine (Beef and Mutton)

(**a**) RETURNS.—The Foreign Holdings (Returns) Order, 1918, printed in Group 7A (p. 217), does not apply to articles in respect of which a return has been made under this present Order.

The Refined Vegetable Oils (Requisition) Order, 1917. Dated December 21, 1917.

1917. No. 1314.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 7 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. The occupier of every factory or workshop engaged either wholly or partly in applying to any of the oils specified in the Schedule all or any of the following processes, viz;

(*a*) Refining for technical purposes; or
(*b*) Refining and bleaching for technical purposes; or
(*c*) Refining and finishing for common Edible purposes; or
(*d*) Refining, deodorising and finishing for fine edible purposes; or
(*e*) Pressing and Deodorising to produce technical pressed oil and fine edible stearine.

shall place at the disposal of the Food Controller the whole of the Crude Oils and the whole of the Refined and Bleached, Deodorised, Finished or Pressed Oils or Stearine and residues therefrom which he has in stock at the close of business on the 22nd December, 1917, or which are produced after that day at such factory or workshop, and shall deliver the same to the Food Controller or to his Order.

2. Infringements of this Order are offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

3. This Order may be cited as the Refined Vegetable Oils (Requisition) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food

21st December, 1917.

The Schedule.

Coconut Oil.	Nigerseed Oil.
Cotton Oil.	Palm Kernel Oil.
Gingelly (sesame) Oil	Poppy Oil.
Ground Nut Oil.	Rapeseed Oil.
Kapokseed Oil.	Shea Oil.
Linseed Oil.	Soya Oil.
Maise Oil.	Sunflower Oil.

THE CATTLE FEEDING STUFFS (COMMITTEES) ORDER, 1917. DATED DECEMBER 21, 1917.

[This Order, which relates to Cereals as well as to cattle feeding cakes, &c., containing oils, is printed in Group **3** ("Bread, Flour and Cereals"), p. 107.]

THE CATTLE FEEDING STUFFS (PRIORITY SUPPLY) ORDER, 1918. DATED JANUARY 4, 1918.

[This Order, which relates to Cereals as well as to cattle feeding cakes, &c., containing oils, is printed in Group **3** ("Bread, Flour and Cereals"), p. 113.]

THE CATTLE FEEDING STUFFS (REQUISITION) ORDER, 1918. DATED JANUARY 21, 1918.

[This Order, which relates to Cereals as well as to cattle feeding cakes, &c., containing oils, is printed in Group **3** ("Bread, Flour and Cereals"), p. 116.]

THE PUBLIC MEALS ORDER, 1918. DATED JANUARY 21, 1918.

[This Order, printed in Group **14** ("Public Meals"), p. 441, restricts as from February 3rd, 1918, the amount of fats used in or by any public eating place. For restrictions previously in force *see* the now revoked Public Meals Order, 1917, pp. 158-161, of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."]

THE CATTLE FEEDING STUFFS (LICENSING) ORDER, 1918. DATED JANUARY 29, 1918.

[This Order, which relates to Cereals as well as to cattle feeding cakes, &c., containing oils, is printed in Group **3** ("Bread, Flour and Cereals"), p. 120.]

CATTLE FEEDING STUFFS (MAXIMUM PRICES) ORDER, 1918. DATED FEBRUARY 7, 1918.

[That Order, which relates to Cereals as well as to Linseed, Soya, and other Cakes or Meals, is printed in Group **3** ("Bread, Flour and Cereals"), p. 128.]

THE OILS AND FATS (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 23, 1918.

1918. No. 357.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. Except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted after the date of this Order by or under the authority of the Food Controller, no person shall after the 20th April, 1918, use any of the oils or fats mentioned in the schedule hereto or any mixtures thereof except for the purpose of, or in the manufacture of, human or animal food or drink.

2. Except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued after the date of this Order by or under the authority of the Food Controller, no person shall after the 20th April, 1918, treat or cause or permit to be treated any oils or fats mentioned in the schedule hereto or any mixture thereof in such manner as to render the same unfit or less fit for human or animal food or drink or for the manufacture thereof.

3. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

4. This Order may be cited as the Oils and Fats (Restriction) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

23rd March, 1918.

The Schedule.

Cocoanut Oil.
Cotton Seed Oil.
Gingelly (Sesame) Oil.
Ground Nut Oil.
Kapok-seed Oil.
Maize Oil.
Mowrah Seed Oil.
Niger Seed Oil.
Palm Kernel Oil.
Poppy Seed Oil.
Shea Butter or Oil.
Soya Bean Oil.
Sunflower Seed Oil.
Neutral Lard.
Oleo Oil.
Premier Jus.
Tallow.
Stearine (Beef and Mutton).
Dripping.
Lard.

The Oil and Fat Compound (Licensing of Manufacturers and Requisition) Order, 1918. Dated April 17, 1918.

1918. No. 446.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller the following Regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Oil and Fat Compound manufactured under licence

1. Except under and in accordance with the terms of a Licence issued by or under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall on or after the 22nd April, 1918, manufacture for sale any mixture or compound containing any one or more of the Oils or Fats mentioned in the Schedule hereto, whether hardened or not.

Requisition of certain Oil and Fat Compounds.

2. In pursuance of Regulation 7 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the occupier of every factory or workshop engaged either wholly or partly in the manufacture of any mixture or compound (other than Margarine) manufactured either wholly or partly from any two or more of the Oils and Fats mentioned in the Schedule hereto, whether hardened or not, shall place at the disposal of the Food Controller the whole of the resulting mixture or compound which he has in stock at the close of business on the 18th April, 1918, or which shall be manufactured at such factory or workshop on or after the 18th April, 1918, and shall deliver the same to the Food Controller or to his Order.

Returns.

3. The occupier of every factory or workshop to which Clause 2 of this Order applies shall on or before the 24th April, 1918, furnish to the Secretary, Oils and Fats Branch, Ministry of Food, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W. 1, a Return showing the amount of all such Mixture or Compound which he has in stock at the close of business on 18th April, 1918, and shall furnish such other particulars as may from time to time be required by or under the authority of the Food Controller.

Exceptions.

4. This Order shall not apply to any Mixture or Compound of the said Oils and Fats which is not manufactured for purposes of human food.

Fenalty.

5. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

6. This Order may be cited as the Oil and Fat Compound (Licensing of Manufacturers and Requisition) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

17th April, 1918.

The Schedule.

VEGETABLE OILS.

Coconut Oil.
Cotton Oil.
Gingelly (Sesame) Oil.
Ground Nut Oil.
Kapokseed Oil.
Linseed Oil.
Maize Oil.
Nigerseed Oil.
Palm Kernel Oil.
Poppy Oil.
Rapeseed Oil.
Shea Oil or Butter.
Soya Oil.
Sunflower Oil.

ANIMAL OILS AND FATS.

Neutral Lard.
Oleo Oil.
Premier Jus.
Tallow (Beef).
,, (Mutton).
Stearine (Beef and Mutton).
Whale Oil.
Lard.

13. Potatoes and other Vegetables and Roots.(a)

Bread (Use of Potatoes) Order No. 2, 1917 *p.* 430.
Bread (Use of Potatoes) Order, 1918, *p.* 438.
British Onions Order, 1917, *p.* 432.
Mangels and Swedes (Prices) (Ireland) Order, 1917, *p.* 430.
Potatoes Order, 1917, as amended, *p.* 405.
General Licence thereunder (Sale by Growers at prices below Minimum), *p.* 427.
General Licence thereunder (Sale in United Kingdom of Varieties Specified in Cl. 10), *p.* 429.
General Licence thereunder (Non-Returnable Bags outside Ireland), *p.* 430.
General Direction thereunder (Invoice by Wholesale Dealers), *p.* 431.
General Licence thereunder (Sale in Midlands of Varieties specified in Cl. 10), *p.* 437.
Potatoes Order (No. 2), 1917, *p.* 427.
Potato Bags Order, 1918, *p.* 434.
Potatoes (Distribution) Order, 1918, *p.* 436.
Notice thereunder (Application to South-west England), *p.* 437.
Potatoes (Export from Ireland) Order, 1918, *p.* 435.
Potatoes (Growers' Returns) Order, 1917, *p.* 418.
Potatoes (Growers' Returns) Order, 1918, *p.* 440.
Potatoes (Protection) Order, 1918, *p.* 438.
Potato (Restriction) Order, 1918, *p.* 439.
Seed Potatoes (Immune Varieties) Order, 1917, as amended, *p.* 402.
Seed Potatoes (1917 Crop) Order, 1917, as amended, *p.* 419.
Swedes (Prices) Order, 1917, *p.* 401.
Testing of Seeds Order, 1917, *p.* 427.

THE SWEDES (PRICES) ORDER, 1917. DATED MARCH 21, 1917.

1917. No. 260.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall sell or offer to sell any Swedes or Swedish Turnips at a price (including the cost of bags or other packages) exceeding the rate of 1½*d.* per lb.(b) Maximum price for Swedes

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(a) DISEASES OF POTATOES.—An epitome of the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts and of the Orders thereunder will be found in Appendix VI. (5) to the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual," p. 491.

(b) PRICE IN IRELAND.—A revised price for swedes in Ireland is fixed by the Mangels and Swedes (Prices) (Ireland) Order, 1917, p 430.

Penalty.

2. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person, in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, *and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.*(a)

Title of Order.

3. This Order may be cited as the Swedes (Prices) Order, 1917.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

21st March, 1917.

THE SEED POTATOES (IMMUNE VARIETIES) ORDER, 1917, DATED SEPTEMBER 5, 1917, AS AMENDED BY THE SEED POTATOES (1917 CROP) ORDER, 1917, DATED NOVEMBER 12, 1917.

1917 No. 935 *as amended by* No. 1155.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Restrictions on delivery of certain immune varieties of seed potatoes.

1. (*a*) No potatoes of the varieties "King George V.," "Great Scot," "Lochar," and "Templar" grown in Scotland or in England or Wales in the year 1917, may be sold or otherwise disposed of or moved from the premises on which they were situate on the 6th September, 1917, except under a licence issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries(b) or by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland.(c)

(a) LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS, &C., OF COMPANY.—Reg. 48A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (printed in Part IX, 4 "Miscellaneous Provisions as to Offences," p. 433 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual"), which was added to the Code since this Order was made, provides that directors and officers shall be liable for offences by their corporation or company.

(b) BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.—As to the constitution of this Board, *see* Introductory Note to Part V. of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual," p. 257.

(c) BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND.—As to the constitution of this Board, *see* Introductory Note to Part VI. of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual," p. 341.

(*b*) Contracts existing at the date of this Order for the sale of any such potatoes shall stand cancelled except so far as relates to potatoes which are delivered prior to the 6th September, 1917, or which may be delivered on or after that date under and in accordance with the terms of any licence that may be granted under this clause.

(*c*) The foregoing provisions of this Order shall not affect the use of any potatoes by the grower thereof in his own household or as seed for the purpose of his farm or holdings.

2. Clause (1) of this Order shall apply only to potatoes in the hands of a person who has in his hands upwards of 5 tons of potatoes of the description mentioned in Clause (1) or who has under cultivation upwards of a half acre of such potatoes.

Returns.

3. (*a*) Every such person as is mentioned in Clause 2 shall before the 15th September, 1917, make a return on the form prescribed in the Schedule, showing the quantity in tons of potatoes of the descriptions mentioned in clause (1), in his possession on that day and the acreage which he has under potatoes of such description and the situation of such potatoes and acreage.

(*b*) The returns shall be made as to potatoes in England and Wales to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and as to potatoes in Scotland to the Board of Agriculture for Scotland.

Riddle.

4. This Order shall not apply in Scotland to potatoes which will pass through a riddle having a mesh of one and a quarter inches,(**a**) or in England or Wales to potatoes which will pass through a riddle having a mesh of one and a quarter inches.

Penalties.

5. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and extent of Order.

6. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Seed Potatoes (Immune Varieties) Order, 1917.

(*b*) This Order shall not apply to Ireland.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,

Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

5th September, 1917.

(**a**) Amendment of Clause 4.—This clause is here printed as amended by Clause 21 (*a*) of the Seed Potatoes (1917 Crop) Order, 1917 (p. 424), which substituted "$1\frac{1}{4}$ inch" for "1 inch."

The Schedule.

Name (of owner of potatoes) .....

Address .....

Nearest Railway Station.....

PARTICULARS OF POTATOES.

Variety.	* Acreage.	Quantity (If lifted).	Place where potatoes are situate. (Address of farm and name of field if growing or in pits or address of premises if stored.)
King George V.	Acres.	Tons. Cwts.	
Great Scot.			
Lochar.			
Templar.			

* Where the potatoes are in the ground the acreage alone should be given.

I declare that the particulars given in the Schedule regarding the potatoes of the above-mentioned varieties in my possession are to the best of my knowledge and belief accurate.

Signature of Owner .....

Copies of this form may be obtained on application (1) the Director-General of Food Production, Food Production Department of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1., (2) The Secretary, Board of Agriculture for Scotland, 29, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

THE POTATOES ORDER, 1917, DATED SEPTEMBER 13, 1917, AS AMENDED BY THE POTATOES (POSTPONEMENT OF DATE) ORDER, 1917, DATED SEPTEMBER 27, 1917, THE SEED POTATOES (1917 CROP) ORDER, 1917, DATED NOVEMBER 12, 1917, AND THE POTATOES (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1918, DATED APRIL 17, 1918.(a)(b)

1917 No. 949 *as amended by* 1917 Nos. 998 *and* 1155, *and* 1918 No. 445.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

PART I.—DEFINITION AND RESTRICTIONS.

1. In this Order:—

Definitions.

A "Wholesale Dealer" means a person for the time being authorised under this Order to sell potatoes by wholesale.(c)

A "Retail Dealer" means a person for the time being authorised under this Order to sell potatoes by retail.

The "Food Committee" means in respect of any area in Great Britain the Food Control Committee established for the area pursuant to the Food Control Committee (Constitution) Order, 1917,(d) and in respect of Ireland the Food Control Committee appointed for Ireland by the Food Controller.(e)

(a) MODIFICATIONS OF POTATOES ORDER.—The Potatoes (Postponement of Date) Order, 1917, varied the dates in Clauses 4, 11 and 12 (*a*) of the Potatoes Order which is here printed as thus varied. The Seed Potatoes (1917 Crop) Order, 1917 (p. 419), makes various modifications in the present Order in its application to seed potatoes dealt in as for seed besides those specific amendments which are embodied in the Order as here printed. The Potatoes (Amendment) Order, 1918, varies the prices and charges for transport, etc.

(b) GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE TO GROWER AND CONTROL OF POTATO TRADE.—This Order gives effect to the Government guarantee to the grower in respect of "ware potatoes" sold on and after September 15th, 1917, by prescribing (Art. 26) a minimum grower's price of £6 a ton. It provides also for control of the potato trade at all stages by prescribing (Art. 28) a maximum grower's prices of £6 10*s.* 0*d.* per ton, by limiting (Art. 32) the profits of wholesalers and fixing (Art. 36) a scale of maximum retail prices, and by requiring (Part II.) all dealers in potatoes whether by wholesale or by retail to be registered. This control applies in general as from 8th October, 1917. A Notice by the Food Controller appearing in the Press of September 13th, 1917, states that the grower's maximum price will hold good until further notice, but will be adjusted if necessary later in the season to compensate for the wastage and expense involved in keeping back potatoes that have good lasting quality.

See further as to the Government guarantee the Potatoes Order (No. 2) 1917 (p. 427).

(c) SALE BY WHOLESALE DEALER.—*See* General Direction of December 24, 1917, as to invoices, p. 431.

(d) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (CONSTITUTION) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III of this Manual.

(e) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE FOR IRELAND.—*See* the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Constitution) Order, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual.

"Seed Potatoes" means potatoes grown in Scotland or Ireland in the year 1917, or grown in England or Wales in the year 1917 from seed grown in Scotland or Ireland in the year 1916, which will pass through a riddle having a 1⅝ inch mesh, and will not pass through a riddle having a 1¼ inch mesh.

"Ware Potatoes" means potatoes which will not pass through a riddle having a 1⅝ inch mesh.

The expression "his own potatoes" with reference to a grower of potatoes means the potatoes grown by such grower.

Potatoes only to be sold for human food.

2. Ware potatoes which are fit for human food shall not be sold or offered for sale or bought for any purpose except for seed or for human food.

Potatoes to be sold by weight.

3. Except where a grower is selling under the authority of clause 44 of this Order no person shall on or after the 15th September, 1917, sell or buy potatoes otherwise than by weight.

Potato dealers to be registered.

4. Except a grower selling his own potatoes no person shall after the 7th October, 1917, sell potatoes by wholesale either on his own account or as agent on commission unless he is entitled to and has applied for registration as a wholesale dealer, or by retail unless he is entitled to and has applied for registration as a retail dealer under part II of this Order, and except a grower selling his own potatoes, no person shall after the 31st October, 1917, sell potatoes by wholesale either on his own account or as agent on commission unless he holds a certificate of registration as a wholesale dealer under part II of this Order for the time being in force or by retail unless he holds a certificate of registration as a retail dealer under part II of this Order for the time being in force. Provided that this clause shall not prevent a wholesale dealer from selling direct to consumers in quantities of not less than 1 cwt.

Dealers in potatoes for seed to be specifically registered.

5. No person other than the grower thereof shall on or after the 15th September, 1917, sell potatoes as or for seed unless he holds a certificate of registration as a dealer in potatoes for seed under part II of this Order.

Retail dealer only to sell at registered premises.

6. After the 31st October, 1917, a retail dealer (unless registered as a hawker or costermonger) shall not sell potatoes by retail except at a place in respect of which he holds a certificate of registration as a retail dealer, but this shall not prevent a retail dealer from selling from his cart in the ordinary course of his business. A retail dealer registered as a hawker or costermonger shall sell only from his cart stall or barrow and at such other place if any as may be named in his certificate.

Minimum price for growers.

7. A grower of potatoes shall not on or after the 15th September, 1917, sell or offer for sale his own potatoes (being sound marketable ware potatoes of the 1917 crop) at a price below the lowest or minimum price fixed by Part III. of this Order, and no person shall on or after the same date buy or offer to buy any such potatoes from the grower at a price below the

same price;(a) provided that this clause shall not apply to sales in quantities of less than 1 cwt.(b)

Maximum prices on all sales.

8. A grower or retail dealer shall not on or after the 15th September, 1917, directly or indirectly sell or offer or expose for sale any potatoes of the 1917 crop (other than potatoes to which the Seed Potatoes (1917 Crop) Order, 1917, applies at prices above the maximum prices authorised by Part III. of this Order in relation to sales by growers and retailers respectively, except for actual delivery before the 1st October, and a wholesale dealer shall not sell or offer to sell any such potatoes at such a price as to infringe the provisions of Part III. of this Order restricting the profits of wholesale dealers.

Limiting of wholesale transactions.

9. No potatoes shall after the 30th September, 1917, pass through the hands of more than two wholesale dealers between the grower and the retail dealer, and, accordingly, all persons concerned shall on and after the 1st October, 1917, observe the rules in relation to wholesale dealings contained in the First Schedule to this Order.

Restriction on the sale of certain varieties.

10. On and after the 1st October, 1917, and until further notice from the Food Controller, no sound marketable ware potatoes of the following varieties shall be sold or otherwise dealt with (except by the grower for his own consumption) without the licence of the Food Controller,(c) namely:—"King Edward," "Arran Chief," "Langworthy," "What's Wanted," and "Golden Wonder," and every grower shall comply with any general or special direction that may be issued by or on behalf of the Food Controller prohibiting the removal of sound marketable ware potatoes of any other variety from the premises of the grower. The prohibition contained in this clause shall not apply to potatoes grown by a grower whose whole acreage of potatoes of all varieties in 1917 has not exceeded one acre.(d)

Part II.—Registration.

Persons entitled to registration as wholesale dealers.

11. Every person who or whose predecessor in business was on the 1st January, 1916, and now is dealing in potatoes by wholesale as a regular part of his business shall be entitled, on making application pursuant to this Order on or before the 8th October, 1917, to receive a certificate of registration as a wholesale dealer in potatoes.

Persons entitled to registration as retail dealers.

12. (*a*) Every person who or whose predecessor in business was on the 1st January, 1916, and who now is dealing in potatoes by retail as a regular part of his business shall be entitled, on making application pursuant to this Order on or before the 8th October, 1917,(c) to receive a certificate or certificates of registration as a

(a) Sales by Growers at Prices below Minimum.—*See* General Licence of November 17th, 1917, p. 427.

(b) Seed Potatoes "for Seed."—As to such potatoes *see* Clause 16 (a) of the Seed Potatoes (1917 Crop) Order, 1917, p. 423.

(c) Licences of Food Controller.—*See* General Licences of November 23rd, 1917 (p. 429), and February 11th, 1918 (p. 437), authorising sales of and dealings in these varieties.

(d) Application of Clause 10 to Seed Potatoes.—This Clause ceased as from Nov. 12th to apply to seed potatoes of the varieties mentioned if sold as or for seed. *See* Clause 16 (*c*) of the Seed Potatoes (1917 Crop) Order, 1917 (p. 423).

retail dealer in potatoes in respect of the premises at which at the date of this Order he is carrying on such business or as a hawker or costermonger as the case may be.

(*b*) A retail dealer who carries on his business (including the selling of potatoes by retail) at more than one shop or place shall be entitled on making the proper applications to receive a separate certificate of registration in respect of each such shop or place. Sales in quantities of 1 cwt. and upwards direct to consumers by a person whose business is substantially wholesale shall not for the purposes of this clause be deemed to be sales by retail.

(*c*) A hawker or costermonger shall be so described in his certificate.

Grounds for refusing registration.

13. The Food Committee shall not refuse a certificate of registration applied for by a person entitled to receive the same under the foregoing provisions except with the consent of the Food Controller and in circumstances in which the Food Committee might have revoked the certificate if it had been already granted. Upon the refusal of a certificate the applicant's title (if any) shall cease.

Registration of dealers in seed potatoes.

14. Any applicant for registration whether as a wholesale or as a retail dealer may include in his application an application for registration as a dealer in seed potatoes and any application for registration may be made in respect of seed potatoes only, but the Food Committees shall have full discretion as to granting or refusing every such application and any certificate of registration granted in respect of seed potatoes may so far as it relates to seed potatoes be revoked by the Food Committee at any time at its discretion and shall be revoked if the Food Controller so directs.

Power to grant new certificates.

15. The Food Committee for any area or the Food Committee in Ireland, may in any case in which in their opinion it is desirable so to do in the interest of the public within their area with the consent of the Food Controller grant to any other person a certificate of registration either as a wholesale dealer or as a retail dealer in respect of any premises within their area or as a costermonger or hawker and unless they see any good reason to the contrary they shall without any such consent grant an appropriate certificate to every applicant who has served in the Forces of the Crown during the present war and before so serving was carrying on business as a wholesale or retail potato dealer within their area.

Manner of application for certificate.

16. Every application for a certificate of registration shall be made on a form to be prescribed by the Food Controller and every applicant shall furnish upon such form a true statement of the particulars required for completing the form which statement shall be signed by the applicant or his duly authorised agent.

Application to be addressed to Committees for the proper areas.

17. Every application in Great Britain shall in the case of a wholesale dealer be made to the Food Committee for the area in which his only or principal place of business at the date of this Order is situated and in the case of a retail dealer (other than a hawker or costermonger) to the Food Committee for the area in which his premises are situated at the date of this Order (in cases where the retail dealer is applying in respect of premises situated in more than one area separate applications being made in each area in respect of the premises situated therein) and in the case of a hawker or costermonger to the Food Committee for the area in which he resides at the time of such application. In Ireland every application shall be made to the Food Committee as that Committee may direct.

Registration as wholesaler and retailer.

18. A person duly entitled may receive certificates of registration both as a wholesale dealer and as a retail dealer on making due application in both capacities.

Registration of grower as dealer.

19. A grower of potatoes shall not be entitled to receive a certificate of registration merely by reason of his having sold his own potatoes whether by wholesale or by retail but he shall be qualified to receive appropriate certificates if on the 1st January, 1916, he or his predecessor was and he now is as a regular part of his business dealing in potatoes other than those grown by him.

Form of certificate.

20. Every certificate of registration shall be in the form prescribed by the Food Controller.

Revocation of certificates.

21. The Food Committee may with the consent of the Food Controller revoke any certificate of registration if they are satisfied that any of the provisions of this Order or regulation or direction made or given by or under the authority of the Food Controller relating to potatoes has not been observed by the holder of such certificate or any of his servants or agents, and shall revoke such certificate if required so to do by the Food Controller.

Register of certificates.

22. The Food Committee shall keep a register of the persons to whom, and the premises in respect of which certificates of registration have been granted under this Order.

Transfer of business.

23. In the event of the transfer of any business in connection with which a certificate of registration is held, or in the event of the death of the holder of a certificate of registration, it shall be lawful for the transferee or other person claiming under the holder of such certificate, on making an application for a certificate of registration, to sell and deal in potatoes from the date of such application until the decision thereon is intimated by the Food Controller, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as the holder of such certificate was entitled to deal by virtue thereof.

Information and inspection.

24. The holder of any certificate of registration, his servants and agents, shall give to the Food Committee such information, reports and returns relating to his stocks of potatoes and dealings in potatoes as the Food Controller or Food Committee may from time to time require, and shall produce all books, documents and accounts relating thereto for inspection on lawful demand.

Preservation and production of certificates.

25. Every certificate of registration as a wholesale dealer shall be kept by the holder at his only or principal place of business, and every certificate of registration of a retail dealer shall be kept at the premises to which the same relates, or in the case of a hawker or costermonger shall be carried with him wherever engaged in selling potatoes, and every certificate shall be produced by the holder on lawful demand.

Part III.—Prices.

Minimum price for growers.

26. The lowest or minimum price at which potatoes of the 1917 crop (being sound marketable ware potatoes) may be sold by the grower thereof on or after the 15th September, 1917, shall be £6 per ton, but this provision shall not apply upon a sale of any quantities of less than 1 cwt.

Separation of ware potatoes.

27. As respects every sound crop of potatoes, the grower shall cause the ware potatoes to be dressed out so that they may be sold separately at not less than the authorised lowest price.

Maximum prices for growers.

28.(**a**) The highest or maximum prices at which potatoes of the 1917 crop (other than seed potatoes sold as or for seed) may be sold by the grower thereof shall be as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
(*a*) for potatoes delivered prior to 15th April, 1918	6	10	0
(*b*) for potatoes delivered between 15th April, 1918, and 14th May, 1918, inclusive	7	0	0
(*c*) for potatoes delivered after 14th May, 1918 ...	7	10	0

Except that a grower of potatoes may sell quantities of less than 1 cwt. to consumers at a price not exceeding 1*d.* per lb.

Basis of prices and adjustments where the basis is varied.

29. The foregoing minimum and maximum prices are fixed on the basis (i) that the potatoes are either loaded by the seller into trucks at the seller's railway station, or (at the buyer's option) into a ship or barge not less convenient to the seller than the seller's railway station, (ii) that bags (if required) are supplied by the buyer, and (iii) that no commission is paid. If the potatoes are delivered otherwise than as above, a corresponding variation shall be made in the price and in particular if bags are supplied by the grower, the above-mentioned minimum and maximum prices shall each be increased by a sum of 5*s.*, whether the bags are returnable or not, and if any commission is paid by the grower to a wholesale dealer not exceeding the rate authorised by Clause 32 the minimum and maximum prices shall each be increased by the amount of the commission.

Purchaser may supply labour or transport.

30. Upon a sale of his own potatoes by a grower, it may be made a condition of the sale that the buyer supplies any labour required for lifting or otherwise handling the potatoes, or undertaking the carriage of the potatoes from the seller's premises to station, ship, barge or other place of delivery. Provided that by the contract of sale a fair value is placed upon the services so agreed to be rendered by the buyer, and in any such case the value so agreed shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Order, to form part of the price paid by the buyer for the potatoes.

(**a**) Amendment of Clause 28.—By the Potatoes (Amendment) Order, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 445) a new Clause 28 was substituted.

Special provisions where grower is also dealer.

31. The foregoing provisions in relation to sales by a grower are subject to the special provisions contained in the First Schedule hereto in case where the grower is also a wholesale dealer, and such provisions shall be observed by all persons concerned accordingly.

Limitation on wholesale dealer's prices over each week and on commissions.

32. (*a*) No wholesale dealer shall, in the week ending 6th October, 1917, or in any succeeding week sell potatoes, other than potatoes to which the Seed Potatoes (1917 Crop) Order, 1917, applies, except at such prices as secure that the aggregate of the prices charged for potatoes so sold during the week in question does not exceed the cost to him of such potatoes by more than an amount representing 7*s.* 6*d.* for every ton of potatoes so sold.

(*b*) No wholesale dealer shall after the 30th September, 1917, sell potatoes other than seed potatoes as agent on commission at a commission exceeding 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

Reckoning of cost to a wholesale dealer.

33. The cost of potatoes to a wholesale dealer for the purpose of the preceding clause shall be reckoned as including the following items and no more, viz.:—

(*a*) The price actually paid or payable or by virtue of clause 30 deemed to have been paid by him for the potatoes, including the authorised charge for bags where the potatoes are bought by him already bagged.

(*b*) A sum not exceeding 5*s.* per ton for bags where the potatoes are bought by him unbagged and bags (whether returnable or not) are supplied by him;

(*c*) Any reasonable costs of transportation (including marine insurance) or cartage borne by him in respect of the potatoes; and

(*d*) Any market charges or port dues paid or payable by him in respect of the potatoes.

Records.

34. Every wholesale dealer shall keep accurate records containing such particulars as may be necessary for showing whether or not he is complying with the foregoing provisions of this Order and shall make such returns as to his wholesale trade in potatoes as may from time to time be required by the Food Controller or by the Food Committee for any area in which he has a place of business. All such records and relevant documents shall be produced by the dealer on lawful demand.

Branch businesses to observe conditions separately.

35. Where a wholesale dealer carries on business in different places the requirements of clauses 32 and 34 of this Order shall be satisfied in respect of the transactions at each of his places of business separately.

Retailer to observe maximum prices according to schedule.

36. The highest or maximum prices which may be charged by a retail dealer on a sale of potatoes shall (except as may be otherwise determined for any area by the Food Committee) vary according to the prices actually paid for the potatoes by the retail dealer and shall be in accordance with the scale set out in the

Second Schedule hereto, provided that this clause shall not apply to potatoes to which the Seed Potatoes (1917 Crop) Order, 1917, applies by a dealer authorised to deal in seed potatoes.

Reckoning of retailer's cost prices.

37. The cost of potatoes to a retail dealer for the purpose of the preceding clause shall be reckoned as including the following items and no more, viz.:—

(*a*) The actual price paid for the potatoes by the retail dealer;

(*b*)(**a**) The amount actually paid or payable by the retailer for carriage and porterage to his shop except any amount included under sub-clause (*a*) of this clause.

Retailer's charge for delivery.

38. A retail dealer if he is ready and willing to sell potatoes over the counter at prices not exceeding the maximum prices applicable under this Order may in addition to the foregoing prices make such charges as may be agreed between him and the purchaser, for the delivery of potatoes ordered for delivery at the purchaser's premises, not exceeding 2*d.* for any quantity not exceeding one stone with a further penny for each further half stone or part of a half stone so delivered, such payment to cover any charge for giving the usual credit in respect of the sale.

Maximum prices where potatoes are mixed.

39. Where potatoes of which the cost to the retailer is different are mixed for sale the scale of maximum prices for the mixture shall be the scale applicable to the potatoes the cost of which is lowest.

Prices to be displayed by retailer.

40. Every retail dealer shall so long as he shall have any potatoes on sale display prominently at the shop or other place of sale (including his cart, stall or barrow if he is a hawker or costermonger) a statement or statements showing the prices at which he is selling the potatoes at such shop or place, and when he is selling different potatoes at different prices the statement or statements shall be in such a form or shall be so displayed as to show clearly which are the prices for each lot.

Retail dealer to keep records.

41. Every retail dealer shall keep an account in which he shall regularly and punctually and at the earliest practicable time enter the particulars of all his purchases of potatoes showing the description of potatoes purchased, the quantity purchased, the price paid or payable for the potatoes, and all sums (if any) paid or payable for the carriage of the potatoes, and he shall in the same account enter the prices per stone, per half stone, and per lb. at which he has sold the potatoes or is offering them for sale, and he shall preserve for not less than three months all invoices, bills, receipts, and other documents relating to his purchases of potatoes, and he shall on lawful demand produce such account and all such invoices, bills, receipts, and other documents for inspection, and point out which entries in his account and which of the invoices, bills, receipts, or other documents relate to the potatoes which he has on sale at the time of the demand, and give such other information as to his dealings in potatoes as the person making such demand shall reasonably require.

(**a**) Amendment of Clause 37 (*b*).—By the Potatoes (Amendment) Order, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 445), and new Clause 37 (*b*) was subsituted.

Committee may vary prices or fix a standard maximum.

42. A Food Committee may from time to time by resolution vary the scheduled scale of maximum prices for potatoes sold by retail within their area or any part of such area or fix a standard maximum price for all kinds of potatoes or standard maximum prices for sound and damaged or undersized potatoes or for different qualities of potatoes, but—

(*a*) every such resolution shall be reported to the Food Controller within seven days, and shall not take effect (i) in the case of a resolution reducing any scheduled maximum price until three days after it shall have been so reported or such later time as the Food Controller may direct, and (ii) in the case of a resolution increasing a scheduled maximum price or fixing any standard prices until the same has been sanctioned by the Food Controller; and

(*b*) every resolution of a Food Committee under this clause shall be subject at any time to review by the Food Controller, and shall be withdrawn or varied as he may direct.

Deposit on bags.

43. Wherever upon any sale of potatoes the seller supplies and is entitled to charge for bags, he may, if the bags are of such quality and in such condition as to be reasonably capable of being used again, require a deposit to be paid by the buyer of not exceeding 1*s.* 6*d.* for each bag, in addition to the sum charged for, the use of the bag, which deposit shall be refunded upon the return of the bag in such condition as is reasonable having regard to its condition when supplied and to ordinary wear and tear in use. Where a buyer is a wholesale dealer he may on re-sale of the potatoes require the amount, if any, of the deposit paid in relation thereto to be re-imbursed to him by the buyer of the potatoes, who shall in that event have the like right as his vendor would have had to repayment of the deposit upon a return of the bags.(**a**)

Sales in the ground.

44. A grower may sell his potatoes in the ground by auction or otherwise to a wholesale dealer but in every such case the buyer of the potatoes so sold shall be deemed for all the purposes of this Order to be the grower thereof and the terms of this Order shall apply to any such potatoes subject to the following variations namely:—

(*a*) the minimum price upon subsequent sales by the person who is deemed to be the grower shall be £6 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton in lieu of £6 per ton(**b**); and

(*b*) on every sale of such potatoes by him he shall be deemed to sell as a wholesale dealer and not as grower.

(**a**) Non-Returnable Bags Outside Ireland.—*See* General Licence of December 11, 1917, p. 430.

(**b**) Seed Potatoes "for Seed."—As to application of Clauses 44(*a*), 45, 46 to such potatoes, *see* Clause 16 (*a*), (*b*), of the Seed Potatoes (1917 Crop) Order, 1917 (p. 423).

Part IV.—Subsidiary and Miscellaneous Provisions.

Undersized or damaged potatoes to be so described on all sales.

45. Whenever potatoes which are not sound marketable ware potatoes are sold by or on behalf of a grower at prices less than the minimum price for sound marketable ware potatoes the potatoes so sold shall be expressly sold and invoiced as "undersized potatoes" or as "damaged potatoes" or as "undersized and damaged potatoes" with the addition (if the parties think proper) of any further particulars of the damage and any such potatoes shall not be sold either by a wholesale dealer or by a retail dealer except under the same description with or without any such addition as aforesaid and any retail dealer who exposes any such potatoes for sale shall show by a notice prominently displayed in connection with such potatoes the description of such potatoes as above.(**a**)

No other potatoes to be mixed with sound marketable ware potatoes.

46. No potatoes which are not sound marketable ware potatoes shall be mixed by any grower or wholesale or retail dealer with any potatoes which are sound marketable ware potatoes.(**a**)

Accommodation sales.

47. Nothing contained in this Order or either of the Schedules to this Order shall prevent accommodation sales from one retail dealer to another retail dealer but the purchasing dealer shall not sell potatoes so purchased by him at prices higher than those at which the selling dealer might have sold them and the purchasing dealer shall upon every such accommodation sale take from the selling dealer a note of the transaction showing the scale of highest prices at which the selling dealer might have sold.

Minimum prices not to be evaded.

48. A grower of potatoes shall not knowingly deliver to the purchaser thereof in connection with any sale of potatoes or to any other person for the use or benefit of the purchaser or by his directions, a greater quantity of potatoes than the quantity paid or agreed to be paid for by the purchaser or agree to give more than the usual credit or make or agree to make any remission or rebate, or return of purchase money or pay or offer to pay any commission or make or offer to make any gift in money or in kind unless, after deduction of the amount or value of the rebate commission or gift, the purchase price paid upon such sale amounts to or exceeds the appropriate minimum price according to the foregoing provisions; and no person shall propose to a grower of potatoes or invite him to do any act or thing which would constitute an infringement of this Clause.

48A. On every sale of potatoes, except to consumers the seller shall after the 30th April, 1918, furnish the buyer with accounts, invoices or receipts giving full particulars of the quantities sold and the prices paid or payable.(**b**)

(**a**) Seed Potatoes "for Seed."—As to application of Clauses 44(*a*),45, 46 to such potatoes, *see* Clause 16 (*a*), (*b*), of the Seed Potatoes (1907 Crop) Order, 1917 (p. 423).

(**b**) Insertion of Clause 48A.—By the Potatoes (Amendment) Order, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 445), a new Clause 48A was added to this Order.

49. No person shall, in connection with the sale or disposal or proposed sale or disposal of any potatoes, enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or artificial transaction, or make or demand any unreasonable charge. Fictitious transactions.

50. Whenever in this Order or any Schedule hereto any person is required to produce any documents or class of documents, or give any information on lawful demand, he shall produce or give the same at all reasonable times and places on demand of any officer or constable of police, or any person authorised by the Food Controller or Food Committee to make such demand either particularly or as holding any office or position, and either generally or in the particular case. Meaning of "lawful demand."

51. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Penalties.

52. Nothing contained in this Order shall prejudice or affect any contract entered into before the date of this Order for the sale of potatoes not being potatoes of the 1917 main crop varieties. Saving of existing contracts for the sale of early potatoes.

53. This Order shall not apply to cooked, dried or evaporated potatoes. Cooked or dried potatoes.

54. (*a*) This Order is without prejudice to the Seed Potatoes (Immune Varieties) Order, 1917.(a) Saving and revocation.

(*b*) The Potatoes 1916 Main Crop (Prices) Order (No. 2), 1917,(b) and the 1917 Crop (Restriction) Order, 1917,(c) so far as not already revoked are hereby revoked without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any contravention thereof.

55. This Order may be cited as the Potatoes Order, 1917. Short Title.

Rhondda,
Food Controller.

13th September, 1917.

First Schedule.

Rules for restricting wholesale dealings and adjusting the terms of the Order to the case of wholesale dealers who are also growers or retail dealers.

1. In this Schedule:— Definitions.

"Grower-dealer" means a grower of potatoes who is also a wholesale dealer.

"Wholesale and Retail Dealer" means a person who is a wholesale dealer and also a retail dealer.

2. A wholesale dealer shall not re-sell to or through the agency of another wholesale dealer (whether or not such other dealer is also a retail dealer) any potatoes which he has himself bought or agreed to buy from a wholesale dealer or from a grower-dealer No sale to a third wholesale dealer.

(a) Seed Potatoes (Immune Varieties) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 402.

(b) Potatoes 1916 Main Crop (Prices) Order (No. 2) 1917.—That Order is printed at p. 74 of the May, 1917, Edit. of the "Food Supply Manual."

(c) 1917 Crop (Restriction) Order, 1917.—That Order was revoked except as to Potatoes by Art. 15 of Grain (Prices) Order 1917, p. 89.

selling either as a wholesale dealer or through a wholesale dealer on commission.

Dealers to keep separate the potatoes which they may not re-sell to wholesale dealers.

3. Every wholesale dealer shall keep the potatoes which he is at liberty to re-sell to a wholesale dealer separate from those which he is not at liberty so to re-sell, and shall keep separate accounts in relation to the two classes of potatoes, and shall cause his accounts to be kept in such a form as to show clearly from which class the potatoes delivered upon each sale made by him have been taken.

Wholesale and retail dealer's purchases for retail account.

4. A wholesale and retail dealer may as respects any potatoes bought by him treat the purchase (and enter the same in his books) as made by him for the account of his retail trade, or transfer any part of a purchase at cost price to the account of his retail trade. In every such case the potatoes so dealt with shall be disregarded in applying the provisions of clause 32 of this Order, and the transaction shall be dealt with in the account relating to the dealer's retail trade as if he had not been also a wholesale dealer.

Wholesale and retail dealer may sell from wholesale to retail department.

5. A wholesale and retail dealer may also and in the alternative treat any potatoes as sold by his wholesale business or department to his retail business or department at any price and on any terms which would have been permissible under this Order as between him and a retail dealer buying such potatoes from him and in that case:—

(*a*) In the application of clauses 32 and 34 of this Order the potatoes shall be treated as having been sold by the dealer at that price and on those terms in the course of his wholesale business; and

(*b*) in determining the maximum prices that may be charged for the potatoes on the sale thereof by retail such potatoes shall be treated as having been purchased by the dealer at that price and on those terms in the course of his retail business.

Grower-dealer may sell as grower or as dealer.

6. A grower-dealer may sell his own potatoes either as a grower or as a wholesale dealer, but he shall be deemed to sell as wholesale dealer unless he expressly sells as the grower.

Sales as grower.

7. Where a grower-dealer sells his own potatoes as grower the sale shall be subject to the provisions applicable under this Order to a sale by a grower.

Sales by a grower-dealer as dealer.

8. Where a grower-dealer sells his own potatoes as a wholesale dealer the sale shall be subject as respects price and conditions of sale to the provisions applicable under this Order to a sale by a grower except that the maximum price shall be increased by the sum of 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton and by any reasonable costs of transportation (including marine insurance) or cartage, and the amount of the market charges and port dues (if any) incurred by the vendor in relation to the potatoes sold over and above the charges which would have been included in the maximum prices applicable if the sale had been made by him as grower.

9. Sales of his own potatoes made by a grower-dealer as a wholesale dealer shall in his account be kept separate from any other sales made by him, and shall not be taken into account for the purpose of clause 32 of this Order. Grower-dealer to keep separate accounts of dealings in his own potatoes.

10. For the purpose of this Schedule every sale of potatoes in excess of one ton to a single purchaser not being a public institution or body or otherwise known to be a large consumer shall be deemed to be a sale to a wholesale dealer unless it is proved that in fact— Onus of proof in the case of large sales.

(*a*) the purchaser is not a wholesale dealer; and

(*b*) the purchaser is either a retail dealer or purchases the potatoes for his own consumption.

Second Schedule.

Scale of Maximum Retail Prices.

Retailer's buying price per cwt. for potatoes delivered at the place at which he ordinarily takes delivery	Highest authorised retail selling price over the counter.		
	Rate per stone of 14 lbs. for potatoes sold in lots of 14 lbs. or upwards.	Rate per half stone of 7 lbs. for potatoes sold in lots of 7 lbs. or upwards, but less than 14 lbs.	Rate per lb. for lots of less than ½ stone.
	s. d.	*d.*	*d.*
Any price up to and including 3*s.* 3*d.* ...	0 7	3½	½
Exceeding 3*s.* 3*d.* but not exceeding 3*s.* 7*d.*	0 7½	4	
„ 3*s.* 7*d.* „ „ 3*s.* 11*d.*	0 8		
„ 3*s.* 11*d.* „ „ 4*s.* 2*d.*	0 8½	4½	¾
„ 4*s.* 2*d.* „ „ 4*s.* 6*d.*	0 9		
„ 4*s.* 6*d.* „ „ 4*s.* 9*d.*	0 9½	5	
„ 4*s.* 9*d.* „ „ 5*s.* 1*d.*	0 10		
„ 5*s.* 1*d.* „ „ 5*s.* 4*d.*	0 10½	5½	
„ 5*s.* 4*d.* „ „ 5*s.* 8*d.*	0 11		
„ 5*s.* 8*d.* „ „ 5*s.* 11*d.*	0 11½	6	
„ 5*s.* 11*d.* „ „ 6*s.* 3*d.*	1 0		1
„ 6*s.* 3*d.* „ „ 6*s.* 7*d.*	1 0½	6½	
„ 6*s.* 7*d.* „ „ 6*s.* 11*d.*	1 1		
„ 6*s.* 11*d.* „ „ 7*s.* 2*d.*	1 1½	7	
„ 7*s.* 2*d.* „ „ 7*s.* 6*d.*	1 2		
„ 7*s.* 6*d.* „ „ 7*s.* 10*d.*	1 2½	7½	
„ 7*s.* 10*d.* „ „ 8*s.* 1*d.*	1 3		
„ 8*s.* 1*d.* „ „ 8*s.* 5*d.*	1 3½	8	1½
„ 8*s.* 5*d.* „ „ 8*s.* 8*d.*	1 4		
„ 8*s.* 8*d.* „ „ 9*s.* 0*d.*	1 4½	8½	
„ 9*s.* 0*d.*	1 5		

NOTE.—The grower's minimum price for sound marketable ware potatoes being £6 per ton the maximum retail prices below 1*s.* per stone will apply only to damaged or undersized potatoes.

The Potatoes (Growers' Returns) Order, 1917. Dated October 30, 1917.(a)

1917. No. 1101.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by regulation 2G of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Monthly returns as to potatoes.

1. All growers of potatoes shall within eight days from the first day of each month beginning with the month of November, 1917, furnish monthly returns of:—

(*a*) Estimated quantity of potatoes in his possession on the first day of the month in which the return falls to be made;

(*b*) Quantity of potatoes consumed or delivered in the preceding month; and

(*c*) Such other particulars as may be necessary to complete the prescribed forms of return:

Except that the return to be made as respects Ireland in the month of November, 1917, *shall state the quantity of potatoes in the possession of the grower on the 8th November*, 1917, *instead of the 1st November*, 1917, *and may be furnished at any time before the 16th November*, 1917.

The last return shall be made in respect of the month of May, 1918.

Completion of return.

2. The returns shall be made on the forms prescribed by the Food Controller. The appropriate forms of return may be obtained from and when completed are to be returned to or in accordance with the directions of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, London, S.W.1. as respects England and Wales, the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, Edinburgh, as respects Scotland, and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Dublin, as respects Ireland.(b)

Exception.

3. A grower shall not be required to make a return under this Order—

(*a*) as respects potatoes grown in Wales or Monmouthshire if his total acreage there under potatoes in the year 1917 was less than two acres; or

(*b*) as respects potatoes grown in the rest of Great Britain if his total acreage there under potatoes in the year 1917 was less than five acres; or

(*c*) as respects potatoes grown in Ireland if his total acreage there under potatoes in the year 1917 was less than one acre.

Penalty.

4. Failure to make a return or the making of a false return is a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

(a) Duration of Order.—This Order expires in June, 1918. The Potatoes Growers' (Returns) Order, 1918 (p. 440), provides for a return as to potato crops in Great Britain.

(b) Agricultural Departments.—As to the constitution of the three Agricultural Departments *see* the Introductory Notes to Part V (England and Wales), p. 258, Part VI (Scotland), p. 342, and Part VII (Ireland), p. 380, of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

5. This Order may be cited as the Potatoes (Growers' Returns) Order, 1917. Title.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

30th October, 1917.

THE SEED POTATOES (1917 CROP) ORDER, 1917, DATED NOVEMBER 12, 1917, AS AMENDED BY THE SEED POTATOES (1917 CROP) ORDER, 1918,(a) DATED FEBRUARY 4, 1918.

1917 No. 1155, *as amended by* 1918 No. 138.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1. The provisions of this Order shall apply only to seed potatoes dealt in as or for seed. All other dealings in potatoes shall be subject to the provisions of the Potatoes Order, 1917.(b) Application of this Order.

2. For the purposes of this Order the following expressions shall except where the context otherwise requires have the following meanings:— Definitions.

"A Wholesale Seed Dealer" means a person for the time being authorised under the Potatoes Order, 1917, to sell potatoes as or for seed by wholesale.

"A Retail Seed Dealer" means a person for the time being authorised under the Potatoes Order, 1917, to sell potatoes as or for seed by retail.

"His Own Potatoes," with reference to a grower of potatoes means the potatoes grown by such grower.

"Seed Potatoes" means potatoes of the classes hereinafter mentioned and potatoes which under this Order are deemed to be seed potatoes.

"Class I." shall mean potatoes of the variety Arran Chief grown in Scotland or Ireland in the year 1917 which will pass through a riddle having a 2¼-inch mesh and will not pass through a riddle having a 1¼-inch mesh, and potatoes of any other variety grown in Scotland or Ireland in the year 1917 which will pass through a riddle having a 2-inch mesh and will not pass through a riddle having a 1¼-inch mesh.

"Class II." shall mean potatoes grown in England or Wales in the year 1917 from seed grown in Scotland or Ireland in the year 1916 which will pass through a riddle having a 2-inch mesh and will not pass through a riddle having a 1¼-inch mesh.

(a) SEED POTATOES (1917 CROP) ORDER, 1918.—This amending Order prescribed a new class (IV) of potatoes controlled by the principal Order.

(b) POTATOES ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 405.

"Class III." shall mean potatoes grown in England or Wales in the year 1917 from seed grown in England or Wales in the year 1916 (such seed having been obtained from seed grown in Scotland or Ireland in the year 1915) which will pass through a riddle having a $1\frac{3}{4}$-inch mesh, and will not pass through a riddle having a $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch mesh.

"Class IV." shall mean potatoes of the varieties "Myatt's Ashleaf Kidney," "Duke of York," "Sharp's Express," "Eclipse," "British Queen," "Royal Kidney," and "King Edward" grown in England or Wales in the year 1917, other than potatoes belonging to Class III. which will pass through a riddle of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch mesh, and will not pass through a riddle of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch mesh.(a)

Certain varieties may be sold for seed as grown.

3.—(*a*) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Potatoes Order, 1917, potatoes of the varieties named in the First Schedule and of the first four varieties named in the Second Schedule respectively grown as mentioned in the definitions of Class I., Class II., Class III. and Class IV., and potatoes of the varieties Evergood and Queen Mary grown in Scotland or Ireland in the year 1917, may be sold "as grown" by the grower thereof, as or for seed: Provided that there shall be removed all large potatoes and all such potatoes as will pass through a riddle having a $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch mesh.

(*b*) Where any such potatoes are or have been sold "as grown" as or for seed, such potatoes shall for all purposes be deemed to be seed potatoes and the class of such potatoes shall be determined in accordance with the definitions contained in Clause 2 of this Order except so far as such definitions relate to riddles.

Maximum prices on sales of seed potatoes as or for seed.

4. Except where seed potatoes are sold as or for seed for export, a person shall not directly or indirectly sell or offer or expose for sale or buy or agree to buy any seed potatoes at prices above the maximum prices permitted by this Order.

Maximum price for sales of seed potatoes specified in Schedule 1.

5. The price which may be charged on any sale as or for seed of seed potatoes of any of the varieties mentioned in the First Schedule shall not exceed the maximum price applicable under such Schedule according to the variety and class of potatoes sold.

Grower's maximum price for other seed potatoes.

6. The price which may be charged on a sale as or for seed of seed potatoes of the varieties referred to in the Second Schedule by the grower of the potatoes sold shall not exceed £6 10*s*. per ton together with the addition of the sum (if any) mentioned in the Second Schedule applicable according to the variety and class of seed potatoes sold; except that where a grower sells quantities of 1 cwt. or less of his own seed potatoes of these varieties to persons buying for planting the price shall not exceed 1*s*. 3*d*. per stone and such charges may be made for delivery as may under this Order be made by a retail seed dealer.

(a) AMENDMENT OF CLAUSES 2 AND 3.—The Seed Potatoes (1917 Crop) Prices Order, 1918, added the provisions as to potatoes of Class IV.

Basis of prices and adjustments where the basis is varied.

7. The maximum prices applicable under the last clause are fixed on the basis (i) that the potatoes are either loaded by the seller into trucks at the seller's railway station, or (at the buyer's option) into a ship or barge not less convenient to the seller than the seller's railway station, (ii) that bags (if required) are supplied by the buyer, and (iii) that no commission is paid. If the potatoes are delivered otherwise than as above, a corresponding variation shall be made in the price and in particular, if bags are supplied by the grower, the above-mentioned maximum price shall be increased by a sum of 10*s.* whether the bags are returnable or not, and if any commission is paid by the grower to a wholesale dealer not exceeding a commission at the rate of 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton the maximum price shall be increased by the amount of the commission.

Wholesale seed dealer's maximum prices.

8. (*a*) The maximum price which may be charged by a wholesale dealer on a sale as or for seed of seed potatoes of the varieties referred to in the Second Schedule shall be a sum not exceeding the cost to him of the seed potatoes so sold by more than fifteen shillings per ton.

(*b*) No wholesale dealer shall after the 12th November, 1917, sell seed potatoes as or for seed as agent on commission at a commission exceeding 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

Reckoning of cost to a wholesale dealer.

9. The cost of seed potatoes to a wholesale seed dealer for the purpose of the preceding clause shall be reckoned as including the following items and no more, viz.:—

(*a*) The price actually paid or payable by him for the potatoes, including the authorised charge for bags where the potatoes are bought by him already bagged.

(*b*) A sum not exceeding 10*s.* per ton for bags where the potatoes are bought by him unbagged and bags (whether returnable or not) are supplied by him.

(*c*) Any reasonable costs of transportation (including marine insurance) or cartage borne by him in respect of the potatoes; and

(*d*) Any market charges or port dues paid or payable by him in respect of the potatoes.

Retail seed dealer's maximum prices.

10. The maximum price which may be charged by a retail seed dealer on a sale as or for seed of seed potatoes of the varieties referred to in the Second Schedule shall—

(*a*) in the case of a sale of more than 1 ton of any one variety, be a sum not exceeding the cost to him of the seed potatoes so sold by more than £1 per ton; and

(*b*) in the case of a sale of 1 ton or less, but of more than 1 cwt. of any one variety, be a sum not exceeding the cost to him of the seed potatoes so sold by more than £2 5*s.* 0*d.* per ton; and

(*c*) in the case of a sale of 1 cwt. or less of any one variety, vary according to the cost to him of the seed potatoes so sold and shall be in accordance with the scale set out in the Third Schedule hereto.

11. The cost of seed potatoes to a retail seed dealer for the purpose of the preceding Clause shall be reckoned as including the following items and no more, viz:—

(*a*) The price actually paid or payable by him for the potatoes; and

(*b*) sums actually paid or payable by him for the carriage of the potatoes except sums paid or payable for the carriage of the potatoes from the place at which in the ordinary course of business seed potatoes would be delivered to him.

Retailer's charge for delivery.

12. A retail seed dealer, if he is ready and willing to sell at his premises seed potatoes as or for seed at prices not exceeding the maximum prices applicable under this Order, may in addition to the foregoing prices make such charges as may be agreed between him and the purchaser for the delivery of potatoes ordered for delivery to the purchaser not exceeding (whichever shall be the greater) (i) any reasonable charges for such delivery actually paid by the retail seed dealer or (ii) 2*d.* for any quantity not exceeding 1 stone with a further penny for each further half stone or part of half stone so delivered.

Dealers to keep records.

13. Every wholesale seed dealer and every retail seed dealer shall keep an account in which he shall regularly and punctually and at the earliest practicable time enter the particulars of all his purchases of seed potatoes as or for seed showing the variety and class of potatoes purchased, the quantity purchased, the price paid or payable for such potatoes, and all sums (if any) paid or payable for the carriage thereof and he shall in the same account enter the prices at which he has sold the seed potatoes or is offering them for sale, and he shall preserve for not less than six months all invoices, bills, receipts and other documents relating to his purchases of seed potatoes as or for seed, and he shall on lawful demand produce such account and all such invoices, bills, receipts and other documents for inspection and point out which entries in his account and which bills, invoices, receipts and other documents relate to the seed potatoes which he has on sale as or for seed at the time of the demand, or which have been sold by him, and give such other information as to his dealings in seed potatoes as or for seed as the person making such demand shall reasonably require.

Sales in the ground.

14. Where a person sells his potatoes in the ground to a wholesale dealer, the buyer of the potatoes so sold shall be deemed for all the purposes of this Order to be the grower thereof and the terms of this Order shall apply to any seed potatoes dressed out for sale as such save that on every sale of such potatoes by him he shall be deemed to sell as a wholesale dealer and not as a grower.

Application of the first schedule to the Potatoes Order, 1917.

15. (*a*) The provisions of Clause 9 of the Potatoes Order and the first Schedule thereto shall apply to dealings in seed potatoes as or for seed, references to the Potatoes Order, 1917, and the provisions thereof being for the purpose of such application deemed to be references to this Order and the corresponding provisions thereof, and the words "the sum of 15*s.* per ton" being substituted for the words "the sum of 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton" in

clause 8 of such Schedule and the words " a grower of potatoes " and " for his own planting " being substituted for the words " a public institution or body or otherwise known to be a large consumer " and " for his own consumption " in Clause 10 of such Schedule.

(*b*) Clauses 43 and 47 of the Potatoes Order, 1917, relating to deposits on bags and Accommodation Sales shall apply to dealings in seed potatoes sold as or for seed.

Modification of the Potatoes Order, 1917.

16. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Potatoes Order, 1917:—

(*a*) A grower shall be entitled to dress out seed potatoes so as to separate the same from the rest of his crop and shall keep seed potatoes intended for sale as seed separate from other potatoes, if any, for the time being dealt in by him; and no person need in relation to seed potatoes so dressed out and sold as or for seed comply with the provisions of Clause 7 of the Potatoes Order, 1917, or in a sale of seed potatoes as or for seed comply with the provisions of Clause 44 (*a*) of the Potatoes Order, 1917.

(*b*) No grower, wholesale seed dealer, or retail seed dealer need in relation to seed potatoes sold as or for seed or intended for sale as seed, comply with the provisions of Clauses 45 or 46 of the Potatoes Order 1917;

(*c*) As from the date of this Order Clause 10 of the Potatoes Order, 1917, shall cease to apply to seed potatoes of the varieties therein mentioned, if sold as or for seed.

Amendments of the Potatoes Order, 1917.

17. (*a*) The Potatoes Order, 1917, shall be amended in the manner appearing in the Fourth Schedule to this Order.

(*b*) Copies of the Potatoes Order, 1917, hereafter to be printed by His Majesty's Stationery Office shall be printed with the additions, omissions and substitutions directed to be made by the Fourth Schedule hereto and such Order shall as from the date when this Order comes into force be construed and take effect as if it had been made with such additions substitutions and omissions.

Meaning of lawful demand.

18. Whenever in this Order any person is required to produce any documents or class of documents or give any information on lawful demand, he shall produce or give the same at all reasonable times and places on the demand of any officer or constable of police, or any person authorised by the Food Controller or a Food Control Committee to make such demand either particularly or as holding any office or position, and either generally or in the particular case.

Fictitious transactions.

19. No person shall in connection with the sale or disposal or proposed sale or disposal of any potatoes enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or artificial transaction or make or demand any unreasonable charge.

Contracts.

20. Where any contract subsisting at the date of this Order for the sale of any seed potatoes of the varieties mentioned in the Second Schedule provides for the payment of a price in excess of the permitted maximum price, the contract shall, if

otherwise lawful, stand so far as concerns any seed potatoes delivered on or before the date of this Order but shall except in such cases as the Food Controller otherwise determines be avoided so far as concerns any seed potatoes agreed to be sold above the permitted maximum prices which have not been so delivered.

Seed Potatoes (Immune Varieties) Order, 1917.

21. (*a*) Clause 4 of the Seed Potatoes (Immune Varieties) Order, 1917,(**a**) shall be amended by the substitution of the words "$1\frac{1}{4}$ inch" for the words "1 inch."

(*b*) Nothing in this Order shall so long as the Seed Potatoes (Immune Varieties) Order, 1917, remains in force authorise a sale or disposal of any potatoes to which that Order applies.

Penalty.

22. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Commencement and Title.

23. (*a*) This Order shall come into force on the 12th November, 1917.

(*b*) This Order may be cited as the Seed Potatoes (1917 Crop) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller,

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

12th November, 1917.

Schedule I.

Variety of Potato.	Highest authorised selling price per stone.		
	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Myatt's Ashleaf Kidney	4 0	3 6	3 3
Edzell Blue			
Early Puritan	3 6	3 0	2 6
Duke of York			
Sharp's Express			
Eclipse			
May Queen			
Midlothian Early			
Sir John Llewelyn			
Ninetyfold	3 0	2 9	2 3
Beauty of Hebron			
Early Rose			
Epicure	2 6	2 3	2 0

The highest authorised selling price per stone for potatoes of the varieties "Sharps Express," "Eclipse," "Myatt's Ashleaf Kidney" and "Duke of York," belonging to Class IV. shall be 2*s.* 6*d.*(**b**)

(**a**) Seed Potatoes (Immune Varieties) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 402.

(**b**) Amendment of Schedule.—These words were added by Seed Potatoes (1917 Crop) Prices Order, 1918.

Schedule II.

Variety of Potato.	Sums which may be added under Clause 6.		
	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
(*a*)			
King George V.			
Great Scot	2 10 0	1 0 0	10 0
Lochar			
Templar			
(*b*)			
Royal Kidney			
British Queen	1 0 0	0 5 0	Nil.
Pioneer			
Queen Mary			
(*c*)			
Evergood	0 15 0	Nil.	Nil.
(*d*)			
King Edward VII.			
Arran Chief...			
Langworthy...			
What's Wanted			
Golden Wonder			
Irish Queen	0 10 0	Nil.	Nil.
Shamrock			
Abundance			
President			
Iron Duke			
Scottish Farmer			
(*e*)			
Any other varieties not specified in either Schedule I. or Schedule II. and not sold under licence ...	0 5 0	Nil.	Nil.

No sum may be added under Clause 6 on the sale of any potatoes belonging to Class IV.(**a**)

(**a**) POTATOES OF CLASS IV.—Provisions as to these potatoes were added to the principal Order by Seed Potatoes (1917 Crop) Prices Order, 1918.

Schedule III.

Scale of Maximum Retail Prices for Seed Potatoes sold in Lots of 1 Cwt. or Less of any One Variety.

Retailer's buying price per cwt. for potatoes delivered at the place at which he ordinarily takes delivery.	Highest retail selling price for lots of 1 cwt. or less of any one variety. (Rate per stone.)
	s. *d.*
Up to and including 5*s.* 6*d.*	1 0
Exceeding 5*s.* 6*d.*, but not exceeding 6*s.* 0*d.* ...	1 1
„ 6*s.* 0*d.* „ „ 6*s.* 6*d.* ...	1 2
„ 6*s.* 6*d.* „ „ 7*s.* 0*d.* ...	1 3
„ 7*s.* 0*d.* „ „ 7*s.* 6*d.* ...	1 4
„ 7*s.* 6*d.* „ „ 8*s.* 0*d.* ...	1 5
„ 8*s.* 0*d.* „ „ 8*s.* 6*d.* ...	1 6
„ 8*s.* 6*d.* „ „ 9*s.* 0*d.* ...	1 7
„ 9*s.* 0*d.* „ „ 9*s.* 6*d.* ...	1 8
„ 9*s.* 6*d.* „ „ 10*s.* 0*d.* ...	1 9
„ 10*s.* 0*d.* „ „ 10*s.* 6*d.* ...	1 10
„ 10*s.* 6*d.* „ „ 11*s.* 0*d.* ...	1 11
„ 11*s.* 0*d.* „ „ 11*s.* 6*d.* ...	2 0
„ 11*s.* 6*d.* „ „ 12*s.* 0*d.* ...	2 1
„ 12*s.* 0*d.* „ „ 12*s.* 6*d.* ...	2 2
„ 12*s.* 6*d.* „ „ 13*s.* 0*d.* ...	2 3
„ 13*s.* 0*d.* „ „ 13*s.* 6*d.* ...	2 4
„ 13*s.* 6*d.* „ „ 14*s.* 0*d.* ...	2 5
„ 14*s.*	2 6

For lots of less than one stone, the rate per stone may be charged and the price may be levelled up to the nearest penny.

Schedule IV.

Clause of Potatoes Order, 1917, amended.	Amendment.
Clause 5	The words "sell seed potatoes or " shall be omitted.
Clause 8	The words "other than potatoes to which the Seed Potatoes (1917 Crop) Order, 1917, applies," shall be substituted for the words "other than seed potatoes.
Clauses 28 and 32 ...	The words "other than potatoes to which the Seed Potatoes (1917 Crop) Order, 1917, applies," shall be substitute for the words "other than seed potatoes."
Clause 36	The words "potatoes to which the Seed Potatoes (1917 Crop) Order, 1917, applies," shall be substituted for the words "seed potatoes or to potatoes sold as seed."

THE TESTING OF SEEDS ORDER, 1917. DATED NOVEMBER 12, 1917.

[This Order, which is printed Group **15** ("Seeds") (p. 465), regulates the sale and exposure for sale of, *inter alia*, seeds of mangels, swedes and turnips.]

GENERAL LICENCE, DATED NOVEMBER 17, 1917, UNDER THE POTATOES ORDER, 1917.(**a**)

1917. No. 1181.

The Food Controller hereby authorises every grower of potatoes to sell and offer to sell his own potatoes at prices lower than the minimum prices fixed by the Potatoes Order, 1917, but otherwise subject to the provisions of such Order.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

November 17th, 1917.

THE POTATOES ORDER (No. 2), 1917. DATED NOVEMBER 19, 1917.

1917. No. 1188.

Whereas with a view to encouraging the growth of potatoes in the year 1917, it was announced on behalf of His Majesty's Government that a minimum price of £6 per ton, free on rail or free on board, would be guaranteed to growers for all sound marketable ware potatoes delivered as required in lots of 4 tons or more.

Now therefore for the purpose of giving effect to such announcement and in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1. For the purposes of this Order: Interpretation.

The expression "Ware Potatoes" means sound marketable potatoes of the 1917 crop (except potatoes sold as or for seed) which will not pass through a riddle having a mesh of $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

The expression "Grower," as respects any ware potatoes means such person as may be determined by or under the authority of the Food Controller to be the grower of such potatoes for the purposes of this Order and subject to any such determination means the person who was on the 19th November, 1917, the occupier of the land on which such potatoes were grown or, if such potatoes have been or shall be sold in the ground, the person to whom such potatoes have been or may be so sold.

The expression "the base price" means as respects ware potatoes grown in any area, the rate per ton fixed by the Food Controller from time to time as the base price for that area.

(**a**) POTATOES ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 405.

The expression "the selling price" means in the case of a sale of ware potatoes, free on rail, barge or ship (grower's station, wharf or port) the rate per ton according to the contract and in the case of a sale of potatoes on other terms such rate adjusted in accordance with directions given by the Food Controller to a rate free on rail, barge or ship (grower's station, wharf or port).

For the purpose of ascertaining the time of delivery, potatoes shall be deemed to be delivered when they are first put on rail, barge or ship, or, if not put on rail, barge or ship, when they are removed from the grower's farm in the course of distribution.

Where potatoes are delivered otherwise than by rail, barge or ship, they shall be deemed to be delivered in a lot of 4 tons or more if the quantity delivered to a single purchaser in any consecutive period of 7 days equals or exceeds 4 tons and the whole of such lot shall be deemed to be delivered on the last day on which any part of it is so delivered.

Claims by grower.

2. Where pursuant to a *bonâ fide* contract for sale a grower has in any month or other period prescribed by the Food Controller delivered in lots of 4 tons or more ware potatoes grown by him he may make application to the Food Controller for payment to him in respect of each ton so delivered during that period of a sum equal to the amount by which the average selling price of all ware potatoes so delivered by him during that period falls short of the sum of £6; provided that for the purpose of calculating the average selling price, ware potatoes delivered in lots of 4 tons or more and sold at a rate below the base price shall be deemed to have been sold at the base price.

Making and determination of claims.

3.—(*a*) Claims for payment shall be lodged within such time and in such manner and shall be proved by such evidence and shall be made to and determined by such persons and bodies as the Food Controller may from time to time prescribe.

(*b*) The decision of any person or body appointed by the Food Controller to act for the purposes of this Order shall be final and conclusive for all purposes, and payments will be made on the basis of such decision accordingly; except that any decision made by any such person or body may at any time be reviewed and if thought fit, modified or set aside by the Food Controller, notwithstanding that any monies shall have been paid thereunder.

False statements.

4. A person shall not, for the purpose of obtaining a payment under this Order either for himself or any other person make any false statement or false representation.

Exclusion of certain persons from making claims

5. Except in such cases as the Food Controller may otherwise determine, no claim under this Order shall be allowed if the person on whose behalf such claim is made

(i) shall, after the 19th November, 1917, have contravened any Order of the Food Controller for the time being in force relating to potatoes; or

(ii) shall have failed to comply with any special or general direction of the Food Controller relating to the disposal or delivery or withholding of delivery of any potatoes of which he is the grower.

6. This Order shall not apply to ware potatoes delivered before the 19th November, 1917. Potatoes delivered prior to 19th November, 1917.

7. Except in such cases as the Food Controller may otherwise determine and except in respect of potatoes delivered prior to the 19th November, 1917, all contracts subsisting at the date of this Order for the sale of ware potatoes are cancelled, other than contracts for sale in the ground. Contracts.

8. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Penalty.

9. This Order may be cited as the Potatoes Order (No. 2), 1917. Title.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food

19th November, 1917.

GENERAL LICENCE, DATED NOVEMBER 23, 1917, UNDER THE POTATOES ORDER, 1917.(a)(b)

1917. No. 1199.

The Food Controller hereby authorises, notwithstanding the provisions of Clause 10 of the Potatoes Order, 1917, sales of and dealings in potatoes of any of the varieties mentioned in such clause ("King Edward" "Arran Chief" "Langworthy" "What's Wanted" and "Golden Wonder") except sales of and dealings in any such varieties grown in any of the Counties of York, Lincoln, Cambridge, Norfolk, Huntingdon, Hertford, Warwick, Worcester and Notts by a grower whose whole acreage of potatoes of all varieties in those counties in the year 1917 exceeds 5 acres.(c)

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

23rd November, 1917.

(a) POTATOES ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed, p. 405.

(b) SUPERSEDED LICENCES.—The Licence of November 23rd appears to supersede the Licence of October 30th, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 1100), as to Sale in Ireland of potatoes of the varieties specified in Clause 10 of the Order, and also the Licence of November 8, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 1170), as to Sale in Scotland of the variety Arran Chief. Those two Licences are omitted from this Manual accordingly.

(c) LICENCE AS TO SALES BY SUCH GROWERS.—A General Licence of Feb. 11, 1918, p. 437, provides for such excepted sales.

THE BREAD (USE OF POTATOES) ORDER NO. 2, 1917. DATED DECEMBER 8, 1917.

[This Order, which is printed in Group **3** ("Bread, Flour and Cereals") (p. 106) relates to the use of potatoes supplied for bread making.]

GENERAL LICENCE, DATED DECEMBER 11, 1917, UNDER THE POTATOES ORDER, 1917.(**a**)

1917. No. 1257.

The Food Controller hereby authorises a sum not exceeding 10*s*. per ton in lieu of 5*s*. per ton to be charaged for non-returnable bags on sales of potatoes to be consigned from Ireland to a destination outside Ireland.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

11th December, 1917.

THE MANGELS AND SWEDES (PRICES) (IRELAND) ORDER, 1917. DATED DECEMBER 22, 1917.

1917. No. 1326.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Maximum Price.

1. No person shall on or after the 1st January, 1918, directly or indirectly sell or offer for sale or buy or offer to buy any Mangels or Swedes or Swedish Turnips at prices exceeding the maximum prices prescribed by or in pursuance of this Order.

Power of Food Control Committee to fix Maximum Prices for Mangels and Swedes.

2. (*a*) The Food Control Committee for Ireland (hereinafter called the Committee)(**b**) may from time to time prescribe maximum prices applicable on the occasion of any sales or any classes of sales in Ireland of Mangels or Swedes or Swedish Turnips and may from time to time revoke or vary maximum prices so prescribed.

(*b*) Any Maximum prices prescribed under this Clause shall be subject to review by the Food Controller and shall be withdrawn or modified as he may direct.

Maximum Prices.

3. (*a*) Until otherwise prescribed pursuant to Clause 2 hereof the maximum price for Mangels shall be at the rate of 30*s*. per ton and for Swedes or Swedish Turnips at the rate of 25*s*. per ton.

(**a**) POTATOES ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 405.

(**b**) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE FOR IRELAND.—*See* the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Constitution) Order, 1917, printed in Part III. of this Manual.

(*b*) The foregoing maximum prices are fixed on the basis that the roots are either loaded by the seller into trucks at the seller's railway station, or (at the buyer's option) into a ship or port not less convenient to the seller than the seller's railway station and that no commission is paid. If the roots are delivered otherwise than as above, a corresponding variation shall be made in the price and in particular if any commission is paid, the sum paid (not exceeding the customary amount) shall be added in determining the maximum price.

(*c*) The provisions of this clause shall not apply to the sale of Mangels or Swedes or Swedish Turnips, where the total quantity of the article sold by the seller to the buyer in any period of 7 consecutive days including the day of sale does not exceed 1 cwt.

Artificial and Fictitious Transactions.

4. No person shall in connection with the sale or disposition or proposed sale or disposition of any Mangels or Swedes or Swedish Turnips enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or artificial transaction or make or demand any unreasonable charge.

Contract.

5. Where any contract subsisting at the 1st January, 1918, for the sale of any Mangels or Swedes or Swedish Turnips provides for the payment of a price in excess of the maximum price fixed by this Order, such contracts shall stand so far as concerns the deliveries made before the 1st January, 1918, but unless otherwise determined by the Committee shall be avoided so far as concerns deliveries to be made on or after that date.

Penalties.

6. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and Extent of Order.

7. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Mangels and Swedes (Prices) (Ireland) Order, 1917.

(*b*) This Order shall extend only to Ireland.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

22nd December, 1917.

General Direction, dated December 24, 1917, under the Potatoes Order, 1917.(a)

1917. No. 1327.

The Food Controller hereby directs every wholesale dealer on the occasion of any sale of potatoes by him to furnish a proper invoice to the purchaser.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

24th December, 1917.

(a) Potatoes Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 405.

THE BRITISH ONIONS ORDER, 1917. DATED DECEMBER 24, 1917.

1917. No. 1331.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except by the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

PART I.—DEFINITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.

1. In this Order—

"British Onions" means onions grown in the year 1917 within the British Islands, but it does not include pickled onions or onions sold cooked in the course of a catering business.

"Regular Wholesale Dealer" means a person who at the date of this Order is carrying on a business in the ordinary course of which he sells onions by wholesale in their natural state, and the successors in business of any such person.

"Retail Dealer" means a person who is for the time being registered under the Potatoes Order, 1917,(a) as a retail dealer in potatoes.

"Grower" as respects any onions sold in the ground means the owner of them at the time when they are lifted.

"A week" means the seven days ending with Saturday.

Onions to be sold by authorised dealers only.

2. (*a*) No person shall sell British Onions by retail unless he is a retail dealer as defined by clause 1 of this Order.

(*b*) No person shall sell British Onions by wholesale except a regular wholesale dealer or to a retail dealer, and no person shall buy British Onions by wholesale except a regular wholesale dealer or retail dealer, and no wholesale dealer or retail dealer shall sell or dispose by wholesale of British Onions purchased by him except in the ordinary course of his business as a dealer in onions.

(*c*) A seller of onions may, if he reasonably believes the same to be true, accept the written certificate of a purchaser that he is a regular wholesale dealer or retail dealer.

(*d*) For the purpose of this clause every sale of a quantity exceeding seven pounds shall be deemed to be a sale by wholesale.

(*e*) Notwithstanding the provisions of this clause a grower whose whole crop of British Onions does not exceed 10 cwt. may sell such onions by retail subject to the restrictions imposed by the subsequent clauses of this Order.

Purchases of onions for consumption limited to seven pounds per week.

3. (*a*) No person (except a regular wholesale dealer or retail dealer purchasing for re-sale) shall in any week directly or indirectly purchase a greater total quantity of British Onions than 7 lbs. in all, and no British Onions shall be purchased whether by one person or by several for consumption in any household in excess of a quantity of 7 lbs. in all in any week.

(a) POTATOES ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 405.

(*b*) No retail dealer shall knowingly sell directly or indirectly to any one person in any week a greater total quantity of British Onions than 7 lbs. in all, and no retail dealer shall sell any British Onions to a purchaser where he has reason to suspect that by such purchase sub-clause (*a*) of this clause would be infringed.

(*c*) For the purposes of this clause an Institution or Catering Business within the meaning of the Sugar Order, 1917,(a) shall be deemed to be a household.

Accounts.

4. Every grower and regular wholesale dealer or other person selling British Onions by wholesale shall keep a regular and punctual account showing the particulars of all British Onions bought or sold by him by wholesale, including the names and addresses of the vendor or purchaser as the case may be and the amount purchased or sold and the price charged and shall upon every reasonable demand produce such account and all relevant documents to any person authorised to inspect the same by or on behalf of the Food Controller or any Food Control Committee.

Part II.—Prices.

Retail maximum price.

5. (*a*) The maximum price on the occasion of a sale of British Onions by retail shall be at the rate of 3*d.* per lb.

(*b*) No additional charge may be made for packages or for giving credit or for making delivery.

Grower's maximum price.

6. (*a*) The maximum price on the occasion of a sale of British Onions by the grower shall be at the rate of £15 per ton on the basis (i) that the onions are either loaded by the seller into trucks at the seller's railway station or (at the buyer's option) into a ship or barge not less convenient to the seller; (ii) that bags (if required) are supplied by the buyer and (iii) that no commission is paid.

(*b*) If the onions are sold on terms other than those mentioned in sub-clause (*a*) of this clause a corresponding variation shall be made in the maximum price, and in particular if bags are provided by the seller the price per ton may be increased by a sum not exceeding 10*s.* whether the bags are returnable or not and if any such commission is paid as is authorised by Clause 8 the maximum price and terms of sale shall be varied as mentioned in that clause.

Wholesale dealer's maximum price.

7. (*a*) The maximum price on the occasion of any sale of British Onions other than a sale thereof by the grower or a sale by retail shall be at the rate of £19 per ton, on the basis that the onions are delivered *ex* warehouse or market at the seller's customary place of sale and that bags are provided by the seller.

(*b*) If the onions are sold on terms other than those mentioned in sub-clause (*a*) of this clause, a corresponding variation shall be made in the maximum price and in particular if bags are provided by the buyer the maximum price per ton shall be reduced by a sum of 10*s.*

(a) Sugar Order, 1917.—That Order is printed in Group **17** ("Sugar"), p. 482.

Commission sales.

8. (*a*) Where a grower sells onions grown by him direct to a retail dealer through the agency of a regular wholesale dealer at a commission, he may add the amount of the commission to the price authorised by clause 6, not exceeding the amount provided for by sub-clause (*b*) of this clause.

(*b*) Where a commission is paid under sub-clause (*a*) of this clause the seller shall be bound to deliver the onions to the purchaser's railway station or (if more convenient to the seller) to the purchaser's place of retail sale and may add to the maximum price authorised by clause 6 any railway or canal charges so incurred, but the total amount added to the price per ton under sub-clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of this clause shall not together exceed £3 10*s*. per ton if bags are provided by the purchaser, or £4 if bags are provided by the seller.

Part III.—General.

Contracts.

9. Except in such cases as the Food Controller may otherwise determine and except in respect of onions delivered prior to 31st December, 1917, all contracts subsisting at the date of this Order for the sale of British Onions are cancelled.

Penalty.

10. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and commencement.

11. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the British Onions Order, 1917.

(*b*) Part II of this Order shall come into force on the 14th January, 1918, but otherwise the Order shall come into force on the 31st December, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

24th December, 1917.

The Potato Bags Order, 1918. Dated January 23, 1918.

1918. No. 63.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Use of Potato Bags supplied by the Food Controller.

1. No bag which is or has been sold or supplied by or on behalf of the Food Controller for use as a potato bag shall be used for any purpose other than the carrying of potatoes or sold or otherwise disposed of by any person at a price exceeding the sum of 6*d*.

False statements.

2. A person shall not make any false statement in any application to the Food Controller for the sale or supply to him of any such bag.

3. In any proceedings it shall be presumed unless the contrary be proved, that a bag marked "M.F." is a bag which has been sold or supplied by or on behalf of the Food Controller for use as a potato bag.(a) Presumption.

4. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Penalty.

5. This Order may be cited as the Potato Bags Order, 1918. Title.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

23rd January, 1918.

THE POTATOES (EXPORT FROM IRELAND) ORDER, 1918. DATED JANUARY 24, 1918.

1918. No. 93.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1. After the 3rd February, 1918, until further notice no person other than a person licensed by the Food Controller shall consign or ship any Potatoes from Ireland to any destination outside Ireland, and no person shall buy or agree to buy or take delivery of any Potatoes to be consigned from Ireland to any destination outside Ireland except from a person so licensed.

2. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

3. This Order may be cited as the Potatoes (Export from Ireland) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

24th January, 1918.

(a) RETURN AS TO POTATO BAGS.—The Potato Bags (Returns) Order, 1917 (printed p. 156 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual") provided for returns to the Food Controller giving particulars as to all potato bags owned as on October 22nd, 1917, that Order is omitted from this Manual as now "spent."

THE POTATOES (DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1918. DATED JANUARY 24, 1918.

1918. No. 94.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1. After the 3rd February, 1918, until further notice no person other than a person licensed by the Food Controller shall move or consign any Potatoes from any place outside the area to which this Order for the time being shall be applied to any place within such area, and no person shall buy or agree to buy or take delivery of any Potatoes to be moved or consigned to any place within such area except from a person so licensed.

2. Until further notice this Order shall apply to the area mentioned in the Schedule.

3. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

4. This Order may be cited as the Potatoes (Distribution) Order, 1918.

Schedule.(a)

The Counties of:—
Brecknock.
Cardigan.
Carmarthen.
Glamorgan.
Monmouth.
Pembroke.
Radnor.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

24th January, 1918.

(a) AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE.—A Notice, dated February 20, 1918 (p. 437), applies this Order to the counties of south-west England as from February 25, 1918.

GENERAL LICENCE, DATED FEBRUARY 11, 1918, UNDER THE POTATOES ORDER, 1917.(a)

1918. No. 188.

The Food Controller hereby authorises, notwithstanding the provisions of Clause 10 of the Potatoes Order, 1917, sales of and dealings in potatoes of any of the varieties mentioned in such clause ("King Edward," "Arran Chief," "Langworthy," "What's Wanted" and "Golden Wonder") except sales of and dealings in potatoes of the "King Edward" variety grown on warp limestone marsh or silt lands in any of the Counties of York, Lincoln, Cambridge, Norfolk, Huntingdon, Hertford, Warwick, Worcester and Notts by a grower whose whole acreage of potatoes of all varieties in those counties in the year 1917 exceeds 5 acres.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

11th February, 1918.

NOTICE, DATED FEBRUARY 20, 1918, UNDER THE POTATOES (DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1918.(b)

1918. No. 204.

The Food Controller hereby directs that the area to which the above Order applies shall as from the 25th February, 1918, include the following counties:— S. R. & O. No. 94 of 1918.

Cornwall,
Devon,
Dorset,
Gloucester,
Hampshire,
Somerset—and
Wiltshire,

in addition to the counties mentioned in the schedule to the Order.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

20th February, 1918.

(a) POTATOES ORDER, 1917.—This Order is printed p. 405.
(b) POTATOES (DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1918.—This Order is printed p. 436.

THE POTATOES (PROTECTION) ORDER, 1918. DATED FEBRUARY 21, 1918.

1918. No. 211.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1. Every person who is the owner of potatoes or who has potatoes in his possession or under his control or under the control of his employees or servants shall at all times take or cause to be taken all reasonable precautions to protect such potatoes from frost, damp or other damage whether such potatoes are growing or are in transit or are in store or otherwise.

2. In particular any person who consigns potatoes for transport by railway in open trucks either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person during the months of December, January, February, March and April shall take or cause to be taken all necessary steps whether by strawing the trucks into which such potatoes are loaded or otherwise, to protect such potatoes from frost damp or other damage.

3. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

4. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Potatoes (Protection) Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 25th February, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

21st February, 1918.

THE BREAD (USE OF POTATOES) ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 27, 1918.

[This Order, which is printed in Group **3** ("Bread, Flour and Cereals") (p. 144), authorises the use of potatoes in bread.]

THE POTATO (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1918. DATED APRIL 10, 1918.

1918. No. 411.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

General Restriction.

1. (*a*) Except under a licence of the Food Controller no person shall after 15th April, 1918, use or treat any potatoes or any product obtained from potatoes or any article containing potatoes or containing any such product except for the purposes permitted by this clause.

(*b*) The permitted purposes, in the case of ware potatoes which are fit for human food, are seed or human food, and in all other cases are seed, human and animal food, and the manufacture of articles of human and animal food, but do not include the manufacture of spirits.

(*c*) Nothing in this clause shall prevent the use or treatment for any purpose of potatoes or products of potatoes or articles containing potatoes or containing any such product which are unfit to be used for any of the permitted purposes.

Power to enter and inspect.

2. Any person authorised by the Food Controller may if he suspects that any article mentioned in Clause 1 of this Order is being dealt with in contravention of this Order:—

(*a*) enter any premises on which he suspects such article to be; or

(*b*) inspect and take supplies of such article; or

(*c*) demand from any person in possession or control of such article production of any licence granted under this Order.

Penalty.

3. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

4. This Order may be cited as the Potato (Restriction) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

10th April, 1918.

THE POTATOES (GROWERS' RETURNS) ORDER, 1918. DATED APRIL 19, 1918.

1918. No. 453.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1. Every person farming one or more acres of land shall on or before the 27th April, 1918, furnish a return showing:

(*a*) the estimated quantity of sound ware potatoes of the 1917 crop remaining on the 22nd April, 1918, on any farm or holding in his occupation;

(*b*) the estimated quantity of potatoes of seed size of the 1917 crop not required for planting;

(*c*) the number of acres on such farm or holding which have been or are to be planted with potatoes during 1918;

(*d*) the number of acres on such farm or holding under potatoes in 1917; and

(*e*) such other matters as may be necessary to complete the prescribed form of return.

2. The return shall be made in a form prescribed by or under the authority of the Food Controller, which may be obtained from any police station in Great Britain, and is, when completed, to be posted in accordance with the directions printed thereon.

3. Failure to make a return by the prescribed date, or the making of a false return, is a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Order, no return shall be required in respect of potatoes grown in the Orkney or Shetland Islands until further directions have been issued by the Food Controller and such return shall be made by the date and in the manner provided in those directions.

5. This Order shall not apply to Ireland.

6. This Order may be cited as the Potatoes (Growers' Returns) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

19th April, 1918.

14. Public Meals.

Public Meals Order, 1918, *p.* 441.
General Licence thereunder (Meat meals of members of H.M's Forces), *p.* 447.

THE PUBLIC MEALS ORDER, 1918. DATED JANUARY 21, 1918.(a)

1918. No. 59.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Public eating place.

1. The provisions of this Order shall apply to every inn, hotel, restaurant, refreshment house, club, boarding house and every place of refreshment open to the general public (hereinafter referred to as a public eating place).

Meat, poultry and or game.

2. (*a*) No meat, poultry or game may be served or consumed in any public eating place

(i) between the hours of 5 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. on any day; or

(ii) at any time on the days prescribed as meatless days.

(*b*) The prescribed days shall be such days as the Food Controller may from time to time appoint either generally or as respects any particular area. Until further notice the prescribed days shall in the area of the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District be Tuesday and Friday and elsewhere in the United Kingdom be Wednesday and Friday in every week.

Milk.

3. (*a*) No milk may be served or consumed in a public eating place as or as part of a beverage except with tea, coffee, cocoa or chocolate as usually served.

(*b*) This provision shall not apply to milk consumed by a child under the age of 10 years.

Medical exceptions.

4. Notwithstanding Clause 2 or Clause 3, meat, poultry, game or milk may be served to and consumed by a person for the time being residing in a public eating place during the period mentioned on a certificate of a duly qualified medical practitioner which states that such person for such period needs the article served in the interests of his health.

Sugar.

5. No sugar may be used, supplied or consumed in a public eating place except that:—

(*a*) sugar may be used for cooking purposes;

(*b*) a person may consume in a public eating place sugar provided by himself or supplied to him under the provisions of the next succeeding clause.

(a) OPERATION OF ORDER.—Clause 2 of this Order came into force January 25th, 1918, the remainder of the Order came into force February 3rd, 1918; as to the provisions as to public meals until then in force *see* the Public Meals Order, 1917, p. 158 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

Supply of sugar to hotel residents.

6. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Order and of the Sugar (Registration of Dealers) Order, 1917, and the Sugar (Rationing) Order, 1918,(**a**) sugar may be supplied by any inn, hotel, club or boarding house to any person residing therein for the major portion of any week up to an amount not exceeding 1 oz. for every complete day of his residence provided that:—

(*a*) The total amount so supplied to any person in any week shall not exceed 6 ozs.;

(*b*) The person having charge of the inn, hotel, club, or boarding house is reasonably satisfied that no sugar ration for that week has been obtained in respect of such person;

(*c*) The total of the amounts so supplied to all such persons shall be accurately entered in the Register hereinafter referred to in the column provided for that purpose; and

(*d*) An accurate record is kept of the full names and permanent addresses of all persons to whom sugar is so supplied.

Meals between 3 and 5.30 p.m.

7. No person shall be served with or consume at any meal whatsoever which begins between the hours of 3 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. more than 1½ ozs. in the whole of bread, cake, bun, scone and biscuit.

Rationing in bulk.

8. The total quantities of meat, flour, bread and sugar (except sugar consumed or supplied pursuant to Clauses 5 and 6 of this Order) and of butter, margarine and other fats used in or by any public eating place in any week shall not exceed the gross quantities allowed for the meals served during the week, ascertained in accordance with the scale of average quantities per meal set out in the following scale, or such other scale as may for the time being be prescribed by the Food Controller.

——	Meat.	Sugar.	Bread.	Flour.	Butter, margarine and other fats.
Breakfast	Nil	Nil	3-ozs.	Nil	⅓-oz.
Luncheon, including middle day dinner.	3-ozs.	⅐-oz.	2-ozs.	1-oz.	⅓-oz.
Dinner, including supper and meat tea.	3-ozs.	⅐-oz.	3-ozs.	1-oz.	⅓-oz.
Tea	Nil	Nil	1½-ozs.	Nil	¼-oz.

In addition to the fats allowed under the foregoing scale, salad oil may be served at table at any meal, but separate records shall be kept of all salad oil so used.

(**a**) SUGAR (RATIONING) ORDER, 1918.—The Order is printed in Group 17 ("Sugar") p. 502.

9. The following provisions shall have effect:— Ascertaining weight, &c.

Meat, poultry and game.

(*a*) 2½ ozs. of poultry or game are to be reckoned as 1 oz. of meat.

(*b*) The weight of meat is to be uncooked weight including bone as usually delivered by the butcher, and the weight of poultry and game is to be the uncooked weight as usually delivered by the poulterer without feathers or without skin as the case may be, but including offal.

(*c*) 25 per cent. is to be added to the weight of meat delivered cooked into the public eating place and 50 per cent. when delivered cooked and without bone.

Sugar, Bread, Flour and Fats.

(*d*) 4 ozs. of bread are to be reckoned as 3 ozs. of flour.

(*e*) Of the fats authorised, not more than one half shall consist of butter and margarine.

(*f*) Where the flour or sugar or fat used in any articles is not otherwise brought into account, cakes and buns are to be reckoned as containing 40 per cent. of flour; scones and biscuits as containing 70 per cent.; and macaroni and other like articles as containing 90 per cent.; cakes and buns are to be reckoned as containing 10 per cent. of sugar and 10 per cent. of fat and biscuits as containing 5 per cent. of sugar and 10 per cent. of fat.

10. In reckoning the quantities of meat, sugar, bread, flour, butter, margarine and other fats that may be used in any week, no credit shall be taken for any meal which begins before 5 a.m. or after 9.30 p.m. unless such meal is served to a person passing the night in the inn, hotel, club, or boarding house, and in reckoning the quantity of meat, poultry or game that may be used in any week no credit shall be taken for any meal served on any day prescribed as a meatless day under this Order, except meals containing meat, poultry, or game served to a person pursuant to Clause 4 of this Order. Exclusion of certain meals from computation.

11. The provisions of Clause 8 of this Order shall not apply to food served over the counter of a buffet at a railway station. Railway Buffets.

12. The person or persons having the control or management of any public eating place shall be responsible for securing that the total quantities permitted to be used therein in any week are not exceeded and shall, for the purpose of this Order, keep on the premises a register containing an authentic record of meals and quantities in the form contained in the Schedule to this Order or such other form as may be prescribed from time to time by the Food Controller and shall produce such register and every other record required to be kept under this Order to any person authorised by or on behalf of the Food Controller or any Food Records.

Committee to inspect the same, together with all such invoices vouchers and other documents as may be necessary or proper for checking the entries in the register.

Powers of a Food Control Committee.

13. A Food Committee may give directions:—

(*a*) Reducing the total quantities of meat, flour, bread, sugar, butter, margarine, or other fats which may under this Order be used in or by any public eating place or class of public eating places within their area; or

(*b*) Limiting the quantity of any Food stuffs which may be supplied to or be used in or acquired by any such public eating places or class of public eating places:

provided that any directions given by a Food Committee under this Clause shall be reported to the Food Controller within seven days and be subject at any time to review by the Food Controller and shall be withdrawn or varied as he may determine.

All persons concerned shall comply with any such directions given by a Food Committee.

Interpretation.

14. For the purposes of this Order:

The expression "Food Committee" means as respects Great Britain a Food Control Committee established in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917,(a) and as respects Ireland the Food Control Committee appointed for Ireland by the Food Controller.(b)

The expression "meat" includes butcher's meat, sausages, ham, pork, bacon, venison, preserved and potted meats, offals and other meats of all kinds, and fats bought as part of the meat, but does not include soup not containing meat, poultry or game in a solid form.

The expression "poultry and game" includes rabbits, hares and any kind of bird killed for food.

The expression "fats" includes all animal or vegetable fats natural or prepared which are not bought as part of the meat.

The expression "flour" means any product obtained either wholly or in part from wheat, rye, maize, barley and oats except cereal products used as porridge supplied at breakfast.

The expression "sugar" includes glucose and all sweetening matter except honey, jam, treacle, syrup, saccharine or sweetened beverage.

The expression "week" means seven days ending on a Saturday midnight.

Exceptions.

15. (i) Clauses 2, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 shall not apply to:—

(*a*) Any public eating place where no meal is served at a price exceeding 1*s*. 2*d*. (exclusive of the usual charges for beverages) and there is exhibited on every tariff card and also in a conspicuous position in every public

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(a) Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III of this Manual.

(b) Food Control Committee for Ireland.—*See* the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Constitution) Order, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual.

room a notice to this effect and where also the maximum charge for bed and attendance does not exceed 1*s.* 6*d.* per night;

(*b*) Any boarding house or unlicensed hotel where the number of bedrooms available for letting in connection therewith whether in or outside the boarding house or hotel does not exceed 5.

(ii) Clause 7 shall not apply to any public eating place where:—

(i) No customer is ever charged more than 5*d.* (including the charge for beverages) in respect of a meal begun between 3 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. which does not include meat, fish or eggs; and

(ii) There is exhibited on every tariff and also in a conspicuous position in every room where meals are usually served a notice to the effect that no customer will be so charged.

16. The Public Meals Order, 1917,(a) as amended is hereby revoked as on the 3rd February, 1918. Revocation.

17. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Penalty.

18. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Public Meals Order, 1918; Title.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 3rd February, 1918, except as to Clause 2 which shall come into force on the 25th January, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

21st January, 1918.

(a) PUBLIC MEALS ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 158 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

The Schedule.

Register of Meals and of Food used.

Specimen showing the Form prescribed (to be kept in Book Form).

Date of last day of week.	Number of Breakfasts served.	Number of luncheons or midday dinners served.		Number of dinners, meat teas, or suppers served.		Number of teas served.	Total number of all meals served.	Meat.		Flour.		Sugar.			All Fats.		Total quantity of butter and margarine used (included in column 17).	Salad Oil.
		Meatless days.	Other days.	Meatless days.	Other days.			Maximum quantity authorised.	Total quantity used.	Maximum quantity authorised.	Total quantity used.	Maximum quantity authorised.	Number of special daily sugar rations supplied referred to in Clause 6.	Total quantity used.	Maximum quantity of all fats authorised.	Total quantity of all fats used.		Total quantities used.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

INSTRUCTIONS FOR KEEPING THE REGISTER.

This Register must be kept up to date, the entries for each week being made not later than the Wednesday of the following week.

Col. 1.—The "week" is the period of seven days ending on Saturday midnight.

Col. 9.—To calculate the quantity of Meat permissible, multiply the sum of figures in Cols. 4 and 6 by 3. This will give the number of ounces authorized.

Col. 11.—To calculate the quantity of Flour authorized multiply column 2 by $2\frac{1}{4}$; Cols. 3 and 4 by $2\frac{1}{2}$, Cols. 5 and 6 by $3\frac{1}{4}$, Col. 7 by $1\frac{1}{8}$, and add the products. This will give the amount authorized in ounces.

Col. 12.—For the entries in this Column Bread should be converted into Flour at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. of Flour for every 2 ozs. of Bread, as shewn above.

Cols. 13 and 14.—To calculate the quantity of sugar authorized multiply the sum of the figures 3, 4, 5, and 6 by $\frac{1}{7}$, and add the figures in Col. 14, and this sum will give the quantity authorized in ounces.

Cols. 16 and 17.—To calculate the quantity of all Fats authorized multiply the sum of the figures in Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 by $\frac{1}{8}$ and column 7 by $\frac{1}{4}$, and the sum of the products will give the quantity of all Fats authorized in ounces. The figures in Col. 18 must not exceed 50 % of those in Col. 17.

GENERAL LICENCE, DATED FEBRUARY 23, 1918, UNDER THE PUBLIC MEALS ORDER, 1918,(a) *AND THE LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES* (*RATIONING SCHEME*) *ORDER*, 1918.(b)

1918. No. 217.

The Food Controller hereby authorises all persons concerned to give effect to the following provision:—

In any place of refreshment a meat meal may be served to

(*a*) A member of His Majesty's Forces travelling in uniform at any time and on any day on presentation of a meal order issued by the Admiralty or the Army Council which is chargeable to His Majesty's Government; and

(*b*) A member of His Majesty's Forces travelling at any time and on any day on presentation of a journey meat meal card issued by the Admiralty or Army Council, and subject to detachment of the appropriate coupon in accordance with instructions on the card, or, until the 25th March, 1918, on presentation of his furlough papers.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

23rd February, 1918.

(a) PUBLIC MEALS ORDER, 1918.—That Order is printed p. 441.
(b) LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES (RATIONING SCHEME) ORDER, 1918.—That Order, which is printed p. 449, is superseded as to Meat to which the present Licence exclusively relates by the Meat Rationing Order, p. 301.

14A. Rationing Schemes.

Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Order, 1917, *p.* 448.
Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Amendment Order, 1918, *p.* 449.
Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Scheme Order, 1918, *p.* 463.
Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Scheme Order, No. 2, 1918, *p.* 464.
Local Distribution (Misuse of Documents) Order, 1918, *p.* 449.
London and Home Counties (Rationing Scheme) Order, 1918, *p.* 449.
Directions thereunder (Supply of Butter and Margarine on Coupons), *p.* 457.
Directions thereunder (Retailers of Butter and Margarine), *p.* 458.
Directions thereunder (Butchers), *p.* 459.
Directions thereunder (Retailers of Meat other than Butcher's Meat (including Pork)), *p.* 461.
Directions thereunder (Self-Suppliers of Butter), *p.* 462.
Directions thereunder (Consumers of Butter and Margarine), *p.* 464.
Meat Rationing Order, 1918, *p.* 463.
Directions thereunder (Amount of Ration and Use of Cards and Coupons), *p.* 463.
Directions thereunder (Pork Butchers), *p.* 463.
Directions thereunder (General Butchers), *p.* 463.
Directions thereunder (Retailers of Meat other than Butcher's Meat or Pork), *p.* 464.
Public Meals Order, 1918, *p.* 448.
Sugar (Rationing) Order, 1918, *p.* 448.

THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (LOCAL DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1917. DATED DECEMBER 22, 1917.

[This Order, which is printed in Group **9A** ("Local Distribution and Requisitioning") (p. 235), makes provision for a scheme to be adopted locally for the distribution of supplies.]

THE SUGAR (RATIONING) ORDER, 1918. DATED DECEMBER 31, 1917.

[This Order, which is printed in Group **17** ("Sugar") (p. 502), relates to the supply of a weekly ration of sugar.]

THE PUBLIC MEALS ORDER, 1918. DATED JANUARY 21, 1918.

[This Order, which is printed in Group **14** ("Public Meals") (p. 441), relates to the rationing of meat, milk, sugar, bread, butter, margarine, and other fats, used in public eating places.]

THE LOCAL DISTRIBUTION (MISUSE OF DOCUMENTS) ORDER, 1918. DATED FEBRARUY 2, 1918.

[This Order, which is printed in Group 9A ("Local Distribution and Requisitioning") (p. 239), relates to the misuse of documents and information in connection with arrangements for the distribution or consumption of food.]

THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (LOCAL DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1918. DATED FEBRUARY 15, 1918.

[This Order, which is printed in Group 9A ("Local Distribution and Requisitioning") (p. 240), makes further provision for a scheme to be adopted locally for distribution of supplies.]

THE LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES (RATIONING SCHEME) ORDER, 1918.(a) DATED FEBRUARY 23, 1918.

1918. No. 216.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

PART I.—LIMIT ON CONSUMPTION.

Limit on consumption.

1. No person in the area to which this Order applies (hereinafter called the said area) may consume in any week an amount of rationed food in excess of the amount for the time being prescribed by the Food Controller for such person (hereinafter called the appropriate ration), provided that—

(*a*) Where the total quantity of rationed food consumed by the members of any household, institution, or residential establishment including any guest sharing meals with such members, does not exceed the total amount prescribed for such members under this Order, each member of the household, institution or residential establishment shall be deemed to have complied with the foregoing provision;

(*b*) Regard shall be given to any direction given by the Food Controller under Clause 22 of this Order relating to self-suppliers; and

(*c*) There shall be excluded from computation butter or margarine duly served in a catering establishment.

(a) REVOCATION AS TO MEAT.—This Order is superseded as to meat by Meat Rationing Order, 1918, printed in Group 10 ("Meat and Cattle and Eggs"), p. 301.

Part II.—Acquisition and Supply.

Limitation on acquisition.

2. A person shall not obtain or attempt to obtain for consumption in the said area—

(*a*) in any week from all sources more than the appropriate ration of any rationed food for that week; or

(*b*) any part of any rationed food from any retailer within the said area except upon production by him or on his behalf of his Food Card or his Meat Card to the retailer, and except also in the case of a Food Card, the Card be marked in the prescribed manner and, in the case of a Meat Card, the appropriate coupon representing the amount supplied be detached and retained by the retailer; or

(*c*) to the extent to which the Food Controller so directs in the case of any rationed food obtain the same from any retailer other than a retailer with whom he is registered.

Dealing with card where rationed food is not obtained from a retailer.

3. Where a person obtains any rationed food for consumption in the said area from any person other than a retailer within the said area he shall forthwith, if such food be meat, detach and destroy the appropriate coupon, and if such food be any other rationed food, mark the card in the prescribed manner.

Supplies by retailer.

4. (*a*) No retailer within the said area shall supply or offer to supply to any person for consumption, whether within or without the said area, any rationed food except subject to and in accordance with the directions from time to time given by the Food Controller.

(*b*) No person other than a retailer shall supply or offer to supply any rationed foodstuff to any person for consumption within the said area, except where it is certified to him in writing by the person to whom such supply is made that he is not thereby obtaining an amount in excess of the appropriate ration.

Presumption.

5. Until the contrary be proved, it shall be presumed that any supply of rationed food by or to a person who is within the said area is made for purpose of consumption within the said area.

Exception from this part of the order.

6. This part of this Order shall not apply to—

(*a*) the distribution of rationed food among the members of a household or to guests sharing household meals; or

(*b*) the supply of rationed food to or by caterers, institutions, and residential establishments.

Part III.—Establishments.

Supply to catering establishments and institutions.

7. A person shall not buy or take delivery of any rationed food for the purposes of any catering establishment or of any institution in the said area except under and to the extent specified in an authority issued by the Food Controller or a Food Committee for the purposes of this Order.

Serving of meat meals in a catering establishment.

8. No meat meal shall be served to any person by a catering establishment whether for consumption on the premises or elsewhere except—

(*a*) where the person served produces a Meat Card containing an appropriate coupon or half coupon, and such a coupon or half coupon is detached and retained by the caterer; or

(*b*) where the person served has made the prescribed visitor's declaration; or

(*c*) where the person served produces an emergency card or other authority available for the purpose.

Gross quantities to be used in any week in a catering establishment.

9. The total quantity of meat consumed or supplied in or by any catering establishment in any week shall not exceed the amount of meat which is represented by the coupons, declarations, emergency cards and other like authorities duly received by the catering establishment during such week and produced by him to the Food Committee.

Public Meals Order, 1918 (S. R. & O. No. 59 of 1918).

10. (*a*) The provisions of the Public Meals Order, 1918,(**a**) relating to the amount of meat which may be consumed or supplied in or by any public eating place shall cease to apply to any catering establishment to which this Order applies.

(*b*) The provisions of the Public Meals Order, 1918,(**a**) in so far as they restrict the amount of butter and margarine which may be consumed or supplied in certain public eating places and the provisions of such Order relating to records of butter and margarine used shall apply to every catering establishment within the said area, and clauses 11 and 15 of such Order shall be modified accordingly.

Marking of cards for butter and margarine.

11. Where a person has resided for four or more nights in any one week on the premises of a catering establishment, the caterer shall forthwith mark or cause to be marked in the prescribed manner the appropriate numbered space on the Food Card, relating to butter and margarine.

Total quantity consumed in an Institution.

12. The total quantity of a rationed food consumed or supplied in or by any institution in any week shall not exceed the total quantity allowed for the persons residing in the Institution in that week ascertained in accordance with the scale, if any, which may be prescribed for such Institution or for an Institution of that class, or, failing any such scale, the quantity which might be consumed by such persons if they were members of a household within the said area.

Residential establishments.

13. Where a person carries on a residential establishment, he shall obtain a supply of any rationed food for the purposes of such establishment only by means of the meat cards and food cards of the members of such establishment and upon the footing and subject to the conditions which would be applicable, if in the matter of obtaining such supply, he were the duly authorised agent of all such members, and such members were the registered customers of the retailer with whom he has lodged the preliminary demand note relating to such rationed food for the purposes of the scheme to which this Order gives effect.

Records.

14. The person or persons having control or management of any catering establishment or any institution shall be responsible for securing that the total quantity of a rationed food permitted to be consumed or supplied therein in any week is not exceeded

(**a**) Public Meals Order, 1918.—That Order is printed in Group 14 ("Public Meals"), p. 441.

and shall keep on the premises a register containing an authentic record of the rationed foods obtained and used and of all such matters as are requisite for determining whether or not the provisions of this Order or the Public Meals Order, 1918, as hereby amended are being complied with; and after any form for keeping such register has been prescribed shall keep the register on the form so prescribed and shall produce such register and every other record required to be kept under this Order to any person authorised by or on behalf of the Food Controller or a Food Committee to inspect the same together with all such invoices, vouchers and other documents as may be necessary or proper for checking the entries in the register.

Part IV.—Cards and other Documents.

Issue of documents.

15. The Food Controller or a Food Committee in accordance with any directions of the Food Controller may with a view to the distribution of any rationed food from time to time issue or cause to be issued to such persons, and subject to such conditions as may from time to time be thought fit, meat cards, food cards, and other like documents (hereinafter called ration cards, which terms shall include any counterfoil or coupon forming part of such card) and other documents to be issued for the purposes of the distribution or rationing of such rationed food.

Lost ration papers and cards.

16. If any Ration Card be defaced, lost or destroyed, the Food Controller or a Food Committee, in accordance with the directions of the Food Controller, may on such evidence as he or they think fit renew the same. Every document so renewed may be issued subject to such conditions as may be notified thereon or otherwise imposed, and it shall be the duty of the person to whom the same is issued to comply with all such conditions.

Ownership and custody of documents.

17. (*a*) Every ration card issued or to be issued for the purposes of this Order is and will, except as otherwise provided by or directed under this Order, remain the property of the Food Controller; but the person in respect of whom a ration card is issued, shall be entitled to its custody.

(*b*) The person for the time being having possession of any Ration Card shall deal therewith as provided by this Order or as may from time to time be directed by or under the authority of the Food Controller.

Persons in unauthorised possession of documents.

18. When any person is in possession of a Ration Card and such possession is not authorised by virtue of this Order, then unless within 7 days of the same having come into his possession he shall have returned the same to the person entitled to the custody thereof or otherwise dealt therewith as provided by or under this Order he shall forthwith deliver the same to the Food Controller, or to any Food Committee or otherwise as directed on the card.

Ration card to be inalienable.

19. Every Ration Card shall be inalienable, and no person shall assign or attempt to assign or otherwise dispose thereof.

Persons leaving the area.

20. (*a*) Where a person ceases to reside within the said area, he shall forthwith deliver his Ration Card to the Food Committee for the district to which he proceeds, or shall otherwise deal therewith as provided by or under this Order.

(*b*) This provision shall not apply to a person who does not intend to be and is not absent from the said area for more than one month or such other period as may from time to time be prescribed.

Power to issue directions.

21. The Food Controller may from time to time issue directions prescribing the matters to be prescribed under this Order or otherwise for the purpose of giving effect to any of the provisions of this Order or any matter connected therewith, and it shall be the duty of all persons concerned to comply with any such directions.

Self suppliers.

22. (*a*) The Food Controller may from time to time give directions as to the application of this Order to the consumption in or in connection with any household of any rationed food obtained from domestic produce or from animals killed, caught or kept by any member of the household. Such directions may contain all necessary and consequential provisions, including provisions as to the extent, if any, to which any such rationed food may be consumed in addition to the appropriate ration and such provisions as may be thought fit relating to the use or treatment of any Ration Card.

(*b*) A Food Committee may, subject to and in accordance with any general instructions given to them by the Food Controller, conclusively decide all matters arising out of any such direction.

Part V.—Miscellaneous.

Acts on behalf of young persons and persons of unsound mind.

23. Any act required to be done by a person under this Order may in the case of a person under the age of 16 years be done on his behalf by one of his parents, or by his guardian or the person having custody of him, and in the case of a person of unsound mind by the person for the time being having charge of his affairs.

Application returns and other documents.

24. A person shall in making and completing any application or return, or other document issued or to be made in connection with this Order, follow the instructions relating thereto issued by or under the authority of the Food Controller.

Powers of Food Committees to give certain directions.

25. Where directions have been given by the Food Controller requiring a person not to obtain a rationed food from any retailer except a retailer with whom such person is registered, a Food Committee shall have power—

(*a*) to limit the number of persons who may be registered with any retailer for any rationed food;

(*b*) to transfer the person so registered from one retailer to another;

(*c*) to require any retailer to accept any particular person or persons or class of persons as a customer or customers; and

(*d*) to give directions as to the manner in which and the times at which a retailer shall sell, distribute or dispose of the rationed food among his customers.

Food Committees to act in accordance with directions.

26. Every Food Committee shall in the exercise of any powers conferred upon such Committee for the purposes of this Order comply with such directions as may from time to time be given by the Food Controller, and it shall be the duty of every person to comply with any directions given by the Committee under such powers.

Use of rationed food stuffs by retailers for private purposes.

27. Where a rationed food is not otherwise obtained for the purposes of his household by a dealer, he may supply such food for the purposes of his own household to the like extent and in the like manner and subject to the like conditions as would be applicable if he obtained such food from a retailer, but save as aforesaid no dealer shall use for his private purposes any part of the rationed food for the time being held by him for the purposes of his business.

Accountability of retailers for supplies.

28. (*a*) The total quantities of meat sold or disposed of by a retailer in any week shall not exceed the amount of such meat (ascertained in relation to butcher's meat, suet and offal on the basis of value, and in any other case, on the basis of weight) which is represented by the coupons, declarations, emergency cards and other authorities issued for the purposes of this Order, duly received by him during such week in the course of his business and produced by him to the Food Committee.

(*b*) The total quantity of butter and margarine sold or disposed of by a retailer in any week shall not exceed the amount of such butter and margarine which his customers are entitled to acquire from him and have so acquired during that week.

Information to be confidential.

29. A person employed by the Food Controller or a member of or a person employed by a Food Committee or any person whose duty it is to deal with any application, return, ration card, or other document made or issued for the purposes of this Order shall not without lawful authority communicate to any person any information acquired by him from any such document.

Delivery of coupons, &c.

30. Every retailer shall as and when so directed by the Food Controller or a Food Committee deliver to them all coupons, cards and other documents delivered to him under or for the purposes of this Order.

False statements, forgery, fraud, &c.

31. A person shall not:

(*a*) Make, or knowingly connive at the making of, any false statement on any application or return made in connection with or for any of the purposes of this Order or make or knowingly connive at the making of any false statement for the purpose of obtaining a supply of rationed food.

(*b*) Forge or alter any ration card or other document issued under or for any of the purposes of this Order.

(*c*) Personate or falsely represent himself to be the person to whom such ration card or other document has been issued or applies.

(*d*) Retain any such ration card or other document when he has no right to retain it or fail to comply with any directions issued by or under the direction of the Food Controller with regard to the return thereof.

(*e*) Obtain or attempt to obtain any such ration card or other document when he has no right to obtain it.

(*f*) Make or cause to be made, or without lawful excuse have in his custody or possession, any paper or document so made as to resemble or colourably imitate any such ration card or other document.

(*g*) Use or attempt to use for the purpose of obtaining rationed food for himself or for any other person any paper or ticket so made as to resemble or colourably to imitate any such ration card or other document or any forged or altered ration card or other document.

(*h*) Fraudulently alter, or attempt to alter or forge, any entry upon any ration card or other document.

(*i*) Forge any die or stamp used by or under the direction of the Food Controller for the purposes of this Order.

(*j*) Fraudulently print or make any impression on any material with such forged die.

(*k*) Fraudulently print or make any impression upon any material by the genuine die used by or under the authority of the Food Controller for the purposes aforesaid.

(*l*) Without lawful excuse (the burden whereof shall lie upon the person accused) make, or cause to be made, or have in his custody or possession, any paper in the substance of which shall appear any words, letters, figures, threads, marks, lines, or other devices peculiar to any appearing in the substance of any paper provided or used by or under the direction of the Food Controller for any such ration card or other document.

Interpretation.

32. In this Order, and in all authorities and other documents issued for the purposes of this Order or the scheme to which this Order gives effect the following expressions shall have the following meanings:—

"Food Committee" shall mean in respect of any area the Committee constituted for such area in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.(a)

"Week" shall mean the 6 days ending at midnight on the 2nd March, 1918, and any subsequent period of 7 days ending on a Saturday midnight.

"Catering establishment, residential establishment and institution" shall severally mean the establishments registered as such for the purposes of the scheme to which this Order gives effect.

"Caterer" shall mean the person or persons having the control or management of any catering establishment.

"Members of a household" shall mean any persons whether being members of a family, lodgers, guests, servants, or other persons ordinarily resident in the same

(a) Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III of this Manual.

house, or other premises, and sharing in common arrangements for the purchase of food, but it shall not include any persons residing in any catering establishment, institution or residential establishment.

"A retailer" shall mean a person who has been registered in the said area as a retailer for the purposes of the scheme to which this Order gives effect, or as a retailer of any of the rationed foods, or who in the ordinary way of his trade deals in a rationed food by retail in the said area, but shall not include a farmer or home producer who disposes only of his own produce and does not carry on trade at premises distinct from his farm or holding.

"Meat card, food card, visitor's declaration, emergency card" means the several documents so headed issued for the purposes of the scheme to which this Order gives effect or otherwise for the purposes of this Order.

"Meat" shall mean butcher's meat, suet and offal, sausages, ham, bacon, horseflesh and venison, canned preserved and potted meats, and other meats of all kinds, rabbits and hares and any kind of bird killed for food, and the bones of any such meat.

"Butcher's meat" shall include beef, mutton, lamb, veal and pork and the bones of any such meat.

"Meat meal" shall mean any meal containing any meat but shall not include soup not containing meat in a solid form.

Exception.

33. This Order shall not affect:—

(*a*) Members of the Forces of His Majesty or His Majesty's Allies in relation to rations supplied to them as members of such forces.

(*b*) Seamen engaged on the work of a ship in relation to food duly supplied to them.

Area.

34. The area to which this Order applies shall be the area comprised in the Administrative County of London and the Counties of Essex, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Kent, Surrey and Sussex, and this Order shall come into force on the 25th February, 1918.

Penalties.

35. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

36. This Order may be cited as the London and Home Counties (Rationing Scheme) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

23rd February, 1918.

Directions, dated February 23, 1918, under the London and Home Counties (Rationing Scheme) Order, 1918.(a)

1918. No. 218.

In exercise of the powers reserved by the above Order, the Food Controller hereby directs that until further notice, the following provisions shall have effect:—

1. The rationed foods shall be butter and margarine and meat.

2. The weekly ration of butter and margarine shall be 4 ozs.

3. *The weekly ration of meat shall be* 20 *ozs. of butcher's meat, with the usual bone, or its equivalent in accordance with the official schedule of equivalent weights, set out at the foot of these directions, provided that where uncooked butcher's meat, offal or suet is bought from a retailer,* 5 *ozs. of such meat shall be taken to be represented by* 5 *pennyworth.*(b)

4. *The weekly ration of meat for a child under the age of ten years shall be half the ration applicable under Clause* 2.(b)

5. Each numbered space on a Food Card appropriated to Butter and Margarine shall authorise the supply of one weekly ration and shall be available for use in the week to which such space relates.

6. *Each coupon on a Meat Card shall authorise the supply of one-fourth of the weekly ration of meat and shall be available for use only in the week to which such coupon relates.*(b)

7. *The space numbered* 1 *on the Food Card and the coupons numbered* 1 *on the Meat Card shall relate to the week ending* 2*nd March*, 1918, *and the subsequent spaces shall relate to the subsequent weeks in due numerical order.*(b)

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

23rd February, 1918.

(a) London and Home Counties (Rationing Scheme) Order, 1918.—That Order is printed p. 449.

(b) Revocation of Clauses 3, 4, 6 and 7.—These provisions as to meat are superseded by the Meat Rationing Order, 1918, printed in Group 10 ("Meat and Cattle and Eggs,") (p. 301) and the Schedule of Equivalent Weights of Meat is now superseded by the Table of Equivalent Weights of Meat, printed p. 311, and is therefore not reprinted here.

Directions to Retailers of Butter and Margarine, dated February 23, 1918, under the London and Home Counties (Rationing Scheme) Order, 1918.(a)

1918. No. 219.

In exercise of the powers reserved to him by the above Order the Food Controller hereby gives the following directions to retailers of Butter and Margarine:—

1. The retailer may sell only on production of a Food Card which has been registered with him.

2. On each such card he may only sell in each week up to the amount of the weekly ration, and on selling he must mark indelibly the proper numbered square on the Butter-Margarine part of the card. Each square is numbered to correspond with a particular week and can only be used for sales in that week. The first week is the week ending Saturday, March 2nd, and so on.

3. The retailer must divide what supplies he has as fairly as possible between his registered customers. He is not bound to supply the full rations to first comers, unless he is certain of having enough to give full rations to all. He may sell part of the ration on a card first and make up the balance later in the same week.

4. Squares which have not been used in the proper week cannot be used later, without the permission of the Food Office. If the retailer cannot supply the full ration in any week, he may not without permission make it up in the next week.

5. The retailer is bound to accept for registration any customer assigned to him by the Food Office.

6. The retailer may refuse to sell except for cash.

7. A registered customer can be transferred from one retailer to another only with the consent of the Food Office, and the retailer must not accept for registration except under instructions from the Food Office a card which has already been registered elsewhere.

8. A customer wishing to transfer his registration, on leaving the district, should recover his counterfoil from the retailer and take it with the card to the Food Office of his new district.

9. A customer wishing to transfer his registration for any other reason should recover his counterfoil from the retailer and take it with the card to his Food Office.

10. Any person who has lost his card or has never had a card should be referred to his Food Office.

(a) London and Home Counties (Rationing Scheme) Order, 1918.— That Order is printed p. 449.

11. A retailer, if he has supplies, may without registration sell on Emergency Cards presented by Soldiers and Sailors on leave, or others, if the cards are not marked with the name of another retailer, or on Travellers' Cards, or on Supplementary Cards issued to invalids.

12. These directions do not affect sales to registered Residential Establishments, Caterers, or Institutions in accordance with the special directions issued for such establishments.

13. These directions apply as from Monday, February 25th, 1918. Failure to comply with any of them is a summary offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

14. The weekly ration till further notice is 4 oz. per head for adults and children alike.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

23rd February, 1918.

DIRECTIONS TO BUTCHERS, DATED FEBRUARY 23, 1918, UNDER THE LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES (RATIONING SCHEME) ORDER, 1918.(a)

1918. No. 220.

In exercise of the powers reserved to him by the above Order the Food Controller hereby gives the following directions to butchers: —

1. The butcher may sell butcher's meat (including pork) only on production of a Meat Card which has been registered with him, and on selling he must detach the proper number of coupons for the amount sold.

2. Each coupon on an ordinary (adult's) Meat Card represents 5*d*. worth of uncooked butcher's meat (including pork) and that amount may be sold on it, according to the statutory Schedule of prices. Each coupon on a child's Meat Card represents half this amount.

3. Each coupon is numbered to correspond with a particular week and can only be used for sales in that week. The first week is the week ending Saturday, March 2nd, and so on.

4. Coupons which have not been used in the proper week cannot be used later without permission of the Food Office, even though the butcher has been unable to supply the full ration in the proper week.

(a) LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES (RATIONING SCHEME) ORDER, 1918.— That Order, which is printed p. 449, is revoked as to meat by the Meat Rationing Order, 1918, Art. 40 of which (p. 309) provides that these directions shall have effect as if issued under the Meat Rationing Order.

5. The butcher must divide what supplies he has as fairly as possible between his registered customers. He is not bound to supply the full ration to first comers, unless he is certain of having enough to give full rations to all.

6. There are four coupons for each week on each card, but the butcher may not sell butcher's meat (including pork) on more than three of these to any customer in any week (or alternatively on more than three out of every four cards registered with him for the same household) unless he has a surplus after supplying the requirements of all his registered customers up to the amount allowed by three out of their four weekly coupons.

7. The butcher is bound to accept for registration any customer assigned to him by the Food Office.

8. The butcher may refuse to sell except for cash.

9. A customer can be transferred from one butcher to another only with the consent of the Food Office, and the butcher must not accept for registration, except under instructions from the Food Office, a card which has already been registered elsewhere.

10. A customer wishing to transfer his registration, on leaving the district, should recover his counterfoil from the butcher and take it with the card to the Food Office of his new district.

11. A customer wishing to transfer his registration for any other reason should recover his counterfoil from the butcher and take it with the card to his Food Office.

12. Any person who has lost his card or has never had a card should be referred to his Food Office.

13. A butcher, if he has supplies, may without registration sell on Emergency Cards, presented by soldiers and sailors on leave, or others, if the cards are not marked with the name of another butcher, or on Travellers' Cards or on Supplementary Cards issued to invalids.

14. A butcher, that is to say a retailer selling any butcher's meat (including pork), may not sell offal or suet except in accordance with these directions.

15. These directions do not affect sales to registered Residential Establishments, Caterers or Institutions in accordance with the special directions issued for such establishments.

16. The butcher must keep prominently displayed in his shop a copy of the official Table of Equivalent Weights for the time being in force.(a)

17. These directions apply as from Monday, February 25th, 1918. Failure to comply with any of them is a summary offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

23rd February, 1918.

(a) TABLE OF EQUIVALENT WEIGHTS.—This Table is printed in Group 10 ("Meat and Cattle and Eggs"), p. 311.

DIRECTIONS TO RETAILERS OF MEAT OTHER THAN BUTCHER'S MEAT (INCLUDING PORK), DATED FEBRUARY 23, 1918, UNDER THE LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES (RATIONING SCHEME) ORDER, 1918.(a)

1918. No. 221.

In exercise of the powers reserved to him by the above Order the Food Controller hereby gives the following directions to retailers of meat other than butcher's meat (including pork):—

1. A retailer may sell meat to which these directions apply only on production of a Meat Card, and on selling he must detach the proper number of coupons for the amount sold.

2. Each coupon on an ordinary (adult's) Meat Card represents the weight of meat set out in the official Table of Equivalent Weights, or 5 penny worth of uncooked edible offal, and not more than that amount may be sold on it. Each coupon on a child's Meat Card represents half this amount.

3. Each coupon is numbered to correspond with a particular week and can only be used for sales in that week. The first week is the week ending Saturday, March 2nd, and so on.

4. Coupons which have not been used in the proper week cannot be used later without permission of the Food Office, even though the retailer has been unable to supply the full ration in the proper week.

5. There are four coupons for each week on each card and any or all of these may be used for the purchase of meat other than butcher's meat, or of meat meals, whether or not the card has been registered with a butcher.

6. Any person who has lost his card or has never had a card should be referred to his Food Office.

7. Meat may also be sold on Emergency Cards presented by soldiers and sailors on leave or others, or on Travellers' Cards or on Supplementary Cards issued to invalids.

8. These Directions apply to meat of every kind other than uncooked butcher's meat, that is to say offal, poultry and game, etc. (including all birds, rabbits, hares, venison, and horseflesh); bacon and ham; sausages and cooked, canned, preserved and miscellaneous meats, as specified in the Table of Equivalent Weights.

9. These directions do not affect sales to registered Residential Establishments, Caterers or Institutions in accordance with the special directions issued for such establishments.

10. The retailer must keep prominently displayed in his shop a copy of the official Table of Equivalent Weights for the time being in force.(b)

(a) LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES (RATIONING SCHEME) ORDER, 1918.—That Order, which is printed p. 449, is revoked as to meat by the Meat Rationing Order, 1918, Art. 40 of which (p. 309) provides that these directions shall have effect as if issued under the Meat Rationing Order.

(b) TABLE OF EQUIVALENT WEIGHTS.—This Table is printed in Group **10** ("Meat and Cattle and Eggs"), p. 311.

11. These directions apply as from Monday, February 25th, 1918. Failure to comply with any of them is a summary offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

23rd February, 1918.

DIRECTIONS RELATING TO SELF-SUPPLIERS, DATED FEBRUARY 23, 1918, UNDER THE LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES (RATIONING SCHEME) ORDER, 1918.(a)

1918. No. 222.

1. These shall be excluded from computation of food consumed:—

(a) *Meat obtained from rabbits, hares and birds (other than poultry and game) caught or kept in the ordinary course by any member of the household: and*

(b) *One-third of any meat obtained from any game or other wild animal, caught or killed by any member of a household or any employee of such member: and*

(c) *One-third of any meat obtained from any other animal kept in the ordinary course by any member of the household: and*(b)

(*d*) One-third of any butter produced from animals kept by any member of the household.

Provided that nothing in sub-clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) shall authorise consumption of a total quantity of *meat or of*(b) butter and margarine greater than the prescribed ration by more than one half.

2. The foregoing provision shall apply only where:—

(*a*) The food is consumed in or about the household where the *animal or*(b) produce has been *caught*, kept, *killed*, or produced, or,

(*b*) The food is consumed by a member of such household usually residing therein during his absence therefrom for not more than four consecutive weeks, or,

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(a) LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES (RATIONING SCHEME) ORDER, 1918.—That Order is printed p. 449.

(b) REVOCATION SO FAR AS REGARDS MEAT.—The London and Home Counties (Rationing Scheme) Order, 1918, is revoked so far as regards meat, except as regards the directions to butchers and retailers of meat (pp. 459–462), by Clause 40 of the Meat Rationing Order, 1918, p. 309.

(*c*) The food is consumed by an agricultural labourer or any other labourer or employee employed by any member of the household, in or about the holding or premises of the household.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food

23rd February, 1918.

THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (LOCAL DISTRIBUTION) SCHEME ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 21, 1918.

[This Order, which is printed in Group 9A ("Local Distribution and Requisitioning") (p. 242), provides for the local distribution by certain Committees of butter, margarine, and tea.]

MEAT RATIONING ORDER, 1918. DATED APRIL 6, 1918.

[This Order, which is printed in Group **10** ("Meat and Cattle and Eggs") (p. 301), restricts the use of meat in Great Britain.]

DIRECTIONS, DATED APRIL 6, 1918, UNDER THE MEAT RATIONING ORDER, 1918, RELATING TO THE AMOUNT OF THE RATION AND USE OF CARDS AND COUPONS.

[These directions are printed in Group **10** ("Meat and Cattle and Eggs"), p. 310.]

DIRECTIONS TO PORK BUTCHERS, DATED APRIL 6, 1918, UNDER THE MEAT RATIONING ORDER, 1918.

[These Directions are printed in Group **10** ("Meat and Cattle and Eggs"), p. 314.]

DIRECTIONS TO GENERAL BUTCHERS, DATED APRIL 6, 1918, UNDER THE MEAT RATIONING ORDER, 1918.

[These Directions are printed in Group **10** ("Meat and Cattle and Eggs"), p. 315.]

DIRECTIONS, DATED APRIL 6, 1918, UNDER THE MEAT RATIONING ORDER, 1918, TO RETAILERS OF MEAT OTHER THAN BUTCHER'S MEAT OR PORK.

[These Directions are printed in Group **10** ("Meat and Cattle and Eggs"), p. 317.]

THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (LOCAL DISTRIBUTION) SCHEME ORDER, No. 2, 1918. DATED APRIL 6, 1918.

[This Order, which is printed in Group **9A** ("Local Distribution and Requisitioning") (p. 250), provides for the local distribution of butter, margarine and tea by certain other Food Control Committees.]

DIRECTIONS TO CONSUMERS OF BUTTER AND MARGARINE, DATED APRIL 27, 1918, UNDER THE LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES (RATIONING SCHEME) ORDER, 1918.(a)

1918. No. 484.

In exercise of the powers reserved to him by the above order, the Food Controller hereby directs that until further notice a person shall not obtain or attempt to obtain any butter or margarine from any retailer other than the retailer with whom such person is for the time being registered for butter and margarine, except where it is otherwise provided by the food card in right of which butter or margarine may be obtained by him.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

27th April, 1918.

(a) LONDON AND HOME COUNTRIES (RATIONING SCHEME) ORDER, 1918.—That Order is printed p. 449.

15. Seeds and Nuts.

Beans and Peas, General Licence as to Seeds, *p.* 471.
Damaged Grain, Seeds and Pulse (Prices) Order, 1917, *p.* 470.
Desiccated Cocoanut (Maximum Prices) Order, 1918, *p.* 471.
Seeds, Nuts and Kernels (Requisition) Order, 1917, *p.* 470.
Testing of Seeds Order, 1917, *p.* 465.

THE TESTING OF SEEDS ORDER, 1917. DATED NOVEMBER 12, 1917.

1917. No. 1156.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Regulation of sale and exposure for sale of seeds.

1. On and after the 1st January, 1918 no seedsman, grower or farmer, except as hereinafter provided, shall sell or expose for sale for sowing any seeds named in the first Schedule to this Order, unless:—

(*a*) A sample of the seeds has previously been taken and tested in accordance with the provisions of this Order, either by or on behalf of the seller or at one of the following Government Stations:—For England and Wales at the Seed Testing Station, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food Production Department, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; for Scotland at the Seed Testing Station, Board of Agriculture for Scotland, 29, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh; for Ireland at the Seed Testing Station, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin;

(*b*) In the case of a sale the particulars required by this Order are correctly declared to the purchaser at or before the time of sale or delivery in writing, either in an invoice of the seeds or in some other form; provided that it shall be sufficient for the purposes of this provision if the declaration is made by reference to a printed catalogue or to a price list containing the particulars required by this Order; and provided also that in the case of a sale and delivery prior to the 1st July, 1918, the declaration need not be given unless demanded by the purchaser and then only in regard to quantities exceeding those indicated below of the following seeds:—Pea, bean, garden turnip, parsnip, onion, carrot, beet, garden cabbage, garden kale; and in the case of any sale or delivery need not be given in respect of sales not exceeding 2 lbs. of pea and bean and not exceeding 8 ozs. of garden turnip, parsnip, onion, carrot, beet, garden cabbage, garden kale; and

(*c*) In the case of seeds exposed for sale (other than those enumerated in 1 (*b*), a copy of the declaration required by this Order in the case of sale is conspicuously exposed on or in connection with the seeds.

Particulars required to be declared.

2.—(1) The particulars required by Clause 1 of this Order are:—

(*a*) The name and address of the seller;

(*b*) The kind of seeds sold or exposed for sale and, in the case of cereals, clovers and sainfoin, the variety of seeds;

(*c*) In the case of sainfoin, lucerne, clovers, cocksfoot, timothy and meadow fescue seed, the country of origin (England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland being for this purpose treated as different countries) or if the country of origin is not known to the seller a statement to that effect;

(*d*) In the case of mixtures of grasses or of clovers or of grasses and clovers, which may be sold or exposed for sale for agricultural purposes, the particulars required by paragraphs (*b*) and (*c*) shall be given in respect of each kind of grass or clover seed in the mixture and the proportion by weight of each kind shall also be given.

(2) In the case of a sale or exposure for sale of seeds other than cereals the required declaration shall include the following additional particulars:—

(*a*) The percentage by weight of pure seed subject to the scale of latitude in the second Schedule to this Order;

(*b*) In the case of clovers, lucerne, and timothy whether dodder is present;

(*c*) The total percentage by weight of injurious weed seeds present where such total exceeds 1 per cent. For the purposes of this Order no seeds but those of dock (*Rumex conglomeratus Murr., R. obtusofolius L., R. crispus L.*), sheep's sorrel (*R. Acetosella L.*), wild carrot (*Daucus Carota L.*), Yorkshire Fog (*Holcus lanatus L.*), soft brome grass (*Bromus mollis L. et spp.*), suckling clovers (*Trifolium dubium Sibth., T. procumbens L.* and also *T. parviflorum Ehrh. and T. angulatum Waldst.*), are regarded as injurious weed seeds;

(*d*) In the case of sainfoin where more than 5 per cent. by weight of Burnet (*Poterium Sanguisorba L.*) is present in the sample the percentage must be stated;

(*e*) The percentage of seeds by number of the kind of which the sample purports to consist capable of germination, as ascertained by a germination test;

(*f*) In the case of sainfoin, lucerne, trefoil and clovers the percentage by number of hard seeds; and

(*g*) The month and year in which the germination test was made.

Scale of latitude as regards total impurities and capabilities of germination.

3. The particulars of the percentage of pure seed or of the percentage of seeds capable of germination shall not for the purposes of these provisions be deemed to be incorrectly stated if they do not differ from the actual percentage as determined by a Government Station as defined in Clause 1. (*a*) by more than the percentages permitted by the Scale of Latitude in the Second Schedule hereto.

Powers of entry and sampling.

4. Any person authorised for England and Wales by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, for Scotland by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, and for Ireland by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland(a) may take without payment samples of any seeds which have been sold or are being exposed for sale and may enter on any premises for the purpose of taking such samples. In any case of dispute as to the correctness of any particulars given by a seller where such particulars are required by this Order the result of a test carried out by the Government Station of that part of the United Kingdom in which the purchaser resides shall be regarded as conclusive evidence, but the seller shall on demand be provided by the Government Station with a sealed portion of the sample which has been tested.

Certificate of test.

5. In any proceedings in respect of an infringement of this Order the production of the certificate as to the result of a test carried out in England or Wales given by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, or as to the result of a test carried out in Scotland given by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland or as to the result of a test carried out in Ireland given by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated unless the Defendant requires that the person who made the test shall be called as a witness.

Exception of certain sales.

6. This Order shall not apply to—

(*a*) a sale by wholesale of seeds invoiced as "seeds as grown" or any exposure by the wholesaler for sale of seeds for the purpose of such a sale; but nothing in this exception shall affect the liability of the producer or agent for failure to deliver seed of the variety named at the time of sale;

(*b*) a sale for delivery outside the United Kingdom;

(*c*) a sale by retail in Ireland of seeds for sowing purchased by the vendor previous to August 1st, 1917, provided that in lieu of the declaration required by this Order the words "previous seasons' seed" shall appear on the invoice or be conspicuously displayed on or near such seeds when exposed for sale.

(a) AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS.—As to the constitution of the three Agricultural Departments *see* the Introductory Notes to Part V (England and Wales), p. 257, Part VI (Scotland), p. 341, and Part VII (Ireland), p. 379 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

Definitions.

7. For the purposes of this Order—"a sample" means a sample taken in the following manner:—

(*a*) In the case of seeds sold retail and in the case of seeds sold wholesale in quantities of 1 sack (4 bushels) or under, portions shall be drawn from the top, middle and bottom of the bag in which the seeds are contained. All the portions so taken shall be well mixed and a representative sample of the whole shall be used.

(*b*) In the case of seeds sold wholesale in quantities of over 1 sack (4 bushels) or bag portions shall be drawn from each sack or bag by means of a sampling instrument, these portions shall be thoroughly mixed and a representative sample of the whole shall be taken; provided that when the amount sold consists of over 5 sacks or bags and not more than 10 sacks or bags portions need only be taken from one sack or bag in three; and that if the amount sold is over 10 sacks or bags and not more than 50 sacks or bags portions need only be taken from one sack or bag in five; and that if the amount sold exceeds 50 sacks or bags portions need only be taken from one sack or bag in ten. In the case of seeds stored in heaps or bins the sample shall be a sample from representative portions taken from various parts of the heap or bin so as fairly to represent the bulk.

The sizes of samples for testing shall be as follows:—

	Ounces.
Timothy, White Clover and Alsike Clover, not less than	1
Red Clover, Crimson Clover, Trefoil, Lucerne, Rye Grasses, Cocksfoot, Meadow Fescue, Crested Dogstail, Rape, Turnip, Swede, Cabbage, Carrot, Parsnip, Onion, Mangold, Beet and Kale not less than	2
Sainfoin, not less than	3
Pea, Bean, Tares or Vetches, Wheat, Oat, Barley and Rye, not less than	4

Where a sample has been taken in the presence of and sealed or marked by, the seller and the person obtaining the sample or his representative, the sample shall be deemed to have been duly taken.

"Impurities" mean all seeds or portions of seeds other than those of which the parcel purports to consist whether they are those of weeds, harmless plants, or other cultivated plants, and also broken seeds of the kind of which the parcel purports to consist, so far as they are incapable of germinating, and also foreign matter, sand, grit, soil, fragments of roots, stems or flowers, single glumes, single flowering glumes and single pales, smut, ergot, and other sclerotia. In the case of Rye Grass, Meadow Fescue and Cocksfoot, the seed shall be considered to be "pure" if it consists at least of the two united pales, regardless of the state of development or even the entire absence of the caryopsis or kernel within the pales.

8. This Order shall apply to a sale made before the 1st January, 1918, as regards any seeds delivered to the purchaser on or after that date. Application to sales before 1st Jan., 1918.

9. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Penalty.

10. This Order may be cited as the Testing of Seeds Order, 1917. Short title.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

12th November, 1917.

First Schedule.

KIND OF SEEDS OF WHICH THE SALE AND EXPOSURE FOR SALE IS REGULATED.

Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye.
Perennial Rye Grass.
Italian Rye Grass.
Cocksfoot.
Meadow Fescue.
Timothy.
Red Clover.
Alsike.
White Clover.
Crimson Clover.
Trefoil.
Lucerne.
} Under whatever Trade names sold
Sainfoin.
Crested Dogstail.
Tares or Vetches.
Pea.
Bean.
Mangel.
Swede.
Rape.
Parsnip.
Onion.
Carrot.
Beet.
Turnip (Field).
Turnip (Garden).
Cabbage (Field).
Cabbage (Garden).
Kale (Field).
Kale (Garden).

Second Schedule.

SCALE OF LATITUDE.

Germination.

Where the percentages of germination stated in the prescribed particulars are:—

		Allow per cent.
At or between	100–95 and 1–5	± 4
,, ,,	94–90 ,, 6–10	± 6
,, ,,	89–85 ,, 11–15	± 7
,, ,,	84–75 ,, 16–25	± 8
,, ,,	74–55 ,, 26–45	± 9
,, ,,	54–49 ,, 46–50	± 10

Purity, after eliminating Impurities.

Where the percentages of total pure seed stated in the prescribed particulars are:—

		Allow per cent.
At or between	100–97	± 1
,, ,,	96–90	± 2
Below	90	± 4

Where the percentage is stated by the seller with a range, *e.g.*, 94–90 per cent., the percentage for the purposes of the Scale of Latitude shall be the mean, *i.e.*, in the above case 92 per cent.

Injurious Weed Seeds.

No scale of latitude shall be allowed in respect of the percentage of injurious weed seeds.

THE DAMAGED GRAIN, SEEDS AND PULSE (PRICES) ORDER, 1917. DATED NOVEMBER 17, 1917.

[This Order, which is printed in Group **3** ("Bread, Flour and Cereals") (p. 101), applies also to damaged seeds.]

THE SEEDS, NUTS AND KERNELS (REQUISITION) ORDER, 1917. DATED NOVEMBER 29, 1917.

[This Order, which is printed as amended in Group **12** ("Oils and Fats") (p. 393), applies to oleaginous seeds.]

GENERAL LICENCE, DATED JANUARY 31, 1918, UNDER BEANS, PEAS AND PULSE (RETAIL PRICES) ORDER, 1917.

[This Licence, which is printed in Group **2** ("Beans, Peas and Pulse") (p. 66), relates to seed beans and peas.]

THE DESICCATED COCOANUT (MAXIMUM PRICES) ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 2, 1918.

1918. No. 243.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Maximum prices.

1. A person shall not sell or offer or expose for sale or buy or offer to buy any Desiccated Cocoanut at prices exceeding the maximum prices permitted by this Order.

Wholesale sales.

2. The maximum price on the occasion of any sale of Desiccated Cocoanut, other than a retail sale, shall be at the rate of £4 10*s*. per cwt.

Transport charges on wholesale sales.

3. (*a*) The maximum prices on the occasion of any sale other than a retail sale are fixed on the basis that all transport charges after sale by the first importer in the United Kingdom are for the account of the ultimate buyer, and accordingly there may be added to the maximum price all transport charges after sale by such importer ex quay, free on rail, or ex importers warehouse: Provided that the transport charges so added shall be limited to any reasonable amounts actually and properly paid or payable and any other reasonable sums representing transport costs properly incurred and not exceeding the customary charges.

(*b*) Any amounts added in respect of transport charges shall be shown as separate items on the invoice relating to the sale.

Retail sales.

4. (*a*) The maximum price on the occasion of a retail sale shall be at the rate of 1*s*. per lb.

(*b*) Where on the occasion of a retail sale the buyer requires the Desiccated Cocoanut to be delivered to his premises, a reasonable additional charge may be made for such delivery not exceeding ½*d*. per lb. or any reasonable sum actually paid by the seller for carriage; but no charge shall be made for giving credit.

Packages.

5. The maximum price on the occasion of any sale shall include the cost of packages and packing, and no additional charge may be made therefor.

Reliance on vendor's statements.

6. Where the maximum price at which Desiccated Cocoanut may be sold to any person depends upon the amount of any sum paid or charged for transport, such person shall be entitled to

rely upon any written statement with reference to such amount which may have been given to him by a person from whom he bought the same unless he has reason to disbelieve the truth of such statement.

Fictitious transactions.

7. A person shall not on the occasion of any sale or disposition of Desiccated Cocoanut enter or offer to enter into any artificial or fictitious transaction or make or demand any unreasonable charge.

Contracts.

8. Where any contract subsisting on the 4th March, 1918, for the sale of Desiccated Cocoanut provides for the payment of a price exceeding the permitted maximum price, the contract shall stand so far as concerns Desiccated Cocoanut delivered on or before the 4th March, 1918, but shall, unless the Food Controller otherwise directs, be avoided so far as concerns Desiccated Cocoanut agreed to be sold above the permitted maximum price, which has not been so delivered.

Penalty.

9. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

10. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Desiccated Cocoanut (Maximum Prices) Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force as respects retail sales on the 11th March, 1918, and as respects any other sale on the 4th March, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

2nd March, 1918.

16. Ships' Stores.

THE SHIPS' STORES ORDER, 1917. DATED DECEMBER 5, 1917.

1917. No. 1233.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Supply for ships' stores.

1. No food shall be delivered or supplied for consumption on a ship whether as ships' stores or otherwise except to and by a person named in an authority issued for the purposes of this Order and to the extent mentioned in such authority.

Issue of authorities.

2. Authorities for the purposes of this Order shall be issued by or pursuant to the directions of the Food Controller in such form and in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Food Controller may from time to time determine.(a)

Authorities to be revocable.

3. Any authority issued under this Order may be withdrawn by the Food Controller.

Duty of compliance with conditions.

4. Every person shall comply with any condition subject to which an authority is issued under this Order.

Attempts, false statements, &c.

5. A person shall not deliver or supply or offer to deliver or supply or procure or attempt to procure the delivery or supply of food in contravention of this Order, or make or connive at the making of any statement which is false in any material particular for the purpose of obtaining an authority under this Order or for any other purpose connected with any such authority, or forge, alter, or tamper with any such authority.

Exceptions.

6. This Order shall not apply:—

(*a*) To His Majesty's Ships flying the White Ensign(b); or

(*b*) To coasting ships within the meaning of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876(c); or

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(a) AUTHORITIES FOR PURPOSES OF ORDER.—By Notice of December 7th, 1917 (appearing in the Press) the Controller directed as follows:—"Authorities "to be issued for the purposes of the Order shall be in the form from time to "time prescribed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise for the purpose "of making entry and obtaining clearance before shipment as Stores under "Section 2 of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915."

(b) WHITE ENSIGN.—In accordance with Order in Council of July 9th, 1864, the white ensign is used by all H.M.'s ships in commission. *See* Memorandum, p. xviii, of the Admiralty "Flags of all Nations." Hitherto, under Admiralty Warrant of 1829, the white ensign has been flown by vessels of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

(c) "COASTING SHIPS."—"Coasting ship" in the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 36) has the same meaning as "ship employed in the coasting trade" in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. *See* "The Winstead" Law Rep., 1895, p. 170.

(*c*) To such other Home Trade Ships(**a**) or classes of Home Trade Ships or to such Hospital Ships and Troopships as may from time to time be exempted under the authority of the Food Controller from the provisions of this Order(**b**); or

(*d*) To the delivery or supply by any person of food not exceeding 10*s*. in value to any one person on any day or to the procuring by any one person of food not exceeding such value on any one day from one or more suppliers.

Disclosure.

7. All parties to any transaction to which this Order applies shall require or disclose (as the case may be) all such information as may be necessary for or required by such parties or under the authority of the Food Controller for the purpose of satisfying them or him that the provisions of this Order have not been or are not being contravened.

Records.

8. All persons engaged in supplying food as ships' stores shall keep accurate records of food supplied to any ship and the date of such supply, and such records shall at all times be open to the inspection of any person authorised by the Food Controller.

Interpretation.

9. For the purpose of this Order "food" shall include live stock and every article used for food or drink by man, other than water, and any article which ordinarily enters into or is used in the manufacture or preparation of human food, other than flavouring matters and condiments.

Penalty.

10. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Limits of Order.

11. Nothing in this Order shall exempt any person from any obligation to comply with any Order of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise as to pre-entry of goods intended for exportation or shipment as stores.(**c**)

Title and commencement.

12. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Ships' Stores Order, 1917.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 10th December, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

5th December, 1917.

(**a**) "HOME TRADE SHIP."—S. 742 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 60) provides that this expression includes "every ship employed "in trading or going within the following limits; that is to say, the United "Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and Isle of Man, and the continent of Europe "between the River Elbe and Brest inclusive."

(**b**) EXEMPTED VESSELS.—The following Notice, dated December 7th, 1917, appeared in the Press:—"The Food Controller gives notice that the following "classes of ships shall be exempted from the provisions of the Ships' Stores "Order:—Home-trade ships clearing for the voyage to and from Brest and "ports in France north and east of Brest, hospital ships and troop-ships."

(**c**) ORDER OF COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.—*See* Order dated January 26, 1917 (St. R. & O. 1917, No. 74) as to pre-entry of export or coastwise goods and ships' stores, as amended by Order dated March 19, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 264).

17. Sugar.(a)

Bread Order, 1917, *p.* 478.
Brewers' Sugar Order, 1917, *p.* 477.
Cake and Pastry Order, 1917, *p.* 480.
Dealings in Sugar (Restriction) Order, 1917, *p.* 478.
Ice Cream (Restriction) Order, 1917, *p.* 501.
Public Meals Order, 1918, *p.* 512.
Sale of Sweetmeats (Restriction) Order, 1918, *p.* 515.
Sugar Order, 1917, *p.* 482.
General Licence thereunder (Excess delivery against Voucher), *p.* 492.
General Licence thereunder (Period of Delivery against Voucher), *p.* 512.
Sugar Order (Ireland), 1917, *p.* 495.
General Licence thereunder (Excess Delivery against Vcucher), *p.* 513.
Sugar (Brewers' Restriction) Order, 1917, as amended, *p.* 493.
Sugar (Confectionery) Order, 1917, *p.* 475.
General Licence thereunder (Retail of Crystallized and Glacé Fruits), *p.* 493.
General Licence thereunder (Weight of Wrappers), *p.* 512.
Sugar (Domestic Preserving) Order, 1918, *p.* 513.
Sugar (Rationing) Order, 1918, *p.* 502.
Notice thereunder (Weekly Ration), *p.* 510.
Order of Local Government Board thereunder (Requisition for copy Certificate of Birth), *p.* 511.
Sugar (Registration of Retailers) Order, 1917, *p.* 480.
Sugar (Registration of Retailers) (Ireland) Order, 1917, *p.* 491.
Sugar (Restriction) Order, 1917, as amended, *p.* 479.
Sugar (Sales for Ireland Returns) Order, 1917, *p.* 489.

THE SUGAR (CONFECTIONERY) ORDER, 1917. DATED JANUARY 11, 1917.

1917. No. 65.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Retail price of Chocolates and Sweetmeats.(b)

1.—(*a*) Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall after the 1st day of February, 1917, manufacture

(a) USE OF SUGAR FOR MANUFACTURE OF SPIRITS.—Regulation 30D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, printed in Part VIII. of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual," p. 408, prohibits the use of Sugar or molasses in the Manufacture of Whiskey, &c., without a permit from the Minister of Munitions. Further restrictions on the use of Sugar are imposed by the Food Controller's Orders, printed in this Group.

(b) GENERAL LICENCE OF FEBRUARY 18, 1918.—By General Licence (p. 512), the weight of certain wrappings was included in ascertaining the prices of chocolates and other sweetmeats.

or supply or offer to supply from goods manufactured by him any chocolate for sale by retail in the United Kingdom at a price exceeding the rate of 3*d.* per oz., or any other sweetmeats for sale by retail in the United Kingdom at a price exceeding the rate of 2*d.* per oz.,(**a**) and no person shall after the 1st day of May, 1917, sell or buy or offer to sell or buy by retail any chocolate or other sweetmeats at a price exceeding the rate specified above in each case.

(*b*) The price specified in the foregoing paragraph shall in each case include the price of any box, package, or covering in which the goods are sold by retail.

Use of sugar and chocolate for covering cakes, etc.

2. Except under the authority of the Food Controller, no person shall after the first day of February, 1917, use any sugar (whether icing sugar or not) or chocolate for the external covering of any cake, pastry, or any other like article, or after the 1st day of March, 1917, sell or buy or offer to sell or buy any cake, pastry, or other like article which had been covered with sugar or chocolate.

Restriction of use of sugar in confectionery.(**b**)

(**b**)3.—(*a*) *Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall in any of the prescribed periods use in the manufacture of sugar confectionery or chocolate more than* 50 *per cent. of such an amount of sugar as bears the same proportion to the total amount of sugar used by him for the same purpose in the year* 1915 *as the length of the same prescribed period bears to a whole year.*

(*b*) *The prescribed periods shall be the several periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, commencing in each case on the first day of January, 1917.*

Penalty.

4. Any person acting in contravention of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Short Title.

5. This Order may be cited as the Sugar (Confectionery) Order, 1917.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

11th January, 1917.

(**a**) Crystallized and Glacé Fruits.—By General Licence, dated Nov. 9, 1917 (p. 493) the sale of these at rates not exceeding 3*d.* per ounce was authorised.

(**b**) Further Restrictions on Use of Sugar.—The Sugar (Restriction) Order, 1917 (p. 479), repeals Art. 3 of the Sugar (Confectionery) Order and restricts the use of sugar for manufacturing purposes except as regards jam, marmalade, or condensed milk.

THE BREWERS SUGAR ORDER, 1917. DATED FEBRUARY 8, 1917.(a)

1917. No. 90.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Brewers Sugar to be warehoused.

1.—(*a*) Except under the authority of the Food Controller all brewers sugar in a ship arrived or to arrive, or on quay shall be delivered into a warehouse, and no brewers sugar shall be delivered from any warehouse.

(*b*) This article shall not apply to—

(i) British West India Grocery Crystallised Sugar or British West India Muscovado Sugar or British West India Grocery Syrup Sugar;

(ii) any brewers sugar which has been or shall be sold to any brewer or to any manufacturer of brewers sugar to be used for the purpose of their respective trades;

(iii) any brewers sugar which has been or shall be imported under any licence issued by the Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply(b) the terms whereof provide that such sugar shall be sold only to brewers or brewers sugar manufacturers.

Sale of Brewers Sugar by retail.

2. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no brewers sugar shall be sold by retail at a price exceeding the current retail price for granulated sugar.

Interpretation.

3. For the purpose of this Order the expression "brewers sugar" shall mean sugar which when tested by the polariscope indicates a polarisation not exceeding 89 degrees.

Penalty.

4. Any person acting in contravention of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title of Order.

5. This Order may be cited as the Brewers Sugar Order, 1917.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

February 8, 1917.

(a) RETURNS AS TO BREWERS SUGAR.—The Brewers Sugar Order was accompanied by another Order of the same date—"The Brewers Sugar (Returns) Order, 1917" (1917, No. 91) requiring Returns to be made by owners by Feb. 22nd, 1917. That Order is omitted from this Manual as "spent."

(b) SUGAR SUPPLY COMMISSION.—The names of the present (April 30th, 1918) Commissioners are as follows:—Captain Sir Charles Bathurst, K.B.E., M.P. (chairman); The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Primrose, K.C.B., C.S.I., I.S.O.; Sir Robert Park Lyle, Bart.; Mr. H. Fountain, C.B., C.M.G.; Mr. Austin Taylor; Mr. George E. May; and Sir Joseph White Todd, Bart. The Secretary is Mr. C. S. Rewcastle. (*See* 93 H. C. Deb. 5s. May 1, 1917, col. 299; since which there have been changes in the Commission, the personnel of which is now as specified in this note). The address of the Royal Commission on Sugar Supply is "Scotland House, Victoria Embankment, S.W.1."

The Dealings in Sugar (Restriction) Order, 1917. Dated February 8, 1917.

1917. No. 131.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Prohibition on dealings in sugar outside the United Kingdom.

1. No person shall on or after the 15th February, 1917, without a permit issued under the authority of the Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply,(a) either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person—

(*a*) buy, sell, or deal in, or

(*b*) offer or invite an offer, or propose to buy, sell, or deal in, or

(*c*) enter into negotiations for the sale or purchase of or other dealing in,

any sugar outside the United Kingdom, whether or not the sale, purchase or dealing is or is to be effected in the United Kingdom.

If any person acts in contravention of this Order, or aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, in doing anything which if done in the United Kingdom would be a contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, *and if such person is a company, every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations, unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.*(b)

Insurance.

2. This Order shall not be construed as prohibiting the insurance of sugar.

Title of order.

3. This Order may be cited as the Dealings in Sugar (Restriction) Order, 1917.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

February 8th, 1917.

The Bread Order 1917. Dated February 26, 1917.

[Art. 4 of this Order, which is printed in Group 3 ("Bread, Flour and Cereals") (p. 71), prohibits the use of sugar in the making of bread.]

(a) Sugar Supply Commission.—*See* footnote (b), p. 477.

(b) Liability of Directors, &c., of Company.—Reg. 48A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (printed in Part IX, 4 "Miscellaneous Provisions as to Offences," p. 433, of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual"), which was added to the Code since this Order was made, provides that directors and officers shall be liable for offences by their corporation or company.

The Sugar (Restriction) Order, 1917, dated March 16, 1917, as amended by the Sugar (Restriction) Orders Nos. 2 and 3, 1917.

1917. No. 252 *as amended by* Nos. 281 and 458.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Restriction on sugar to be used for manufacturing purposes.

1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller(a) no person shall during any of the periods hereinafter referred to use in the manufacture of articles manufactured by him for sale more sugar than the amount prescribed for such period.(b)

Prescribed amount.

2. The prescribed amount shall be ascertained by reference to the total amount of sugar used in the year 1915 for manufacturing purposes by the person in question or, in the case where there has been a transfer of a continuing business in or since the year 1915, by such person and his predecessors in that business.

The prescribed amount for each period shall be the percentage of such total amount shown for that period in the following table:—

Percentage of total sugar used in 1915.(a)	Period for which such percentage is applicable.
6¼ per cent.	1st June, 1917, to 31st August, 1917.
12½ „	1st June, 1917, to 30th November, 1917.
18¾ „	1st June, 1917, to 28th February, 1918.
25 „	1st June, 1917, to 31st May, 1918.

(a) Supplies of Sugar to Mineral Water Manufacturers.—A General Licence dated August 27, 1917 (not printed in separate form), provides as follows:—

> "In exercise of the powers vested in him under the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Food Controller hereby authorises every Mineral Water Manufacturer to use in the manufacture of Mineral Waters during the period 1st June 1917 to 31st August 1917 12½ per cent. of the total quantity of sugar so used by him in 1915 and during the period 1st June 1917 to 30th November 1917 18¾ per cent. of the total quantity of sugar so used in 1915 provided that the total quantity of sugar used by him for that purpose shall not exceed during the period 1st June 1917 to 21st May 1918 25 per cent. of the total quantity so used in 1915."

The effect of this Licence is that many, if not all, Mineral Water Manufacturers who are entitled to use, during the period 1st June 1917 to 31st May 1918 25 per cent. of the quantity used in 1915, will have arranged to draw in advance during the period 1st June to 4th November 1917 a portion of the deliveries to which they would otherwise have been entitled for the period 4th November 1917 to the 31st May 1918. A Food Control Committee, when considering an application from a Mineral Water Manufacturer, should ascertain exactly what excess supply the applicant has arranged to draw up to November 4th since the 1st June last, and should deduct this quantity from the allotment of sugar to be made to him. **(M. G. Sugar 7a.)**

(b) Restrictions on use of Sugar by Brewers.—*See* the Sugar (Brewers Restriction) Order, 1917, p. 493.

Exceptions from Order.

3. This Order shall not apply to the use of sugar in the manufacture of jam, marmalade or condensed milk.

Penalty.

4. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, *and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.*(a)

5. Article 3 of the Sugar (Confectionery) Order, 1917,(b) is hereby revoked.

Title of Order.

6. This Order may be cited as the Sugar (Restriction) Order, 1917.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

16th March, 1917.

THE CAKE AND PASTRY ORDER, 1917. DATED APRIL 18, 1917.

[Art. 3 of this Order, which is printed in Group **3** ("Bread, Flour and Cereals") (p. 76), restricts the percentage of sugar in cakes, buns and biscuits, and prohibits its use in scones; and Art. 2 prohibits the adding of edible substances to cakes, &c., after baking.]

THE SUGAR (REGISTRATION OF RETAILERS) ORDER, 1917. DATED AUGUST 23, 1917.

1917. No. 885.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Registration of retailers of sugar.

1. A person shall not on or after the 1st October, 1917, sell or deal in sugar by retail on any premises unless he is the holder in respect of such premises of a certificate of registration for the time being in force granted by the Food Control Committee (hereinafter called the Committee)(c) within whose area such premises are situate.

Application for certificate.

2. Every person who applies for a certificate of registration shall furnish on the prescribed form a true statement of the particulars therein required to be specified.

(a) LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS, &C., OF COMPANY.—*See* footnote (b) to Dealings in Sugar (Restriction) Order, 1917, p. 478.

(b) SUGAR (CONFECTIONERY) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 475.

(c) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES.—As to these Committees, *see* the Orders printed in Part III of this Manual.

Grant by Committee.

3. The Committee shall grant a certificate of registration to any applicant who makes an application to them before the 15th September, 1917, and who or whose predecessor in business was during the year 1915 dealing in sugar by retail in the ordinary way of his trade in their area, and who at the date of his application is so dealing in sugar, and may grant such certificate to any other applicant in any case in which in their opinion it is necessary in the interests of the public within their area that such certificate should be granted.

Form of certificate.

4. Every certificate of registration shall be in the form prescribed by the Food Controller.

Revocation.

5. The Committee may, with the consent of the Food Controller, revoke any certificate of registration if they are satisfied that any regulation or direction made or given by or under the authority of the Food Controller relating to sugar has not been observed by the holder of such certificate or any of his servants or agents, and shall revoke such certificate if required so to do by the Food Controller.

Register.

6. The Committee shall keep a register of the persons to whom, and the premises in respect of which certificates of registration have been granted under this Order.

Transfer of a business.

7. In the event of the transfer of the business in connection with which a certificate of registration is held, or in the event of the death of the holder of a certificate of registration, it shall be lawful for the transferee or other person claiming under the holder of such certificate on making an application for a certificate of registration, to sell and deal in sugar by retail from the date of such application until the decision thereon is intimated by the Committee, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as the holder of such certificate was entitled to deal.

Information and Inspection.

8. The holder of any certificate of registration, his servants and agents, shall give to the Committee such information, reports and returns relating to his stocks of sugar and dealings in sugar as the Food Controller or the Committee may from time to time require, and shall permit any person authorised by the Food Controller or the Committee to inspect all relevant books, documents and accounts.

Penalties.

9. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and extent of Order.

10.—(*a*) This Order may be cited as the Sugar (Registration of Retailers) Order, 1917.

(*b*) This Order shall not apply to Ireland.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

23rd August, 1917.

The Sugar Order, 1917. Dated October 12, 1917.(a)

1917. No. 1049.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Part 1.—(Definitions).

Definitions.

1. In this Order and in all authorities, vouchers, forms of application, directions and other documents issued or deemed to be issued under this Order the following words and expressions shall bear the following meanings, viz.:—

"Food Control Committee" shall mean in respect of any area the Committee constituted for such area in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.(b)

"Wholesaler" shall mean a wholesale dealer in sugar or person obtaining sugar for the purpose of selling the same by wholesale or a person deemed under this Order to be a wholesale dealer in sugar and "Wholesale business" shall have a corresponding meaning.

"Retailer" or "Registered Retailer" shall mean a person registered as a retailer of sugar under the Sugar (Registration of Retailers) Order, 1917;(c) and "Retail Business" shall bear a corresponding meaning.

"Catering Business" shall mean the business or undertaking of an inn, public house, hotel, restaurant, railway buffet, coffee stall, or other place of refreshment open to the public, or of any club, boarding house (other than a boarding house in which the number of bedrooms let and available for letting does not exceed 10), refreshment contractor or canteen, and "Caterers" shall bear a corresponding meaning.

A "Manufacturing Business" shall mean any other business in the course of which sugar is used otherwise than in catering for the persons engaged therein, including among other businesses the business of a pastry cook or confectioner or baker and confectioner, and "manufacturer" shall bear a corresponding meaning.

(a) General Licences under Order.—The General Licence of November 8th, 1917, is printed p. 492, and that of January 4th, 1918, p. 512.

(b) Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III of this Manual.

(c) Sugar (Registration of Retailers) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 480.

"Institution" shall include:—

(*a*) Public or private hospitals, sanatoria, convalescent or nursing homes, workhouses, infirmaries, asylums, corporations, or companies not established for the purpose of trading or profit, religious or charitable communities, residential schools and colleges, and non-residential schools and colleges at which meals other than teas are provided for the pupils or teachers, and residential hostels of all kinds.

(*b*) Boarding Houses which are not catering businesses as herein defined, and the catering or kitchen Departments of businesses where meals other than teas are provided for the staffs of the business or their guests but not for other members of the public, and other like establishments, and establishments of public utility not carried on primarily for profit and requiring sugar for any of their purposes—

Provided that in any case a Food Control Committee may decide that an Institution within the area of such Committee be treated as private consumers, and so long as any such decision remains in force the institution shall be exempted from the restrictions hereinafter contained in relation to Institutions.

Food Control Committee to decide cases of doubt.

2. Upon any application to a Food Control Committee for an authority to procure sugar the Committee shall have power conclusively to determine in all cases of doubt whether or not the application is made on behalf of an Institution or for the purposes of a catering or manufacturing business, and every such determination shall be conclusive for all purposes unless and until it shall have been varied by the Food Control Committee or the Food Controller.

Part II.—(Businesses and Institutions).

Authorities and vouchers for the purchase of Sugar.

3. A person shall not purchase or take delivery of any sugar after the 4th November, 1917, for the purposes of any catering or manufacturing business, or after the 30th December, 1917, for the purposes of any wholesale or retail business or Institution, except under and to the extent specified in an authority issued by a Food Control Committee or by the Food Controller pursuant to this Order authorising him to take delivery of the sugar for that purpose, and a person having the disposal of sugar shall not after the same respective dates knowingly deliver sugar for any of the purposes aforesaid except against a voucher issued by a Food Control Committee or the Food Controller pursuant to this Order authorising such delivery.

By whom vouchers are to be issued.

Wholesalers.

4. (*a*) Authorities and vouchers for the delivery of sugar for the purposes of a wholesaler's business may be issued by the Food Control Committee for any area in which he has an office for transacting such business, and if he has two or more such offices in different areas the Committee for any one of such areas may

issue authorities and vouchers covering the whole of his business or the Committees for different areas may issue authorities and vouchers covering different parts thereof.

Retailers. (*b*) Authorities and vouchers for the delivery of sugar for the purposes of a retailer's business may be issued by the Food Control Committee for the area in which the retailer is registered in respect of such business.

Manufacturers. (*c*) Authorities and vouchers for the delivery of sugar for the purposes of a manufacturing business may be issued by the Food Control Committee for the area in which the manufacture is carried on, but a manufacturer who manufactures for sale by wholesale may if he so desires apply to the Food Controller for authorities and vouchers in relation to his business and the Food Controller may if he so thinks proper issue authorities and vouchers accordingly.

Caterers or Institutions (*d*) Authorities and vouchers for the delivery of sugar for the purposes of a catering business or an Institution may be issued by the Food Control Committee for the area in which the catering business or Institution is situated or carried on.

(*e*) Authorities and vouchers for the delivery of sugar for any purpose may be issued by the Food Controller in any case in which he thinks proper so to do.

Forms of Application. 5. Every applicant for authorities and vouchers under this Order shall furnish to the proper Food Control Committee or—in the cases provided for in Clause 4 (*c*)—to the Food Controller, upon such form as may be from time to time prescribed for the purpose by or on behalf of the Food Controller, a true statement of the particulars required for completing such form.

Food Controller to regulate the issue of Authorities and vouchers. 6. Authorities and vouchers shall be issued in such manner and in respect of such quantities of sugar and periods of time and subject to such conditions as may from time to time be prescribed or directed whether generally or in particular cases by the Food Controller, and any person requiring the issue of any authority or voucher shall apply to the Food Control Committee authorised to issue the same or to the Food Controller, as the case may be, within such time as may be prescribed by the Food Controller.

Sugar to be used for purpose for which obtained. 7. A person shall not (except as expressly provided by Clause 13) use any sugar obtained by virtue of an authority issued pursuant to this Order except for the purposes of the business or Institution in respect of which the authority has been issued, and shall until the sugar is so used cause the same to be stored in the place in which the sugar supplies of such business or Institution are usually stored, or in such other place as the Food Control Committee or the Food Controller may direct or authorise, and permit the same to be inspected upon lawful demand.

Dealer to act under directions of the Food Controller. 8. A wholesaler or retailer shall in the disposition of sugar obtained by him for the purpose of his wholesale or retail business by virtue of an authority issued pursuant to this Order observe any directions whether general or special that may from time to time be given to him by or under the authority of the Food Controller.

Dealers' Accounts and records.

9. Every wholesaler shall keep accurate and punctual accounts and records showing the disposition of all sugar dealt with or used by him in the course of his business and shall produce all such accounts and all relevant vouchers and documents on lawful demand, and every retailer shall keep all such accounts in relation to the sugar disposed of by him as the Food Controller may from time to time prescribe.

Preservation and deposit of vouchers.

10. A wholesaler or retailer shall preserve all vouchers received by him for the delivery by him of sugar and upon making any application to a Food Control Committee for authority to take delivery of sugar, he shall produce such vouchers and deal therewith as any Food Control Committee may direct, and so long as any such vouchers are retained by him he shall produce the same on lawful demand.

Revocation of authorities and vouchers.

11. Any authority or voucher issued pursuant to this Order may at any time be revoked by the Food Control Committee by whom it was issued or by the Food Controller.

Form of authorities and vouchers.

12. All authorities and vouchers for the purpose of this Order shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Food Controller may from time to time direct, and all persons acting upon any such authority or voucher shall duly comply with the terms thereof.

Use of sugar by manufacturers and others for household purposes.

13. Notwithstanding clause 7 of this Order a caterer, pastry cook, baker, or other like manufacturer who provides for his household wholly or partly out of the food supplies used or manufactured in his business may (unless the Food Control Committee otherwise directs) use for the consumption of his household sugar or the products of his manufacture containing sugar obtained for the purpose of his business.

Brewer's sugar and syrup.

14.—(*a*) Where an authority is issued under this Order for the purpose of any manufacture in respect of sugar other than brewer's sugar, any brewer's sugar supplied thereunder or under any corresponding voucher shall be reckoned at the amount of brewer's sugar so supplied less 20 per cent. For the purpose of this Clause brewer's sugar means sugar which when tested by the polariscope indicates a polarisation not exceeding 89 degrees but does not include West India Grocery Crystallised Sugar, or British West India Muscovado Sugar, or British West India Grocery Syrup Sugar.

(*b*) The preparation of sugar syrup whether pure or flavoured shall for the purposes of this Order be deemed to be a manufacture and the syrup as manufactured, shall be deemed to be sugar equivalent to the quantity of sugar contained therein, but nothing in this Order contained shall prevent a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist from obtaining syrup (whether flavoured or unflavoured) for the purpose only of compounding medicines: Provided that no person shall use any syrup obtained for that purpose for any other purpose whatsoever

Part III.—(Multiple and Combined Businesses).

Branches to be deemed separate businesses.

15. A person who carries on a catering, manufacturing or retail business at two or more places shall for all the purposes of and incidental to this Order be deemed to carry on a separate business at each such place.

Different businesses (with exceptions) to be kept separate.

16.—(*a*) Where a person carries on the business of a caterer and in conjunction therewith the business of a pastry cook or baker or baker and confectioner or any other manufacturing business in such a manner that the sugar consumed in the separate businesses cannot be distinguished, he may if the Food Control Committee so decide receive authorities and vouchers covering a single supply of sugar for the combined businesses.

(*b*) In every other case in which a person carries on two or more of the businesses of a wholesaler, a retailer, a caterer or a manufacturer, whether at the same premises or not, such businesses shall be deemed to be separate businesses, and where a manufacturer carries on the manufacture of two or more classes of products, the manufacture of each class shall be deemed to constitute a separate business and manufacturers shall for this purpose be classified in such manner as the Food Controller may from time to time prescribe.

Institutions to be kept separate from associated businesses.

17. Where an Institution or a person providing the meals taken at an Institution carries on any wholesale, retail, manufacturing or catering business, the business so carried on shall be deemed to be a separate business and shall be deemed not to be one of the purposes of the Institution.

Separate authorities and vouchers and sugar stores for separate businesses.

18. In every case in which a person or Institution carries on or is deemed to carry on any two or more separate businesses or any separate business, separate authorities and vouchers shall be required in respect of each such business and in respect of such Institution, and the sugar obtained for the purposes of each business or Institution shall be kept and stored wholly separate and distinguished from the sugar obtained for the purpose of every other Institution or business, and where the sugar obtained for different purposes is stored at the same premises, the owner or other person having control of the sugar shall cause records to be kept showing the quantities of sugar from time to time taken out of store for each purpose and the sugar remaining in store and the records kept pursuant to this Clause shall be open for inspection on lawful demand.

Purchase of sugar in bulk for distribution to separate businesses of same owner.

19. A person who carries on two or more separate businesses, whether retail or manufacturing or catering, or who manages an Institution having two or more branches, and procures sugar in bulk for distribution among such businesses or branches, shall be deemed to procure the same as a wholesaler and to carry on a separate wholesale business in respect of such sugar, and he shall deliver for the purposes of each of the manufacturing or retail or catering businesses or branches so much only of the sugar obtained by him as wholesaler as shall accord with the authority held by him in relation to such manufacturing or retail business

or branch, and every delivery so made shall be made against and in satisfaction of a voucher issued in respect of such business or branch covering the sugar so delivered, and every such person shall keep a full and accurate account recording all deliveries of sugar for the purpose of each of such businesses or branches.

Combined businesses of caterer and manufacturer.

20. Where a person carries on a business as a caterer and also as a manufacturer and uses the products of his manufacturing business partly in the course of a catering business and partly for sale or for use in some other business, he may notwithstanding anything contained in this Order use the products of his manufacturing business in the course of his catering business.

PART IV.—(MISCELLANEOUS AND SUBSIDIARY PROVISIONS).

Sugar Registration Cards.

21. For the purpose of facilitating a just distribution to private persons of the sugar from time to time available for household consumption there may be issued by or with the authority of the Food Controller sugar registration cards to such persons and upon such application and in such form and to be used in such manner and to carry such rights or privileges and subject to such conditions as the Food Controller may from time to time prescribe. Sugar Registration Cards already issued by any Food Control Committee shall be deemed to have been issued under this Order.

Authorities not transferable.

22. No authority, voucher, or card issued under this Order shall be transferable.

Applications, returns, and other documents.

23. A person shall in making and completing any application or return or other documents issued or to be made in connection with this Order, follow the instructions relating thereto issued by or under the authority of the Food Controller.

Food Control Committee to act under directions of Food Controller.

24. Every Food Control Committee shall in the exercise of the powers conferred upon the Committee by this Order comply with such directions as may from time to time be given to them by the Food Controller, and it shall be the duty of every person to comply with any requirement or instruction given by the Committee under the powers conferred by this Order.

False statements, &c.

25. A person shall not:—

(*a*) Knowingly make or connive at the making of any false statement in any application or return made in connection with or for any of the purposes of this Order;

(*b*) Forge or alter any authority, sugar registration card, voucher, licence or other document issued under or for any of the purposes of this Order;

(*c*) Personate or falsely represent himself to be a person to whom such an authority, sugar registration card, voucher, licence or other document has been issued or applies;

(*d*) Retain any authority, sugar registration card, voucher, licence or other document when he has no right to retain it, or fail to comply with any directions issued by lawful authority with regard to the return thereof.

(*e*) Make or knowingly have in his possession any card or paper marked so as to resemble or colourably imitate a sugar registration card or any part of a sugar registration card, either in blank or wholly or partly completed, not being a sugar registration card or part of a sugar registration card issued under this Order;

(*f*) Knowingly retain, make use of or deal with any sugar registration card or any part of a sugar registration card issued upon any application made or deemed to be made under this Order containing a statement false in any material particular, or obtain or attempt to obtain sugar by means of any sugar registration card so issued.

Information to be confidential.

26. A person employed by the Food Controller or a member of or a person employed by a Food Control Committee shall not without lawful authority communicate to any person any information acquired by him from any application, return, sugar card, voucher, certificate, or other document made or issued in connection with this Order.

Meaning of "Lawful Demand."

27. Whenever in this Order or in any authority, voucher, rules or direction issued under this Order any person is required to produce any documents or give any information on lawful demand, he shall produce or give the same at all reasonable times and places on demand of any person empowered by or under the authority of the Food Controller to make such demand either particularly or as holding any office or position and either generally or in the particular case.

Forms, &c., already issued to be dated.

28. All forms of application, authorities, vouchers, instructions and directions issued, whether before or after the date of this Order, by or under the authority of the Food Controller purporting to be issued under this Order or headed "Sugar Order, 1917," and all applications made upon any such form, and all acts to be done pursuant to any such instructions and directions shall be deemed respectively to have been issued made and done under and pursuant to this Order.

Limits of Order.

29. Nothing in this Order shall effect the consignment or delivery of sugar to Ireland.

Penalty.

30. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and extent of Order.

31. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Sugar Order, 1917.

(*b*) This Order shall not apply to Ireland.

Rhondda,
Food Controller.

12th October, 1917.

The Sugar (Sales for Ireland Returns) Order, 1917. Dated October 20, 1917.

1917. No. 1072.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Returns to be made of sugar supplied to customers in Ireland.

1. Every person carrying on business in England, Scotland or Wales as a wholesale dealer in sugar who is supplying sugar in accordance with the Rules of the Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply(**a**) as set out in the Schedule to this Order directly to any customer in Ireland, and who desires to continue such supply, shall, not later than the 31st October, 1917, make a return to the Food Controller, on a form to be obtained from the Ministry of Food, showing (i) the name and address of every such customer to whom he is so supplying sugar, (ii) the amount of sugar supplied by him to each customer during the year 1915 as ascertained for the purpose of the said rules, and (iii) whether as regards each customer such customer is to his knowledge a manufacturer and if so of what products.

Customer to be informed.

2. Every person making such return shall communicate to each customer shown in the return not later than the 7th November, 1917, a statement of the particulars shown in the return in relation to such customer.

Penalty.

3. The making of a false return is a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

4. This Order may be cited as the Sugar (Sales for Ireland Returns) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

20th October, 1917.

The Schedule.

1. It has been decided to continue, until further notice, the present scheme of wholesale distribution based on the distribution of 1915, and that for this purpose the first day of January shall be considered to be the commencement of a fresh period, no adjustment being made in this period as the result of any irregularity in the preceding period.

2. In all calculations the basis is the quantity supplied during the *whole* of 1915 and not during any particular portion of that year.

(**a**) Sugar Supply Commission.—For names of Commissioners, Secretary, &c., *see* footnote (**b**) to p. 477.

3. *British Refiners* will continue to issue sugar only to their 1915 customers. The quantities to be issued will be proportioned to those of 1915, but the proportion will vary from time to time in accordance with the general proportion which all available supplies bear to the total quantity used or distributed in 1915.

4. *The Sugar Commission* will continue to distribute its imported sugar (and such quantities of British Refined Sugar as it may have at its disposal) to its 1915 buyers according to the index number of each. This will give each buyer as his share of available supplies, the amount proportional to his total use or distribution in 1915 of all sugar other than British refined.

5. *British West Indian Sugar.*—The sale of this and other sugar imported under licence will continue to be regulated by the West India Brokers' Committee, which will report all sales to the Sugar Commission. These will be taken into account when determining the quantities of Royal Commission sugar which should be allotted to the buyers. There will thus be no "free" sugar in 1917.

6. All wholesale dealers are instructed to distribute to their customers on the same principle; that is to say, to let each of their customers of the year 1915 have his equivalent proportion of the supplies of all descriptions, and from all sources, which they have at their disposal.

7. Experience has shown during the past six months that for a wholesale dealer who has some thousands of customers, a distribution on the basis of a fixed percentage of each customer's purchases in 1915 would be the most satisfactory method of procedure.

It will be readily understood that it is quite impossible under present circumstances to determine in advance the exact percentage of 1915 supplies which will be available, and the Commission accordingly recommends to all wholesale dealers who experience a difficulty in carrying out the instructions contained in this Memorandum:—

(*a*) Forthwith to agree with their 1915 customers as to the quantity delivered to each in 1915, which is the quantity upon which the distribution for 1917 should be based. This basis quantity should be the total of all descriptions obtained from all sources.

(*b*) To distribute during January on a fixed low basis of, say, 50 per cent.

(*c*) To distribute during February on the fixed percentage of all supplies actually received during January, and so on from month to month.

This method will tend to obviate the difficulties arising from the adoption of too high a basis at the commencement, and the consequent inconvenience caused by subsequent adjustments.

8. The Commission must impress upon all those engaged in carrying out the distribution the extreme importance of adhering rigidly to the rules laid down. Haphazard distribution by the Wholesalers leads to innumerable complications and hardships for others. Any departure from these rules will render the offending Wholesaler liable to be excluded from obtaining further supplies.

9. Copies of this Memorandum may be obtained through the same sources as those through which sugar is supplied.

The Sugar (Registration of Retailers) (Ireland) Order, 1917. Dated October 27, 1917.

1917. No. 1094.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Registration of Retailers of sugar.

1. A person shall not on or after the 4th December, 1917, sell or deal in sugar by retail on any premises in Ireland unless he is the holder in respect of such premises of a certificate of registration for the time being in force granted by the Food Control Committee appointed for Ireland by the Food Controller (hereinafter called the Committee).(a)

Application for certificate.

2. Every person who applies for a certificate of registration shall furnish on the prescribed form a true statement of the particulars therein required to be specified.

Grant by Committee.

3. The Committee shall grant a certificate of registration to any applicant who makes an application to them before the 18th November, 1917, and who or whose predecessor in business was during the year 1915 dealing in sugar by retail in the ordinary way of his trade in Ireland, and who at the date of his application is so dealing in sugar, and may grant such certificate to any other applicant in any case in which in their opinion such certificate should be granted.

Form of certificate.

4. Every certificate of registration shall be in the form prescribed by the Food Controller.

Revocation.

5. The Committee may, with the consent of the Food Controller, revoke any certificate of registration if they are satisfied that any regulation or direction made or given by or under the authority of the Food Controller relating to sugar has not been observed by the holder of such certificate or any of his servants or agents, and shall revoke such certificate if required so to do by the Food Controller.

Register.

6. The Committee shall keep a register of the persons to whom and the premises in respect of which certificates of registration have been granted under this Order.

(a) Food Control Committee for Ireland.—As to this Committee, see the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Constitution) Order, 1917, printed in Part III. of this Manual.

Transfer of business.

7. In the event of the transfer of the business in connection with which a certificate of registration is held, or in the event of the death of the holder of a certificate of registration, it shall be lawful for the transferee or other person claiming under the holder of such certificate on making an application for a certificate of registration, to sell and deal in sugar by retail from the date of such application until the decision thereon is intimated by the Committee, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as the holder of such certificate was entitled to deal.

Information and inspection.

8. The holder of any certificate of registration, his servants and agents, shall give to the Committee such information, reports and returns relating to his stocks of sugar and dealings in sugar as the Food Controller or the Committee may from time to time require, and shall permit any person authorised by the Food Controller or the Committee to inspect all relevant books. documents and accounts.

Penalties.

9. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and extent of Order.

10. This Order may be cited as the Sugar (Registration of Retailers) (Ireland) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

27th October, 1917.

GENERAL LICENCE, DATED NOVEMBER 8, 1917, UNDER THE SUGAR ORDER, 1917.(a)

1917. No. 1140.

The Food Controller hereby authorises all dealers in Sugar to deliver against any voucher issued under the above Order sugar beyond the amount specified in the voucher to such extent as may be necessary to enable delivery to be made in a usual complete package, provided that the excess amount shall be deducted on the occasion of the next delivery; and that the relative invoice shall clearly state the period which, on the basis of the voucher, is covered by the whole amount delivered.

The Food Controller hereby authorises persons to take delivery of sugar pursuant to the terms of this Licence.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

8th November, 1917.

(a) SUGAR ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 482.

GENERAL LICENCE, DATED NOVEMBER 9, 1917, UNDER THE SUGAR (CONFECTIONERY) ORDER, 1917.(a)

1917. No. 1135.

The Food Controller hereby authorises all persons concerned to buy and sell by retail Crystallized and Glacé Fruits at a price (including the charge for the box, package or other covering) not exceeding the rate of 3*d*. per ounce: Provided that this Licence may be revoked at any time by the Food Controller either generally or as respects any particular person.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

9th November, 1917.

THE SUGAR (BREWERS RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1917, DATED NOVEMBER 19, 1917, AS AMENDED BY THE SUGAR (BREWERS RESTRICTION) ORDER NO. 2, 1917, DATED DECEMBER 21, 1917.

1917 No. 1185, *as amended by* No. 1312.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Restriction on kinds of sugar which may be used by brewers.

1. A brewer for sale may, subject to the limitation as to quantity hereinafter contained, use in the brewing of beer:—

(*a*) Solid Glucose;

(*b*) Invert of Low Grade Cane Sugar of a polarisation not exceeding 89° from which not less than 40 per cent. of its weight in the form of Crystal Sugar or Grocery Syrup or Grocery Honey Sugar has been extracted;

(*c*) Any caramelised products of Solid Glucose or of such Invert of Low Grade Cane Sugar as is hereinbefore described; and

(*d*) Mixtures of Solid Glucose and the Invert and caramelised products hereinbefore mentioned or of any of them.

But, except that a brewer for sale may use in the brewing of beer any sugar which at the date of this Order he had in stock or which was in course of transit to his brewery from any manufacturer in the United Kingdom, he shall not use any sugar other than sugar of the kinds hereinbefore specifically mentioned.

Restriction on amount of sugar which may be used by brewer.

2. A brewer for sale shall not during any of the periods hereinafter referred to use in the brewing of beer more sugar than the amount prescribed for use in that period.

(a) SUGAR (CONFECTIONERY) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 475.

Prescribed amount.

3. The prescribed amount shall be ascertained by reference to the total amount of sugar used in the year 1915 for the purpose of brewing beer by the brewer for sale or, in the case where there has been a transfer of the brewing business from a brewer for sale in or since the year 1915, by such brewer for sale and his predecessors in that business.

The prescribed amount shall for each period mentioned in the first column of the subjoined table be the percentage of such total amount shown in the second column thereof.(a)

Period for which percentages are applicable.	Percentage of 1915 Sugar which may be used.
1st January, 1918, to 31st March, 1918	10
1st January, 1918, to 30th June, 1918	20
1st January, 1918, to 30th September, 1918 ...	30
1st January, 1918, to 31st December, 1918 ...	40

Supply of sugar to brewer.

4. (*a*) A person shall not supply to a brewer for sale for the purposes of his brewery any sugar of a kind not permitted under this Order to be used in the brewing of beer, and a brewer for sale shall not take delivery of any such sugar.

(*b*) Until the contrary be proved, sugar supplied to a brewer for sale shall be deemed to be supplied for the purposes of his brewery.

Interpretation.

5. In this Order:—

The expression "Sugar" includes every description of sugar, whether cane sugar, or invert, or glucose, or other saccharine substance or extract or syrup, and partially or fully caramelised products of the above or any mixture of them.

The expressions "brewer for sale" and "beer" have the same meaning as in the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1885.

Penalties.

6. Infringements of this Order are summary Offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Revocation.

7. As from the 1st October, 1917, the Sugar (Restriction) Order, 1917, as amended, shall cease to apply to brewers for sale in relation to the brewing of beer, but without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any previous contraventions thereof.

Title.

8. This Order may be cited as the Sugar (Brewers Restriction) Order, 1917.

Rhondda,
Food Controller.

19th November, 1917.

(a) Table of Percentages.—This Table is here printed as provided by the Sugar (Brewers Restriction) Order No. 2, 1917 : for the percentages applicable until December 31st, 1917, after which the Table as here printed had effect, *see* the Sugar (Brewers Restriction) Order, 1917, as originally issued, as St. R. & O., 1917, No. 1185.

THE SUGAR ORDER (IRELAND), 1917. DATED DECEMBER 24, 1917.

1917. No. 1330.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

PART 1.—(DEFINITIONS).

Definitions.

1. In this Order and in all authorities, vouchers, forms of application, directions and other documents issued or deemed to be issued under this Order the following words and expressions shall bear the following meanings, viz.:—

"Committee" shall mean the Food Control Committee appointed for Ireland by the Food Controller.(a)

"Wholesaler" shall mean a wholesale dealer in sugar or person obtaining sugar for the purpose of selling the same by wholesale or a person deemed under this Order to be a wholesale dealer in sugar and "Wholesale business" shall have a corresponding meaning.

"Retailer" or "Registered Retailer" shall mean a person registered as a retailer of sugar under the Sugar (Registration of Retailers) Ireland Order, 1917,(b) and "Retail Business" shall bear a corresponding meaning.

"Catering Business" shall mean the business or undertaking of an inn, public house, hotel, restaurant, railway buffet, coffee stall, or other place of refreshment open to the public, or of any club, boarding house (other than a boarding house in which the number of bedrooms let and available for letting does not exceed 10), refreshment contractor or canteen, and "Caterers" shall bear a corresponding meaning.

A "Manufacturing Business" shall mean any other business in the course of which sugar is used otherwise than in catering for the persons engaged therein, including among other businesses the business of a pastry cook or confectioner or baker and confectioner, and "manufacturer" shall bear a corresponding meaning.

"Institution" shall include:—

(*a*) Public or private hospitals, sanatoria, convalescent or nursing homes, workhouses, infirmaries, asylums, corporations, or companies not established for the purpose of trading or profit, religious or charitable communities, residential schools and colleges, and non-residential schools and colleges at which meals other than teas are provided for the pupils or teachers, and residential hostels of all kinds.

(a) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE FOR IRELAND.—As to this Committee, *see* the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Constitution) Order, 1917, printed in Part III of this Manual.

(b) SUGAR (REGISTRATION OF RETAILERS) (IRELAND) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 491.

(*b*) Boarding Houses which are not catering businesses as herein defined, and the catering or kitchen Departments of businesses where meals other than teas are provided for the staffs of the business or their guests but not for other members of the public, and other like establishments, and establishments of public utility not carried on primarily for profit and requiring sugar for any of their purposes—

Provided that in any case the Committee may decide that an Institution within the area of such Committee be treated as private consumers, and so long as any such decision remains in force the institution shall be exempted from the restrictions hereinafter contained in relation to Institutions.

Food Control Committee to decide cases of doubt.

2. Upon any application to the Committee for an authority to procure sugar the Committee shall have power conclusively to determine in all cases of doubt whether or not the application is made on behalf of an Institution or for the purposes of a catering or manufacturing business, and every such determination shall be conclusive for all purposes unless and until it shall have been varied by the Committee or the Food Controller.

Part II.—(Businesses and Institutions).

Authorities and vouchers for the purchase of Sugar.

3. A person shall not purchase or take delivery of any sugar after the 6th January, 1918, for the purposes of any catering or manufacturing business, or after 3rd March, 1918, for the purposes of any wholesale or retail business or Institution, except under and to the extent specified in an authority issued by the Committee or by the Food Controller pusuant to this Order authorising him to take delivery of the sugar for that purpose, and a person having the disposal of sugar shall not after the same respective dates knowingly deliver sugar for any of the purposes aforesaid except against a voucher issued by the Committee or the Food Controller pursuant to this Order authorising such delivery.(**a**)

By whom vouchers are to be issued.

Wholesalers.

4. (*a*) Authorities and vouchers for the delivery of sugar for the purposes of a wholesaler's business may be issued by the Committee and if he has two or more offices for transacting such business there may be issued authorities and vouchers covering the whole of his business or authorities and vouchers covering different parts thereof.

Retailers.

(*b*) Authorities and vouchers for the delivery of sugar for the purposes of a retailer's business may be issued by the Committee.

Manufacturers.

(*c*) Authorities and vouchers for the delivery of sugar for the purposes of the business of a brewer for sale may be issued by the Food Controller and for the purposes of any other manufacturing business may be issued by the Committee.

Caterers or Institutions.

(*d*) Authorities and vouchers for the delivery of sugar for the purposes of a catering business or an Institution may be issued by the Committee.

(**a**) Delivery against Voucher.—By General Licence of March 16, 1918 (p. 513), certain excess deliveries of sugar were authorised.

(*e*) Authorities and vouchers for the delivery of sugar for any purpose may be issued by the Food Controller in any case in which he thinks proper so to do.

Forms of Application

5. Every applicant for authorities and vouchers under this Order shall furnish to the Committee or—in the case provided for in Clause 4 (*c*)—to the Food Controller, upon such form as may be from time to time prescribed for the purpose by or on behalf of the Food Controller, a true statement of the particulars required for completing such form.

Food Controller to regulate the issue of Authorities and vouchers.

6. Authorities and vouchers shall be issued in such manner and in respect of such quantities of sugar and periods of time and subject to such conditions as may from time to time be prescribed or directed whether generally or in particular cases by the Food Controller, and any person requiring the issue of any authority or voucher shall apply to the Committee or to the Food Controller, as the case may be, within such time as may be prescribed by the Food Controller.

Sugar to be used for purpose for which obtained.

7. A person shall not (except as expressly provided by Clause 13) use any sugar obtained by virtue of an authority issued pursuant to this Order except for the purposes of the business or institution in respect of which the authority has been issued, and shall until the sugar is so used cause the same to be stored in the place in which the sugar supplies of such business or Institution are usually stored, or in such other place as the Committee or the Food Controller may direct or authorise, and permit the same to be inspected upon lawful demand.

Dealer to act under directions of the Food Controller.

8. A wholesaler or retailer shall in the disposition of sugar obtained by him for the purpose of his wholesale or retail business by virtue of an authority issued pursuant to this Order observe any directions whether general or special that may from time to time be given to him by or under the authority of the Food Controller.

Dealers' Accounts and records.

9. Every wholesaler shall keep accurate and punctual accounts and records showing the disposition of all sugar dealt with or used by him in the course of his business and shall produce all such accounts and all relevant vouchers and documents on lawful demand, and every retailer shall keep all such accounts in relation to the sugar disposed of by him as the Food Controller may from time to time prescribe.

Preservation and deposit of vouchers.

10. A wholesaler or retailer shall preserve all vouchers received by him for the delivery by him of sugar and upon making any application to the Committee for authority to take delivery of sugar, he shall produce such vouchers and deal therewith as the Committee may direct. and so long as any such vouchers are retained by him he shall produce the same on lawful demand.

Revocation of authorities and vouchers.

11. Any authority or voucher issued pursuant to this Order may at any time be revoked by the Committee or by the Food Controller.

Form of authorities and vouchers.

12. All authorities and vouchers for the purpose of this Order shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Food Controller may from time to time direct, and all persons acting upon any such authority or voucher shall duly comply with the terms thereof.

Use of sugar by manufacturers and others for household purposes.

13. Notwithstanding clause 7 of this Order a caterer, pastry cook, baker, or other like manufacturer who provides for his household wholly or partly out of the food supplies used or manufactured in his business may (unless the Committee otherwise directs) use for the consumption of his household sugar or the products of his manufacture containing sugar obtained for the purpose of his business.

Brewer's sugar and syrup.

14.—(*a*) Where an authority is issued under this Order for the purpose of any manufacture in respect of sugar other than brewer's sugar, any brewer's sugar supplied thereunder or under any corresponding voucher shall be reckoned at the amount of brewer's sugar so supplied less 20 per cent. For the purpose of this clause brewer's sugar means sugar which when tested by the polariscope indicates a polarisation not exceeding 89 degrees but does not include West India Grocery Crystallised Sugar, or British West India Muscovado Sugar, or British West India Grocery Syrup Sugar.

(*b*) The preparation of sugar syrup whether pure or flavoured shall for the purposes of this Order be deemed to be a manufacture and the syrup as manufactured, shall be deemed to be sugar equivalent to the quantity of sugar contained therein, but nothing in this Order contained shall prevent a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist from obtaining syrup (whether flavoured or unflavoured) for the purpose only of compounding medicines: Provided that no person shall use any syrup obtained for that purpose for any other purpose whatsoever.

Part III.—(Multiple and Combined Businesses).

Branches to be deemed separate businesses.

15. A person who carries on a catering, manufacturing or retail business at two or more places shall for all the purposes of and incidental to this Order be deemed to carry on a separate business at each such place.

Different businesses (with exceptions) to be kept separate.

16.—(*a*) Where a person carries on the business of a caterer and in conjunction therewith the business of a pastry cook or baker or baker and confectioner or any other manufacturing business in such a manner that the sugar consumed in the separate businesses cannot be distinguished, he may, if the Food Control Committee so decide, receive authorities and vouchers covering a single supply of sugar for the combined businesses.

(*b*) In every other case in which a person carries on two or more of the businesses of a wholesaler, a retailer, a caterer or a manufacturer, whether at the same premises or not, such businesses shall be deemed to be separate businesses, and where a manufacturer carries on the manufacture of two or more classes

of products, the manufacture of each class shall be deemed to constitute a separate business and the manufacturers shall for this purpose be classified in such manner as the Food Controller may from time to time prescribe.

Institutions to be kept separate from associated businesses.

17. Where an Institution or a person providing the meals taken at an Institution carries on any wholesale, retail, manufacturing or catering business, the business so carried on shall be deemed to be a separate business and shall be deemed not to be one of the purposes of the Institution.

Separate authorities and vouchers and sugar stores for separate businesses.

18. In every case in which a person or Institution carries on or is deemed to carry on any two or more separate businesses or any separate business, separate authorities and vouchers shall be required in respect of each such business and in respect of such Institution, and the sugar obtained for the purposes of each business or Institution shall be kept and stored wholly separate and distinguished from the sugar obtained for the purpose of every other Institution or business, and where the sugar obtained for different purposes is stored at the same premises, the owner or other person having control of the sugar shall cause records to be kept showing the quantities of sugar from time to time taken out of store for each purpose and the sugar remaining in store and the records kept pursuant to this Clause shall be open for inspection on lawful demand.

Purchase of sugar in bulk for distribution to separate businesses of same owner.

19. A person who carries on two or more separate businesses, whether retail or manufacturing or catering, or who manages an Institution having two or more branches, and procures sugar in bulk for distribution among such businesses or branches, shall be deemed to procure the same as a wholesaler and to carry on a separate wholesale business in respect of such sugar, and he shall deliver for the purposes of each of the manufacturing or retail or catering businesses or branches so much only of the sugar obtained by him as wholesaler as shall accord with the authority held by him in relation to such manufacturing or retail business or branch, and every delivery so made shall be made against and in satisfaction of a voucher issued in respect of such business or branch covering the sugar so delivered, and every such person shall keep a full and accurate account recording all deliveries of sugar for the purpose of each such businesses or branches.

Combined businesses of caterer and manufacturer.

20. Where a person carries on a business as a caterer and also as a manufacturer and uses the products of his manufacturing business partly in the course of a catering business and partly for sale or for use in some other business, he may notwithstanding anything contained in this Order use the products of his manufacturing business in the course of his catering business.

Part IV.—(Miscellaneous and Subsidiary Provisions.)

Sugar Registration Card.

21. For the purpose of facilitating a just distribution to private persons of the sugar from time to time available for household consumption there may be issued by or with the authority of the

Food Controller sugar registration cards to such persons and upon such application and in such form and to be used in such manner and to carry such rights or privileges and subject to such conditions as the Food Controller may from time to time prescribe. Sugar Registration Cards already issued by the Food Control Committee shall be deemed to have been issued under this Order.

Authorities not transferable.

22. No authority, voucher, or card issued under this Order shall be transferable.

Applications, returns, and other documents.

23. A person shall in making and completing any application or return or other documents issued or to be made in connection with this Order, follow the instructions relating thereto issued by or under the authority of the Food Controller.

Food Control Committee to act under directions of Food Controller.

24. The Committee shall in the exercise of the powers conferred upon the Committee by this Order comply with such directions as may from time to time be given to them by the Food Controller, and it shall be the duty of every person to comply with any requirement or instruction given by the Committee under the powers conferred by this Order.

False statements, &c.

25. A person shall not:—

(*a*) Knowingly make or connive at the making of any false statement in any application or return made in connection with or for any of the purposes of this Order;

(*b*) Forge or alter any authority, sugar registration card, voucher, licence or other document issued under or for any of the purposes of this Order;

(*c*) Personate or falsely represent himself to be a person to whom such an authority, sugar registration card, voucher, licence or other document has been issued or applies;

(*d*) Retain any authority, sugar registration card, voucher, licence or other document when he has no right to retain it, or fail to comply with any directions issued by lawful authority with regard to the return thereof.

(*e*) Make or knowingly have in his possession any card or paper marked so as to resemble or colourably imitate a sugar registration card or any part of a sugar registration card, either in blank or wholly or partly completed, not being a sugar registration card or part of a sugar registration card issued under this Order;

(*f*) Knowingly retain, make use of or deal with any sugar registration card or any part of a sugar registration card issued upon any application made or deemed to be made under this Order containing a statement false in any material particular, or obtain or attempt to obtain sugar by means of any sugar registration card so issued.

Information to be confidential.

26. A person employed by the Food Controller or a member of or a person employed by the Committee shall not without lawful authority communicate to any person any information acquired by him from any application, return, sugar card, voucher, certificate, or other document made or issued in connection with this Order.

Meaning of "Lawful Demand."

27. Whenever in this Order or in any authority, voucher, rules or direction issued under this Order any person is required to produce any documents or give any information on lawful demand, he shall produce or give the same at all reasonable times and places on demand of any person empowered by or under the authority of the Food Controller or the Committee to make such demand either particularly or as holding any office or position and either generally or in the particular case.

Forms, &c. already issued to be dated.

28. All forms of application, authorities, vouchers, instructions and directions issued, whether before or after the date of this Order, by or under the authority of the Food Controller purporting to be issued under this Order or headed "Sugar Order, Ireland, 1917," and all applications made upon any such form, and all acts to be done pursuant to any such instructions and directions shall be deemed respectively to have been issued made and done under and pursuant to this Order.

Penalty.

29. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and extent of Order.

30.—(*a*) This Order may be cited as the Sugar Order (Ireland), 1917.

(*b*) This Order shall apply only to Ireland.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

24th December, 1917.

THE ICE CREAM (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1917. DATED DECEMBER 29, 1917.

[This Order, which is printed in Group **11** ("Milk, Butter and Cheese") (p. 356), restricts the making of ice creams.]

The Sugar (Rationing) Order, 1918. Dated December 31, 1917.

1917. No. 1352.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Part I.

Disposition of Sugar in the Hands of Retailers.

Restriction on supply and acquisition of sugar.

1. Except where sugar is supplied and obtained pursuant to a voucher and authority issued under the Sugar Order, 1917,(a) no retailer shall supply or offer to supply to any person and no person shall obtain or attempt to obtain from a retailer any sugar except under and in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

Supply against sugar ticket.

2. (*a*) A retailer shall be entitled in any week to supply to a registered customer in respect of each Retailers' Sugar Ticket issued to any member of his household and for the time being available for lawful use, or to a person acting on the behalf of such a registered customer an amount of sugar not exceeding the amount of the sugar ration(b): Provided that where an arrangement to that effect has been made between the retailer and the registered customer, the retailer may also in any week supply to the registered customer, or to any person acting on his behalf any part of the sugar rations which during the immediately preceding three weeks the retailer was entitled to supply to the registered customer and which had not in fact been supplied to him or to a person acting or purporting to act on his behalf.

(*b*) The retailer may, if he think fit, require production to him on the occasion of any supply under this clause of the relative Retailer's Sugar Ticket. If such ticket is so produced, it shall be presumed in favour of the retailer that the person producing the ticket was the registered customer or a person acting on his behalf and that such ticket was available for lawful use. In all other cases any supply purporting to be made under this clause shall be made at the risk of the retailer as to its lawfulness.

Supply against Coupons.

3. A retailer shall be entitled to supply to a person presenting a set of Coupons containing the Coupon covering the date on which the supply is made and containing also all Coupons for subsequent weeks included in the set, an amount of sugar not exceeding the amount of the sugar ration, and he shall on the occasion of such supply detach and retain the Coupon covering the date on which the supply is made.

(a) Sugar Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 482.

(b) Sugar Ration.—By Notice (p. 510) of even date with this Order the Food Controller fixed the weekly ration at ½ lb.

Supply against Navy or Army or Air Force Permits or other authorities.

4. A retailer shall be entitled to supply to a person presenting such a permit or other authority as is hereinafter mentioned sugar to the amount and within the period specified in any permit or other authority issued for the purposes of this Order by or under the authority of the Food Controller or by the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council under the power in that behalf hereinafter contained, and he shall on the occasion of such supply retain the permit or other authority or otherwise deal therewith in such manner as may be thereon directed.

Duty of retailer to sell.

5. To the extent to which a retailer is under this Order entitled to supply sugar to any person, he shall be bound on demand to sell such sugar to that person so far as the stocks for the time being held by him permit, and a registered customer, in respect of Retailer's Sugar Tickets issued to members of his household and for the time being available for lawful use, and a person whose Coupon, Permit or other authority is for the time being available for lawful use by him, may obtain such sugar accordingly.

Limitation on right to supply and obligation to sell.

6. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained a retailer shall not be entitled to supply or bound to sell sugar to any person where he has reasonable grounds for believing that the Retailer's Sugar Ticket, Coupon, Permit or other authority in right whereof sugar is demanded is not available for lawful use by the person by or on whose behalf sugar is demanded.

Availability for lawful use of retailer's sugar tickets and other documents.

7. (*a*) A Retailer's Sugar Ticket, shall be available for lawful use only by or under the authority of the registered customer and a Coupon, Permit or other authority shall be available for lawful use only by or under the authority of the person in respect of whom the same was issued.

(*b*) No Retailer's Sugar Ticket, Coupon, Permit or other authority shall be available for lawful use during a week for the major part of which the person in respect of whom the same was issued is residing in an institution or on the premises of a catering business.

(*c*) A Retailer's Sugar Ticket shall not be available for lawful use at any time after the person in respect of whom the same was issued has ceased to be a member of the household to which he belonged at the date of such issue.

(*d*) If the Food Controller, on representations made by a Food Committee, is of opinion that it is expedient that the foregoing provisions of this clause should be modified within the area of the Committee as respects any particular person or class of persons, he may give directions making available for lawful use within the area of the Committee and subject to any conditions specified in the directions any Retailer's Sugar Ticket, Coupon, Permit or other authority affecting such person or class of persons.

Exchange of retailer's sugar ticket for ration paper.

8. (*a*) A person in respect of whom a Retailer's Sugar Ticket has been issued may, on the happening of any of the events hereinafter mentioned, surrender the ticket at any Post Office or other office appointed for the purpose by the Food Controller and may apply for a Ration Paper in lieu thereof.

(*b*) The events referred to are:—

(i) Upon the person ceasing to be a member of the household to which he belonged at the date of the issue of the ticket;

(ii) Upon the removal of the household so that it is no longer reasonably convenient to obtain sugar from the retailer;

(iii) Upon the retailer ceasing to be a retailer within the meaning of the Sugar (Registration of Retailers) Order, 1917(a);

(iv) If the Food Committee are satisfied for good reason that the person should cease to be the registered customer of the retailer:

Provided that a Food Committee may in any of the foregoing events, but subject to and in accordance with any general or special directions given by the Food Controller, authorise or require the person to become the registered customer of a retailer or of some particular retailer in lieu of obtaining a Ration Paper.

Obtaining coupons wrongfully.

9. A person shall not obtain or attempt to obtain coupons:—

(*a*) By virtue of a Ration Paper to which he is not lawfully entitled; or

(*b*) At a time when such coupons if issued would not be available for lawful use by him.

Obtaining sugar wrongfully.

10. A person shall not obtain or attempt to obtain sugar by virtue of a Retailer's Sugar Ticket, Coupon, Permit or other authority which is not at the time available for lawful use by him.

Part II.

Issue of Retailer's Sugar Tickets, Coupons, &c.

Issue of documents.

11. The Food Controller may with a view to the distribution of sugar from time to time issue or cause to be issued to such persons and subject to such conditions as he may from time to time think fit, Retailer's Sugar Tickets, Ration Papers, Coupons, Permits, Authorities and other documents to be issued for the purposes of the distribution or rationing of sugar.

Navy, Army and Air Force.

12. For the purpose of enabling officers and men of the Naval and Military Forces and of the Air Force and other persons who ordinarily are provided by the Naval, Military or Air Force authorities, to obtain supplies of sugar during periods in which, owing to their being on leave or for other reasons, the provision of sugar by those Authorities is not available, the Admiralty, Army Council and Air Council may, with the consent of the Food Controller, issue to such persons permits in a form to be approved by the Food Controller authorising them to obtain the amount of sugar specified thereon in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be specified thereon or on any document issued in connection therewith.

(a) Sugar (Registration of Retailers) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 480.

Small sales.

13. (*a*) For the purpose of facilitating the purchase of sugar by persons who are accustomed to purchase it in smaller quantities than the amount of the sugar ration, a Food Committee may, if they think fit, prepare and submit to the Food Controller for his approval a scheme for securing that retailers in whose business it is a practice to sell sugar in such smaller quantities shall be required to issue to any customer purchasing a quantity of sugar less than the sugar ration a credit note or other document representing the difference between the amount of sugar purchased and the sugar ration, and that any such document shall be treated by the retailer by whom it is issued as though it was an authority for the amount which it represents.

(*b*) Any scheme so prepared may contain all necessary incidental and consequential provisions and in particular may authorise the Food Committee to determine conclusively whether in any case the business of a retailer is of such a kind as to fall within the scope of the scheme.

(*c*) Any scheme approved by the Food Controller shall have effect in the area of the Committee for the period specified in the approval subject to such amendments in or additions to the scheme, if any, as may from time to time be submitted by the Committee to the Food Controller and approved by him, and it shall be the duty of all persons to comply with the provisions of any such scheme as though such scheme was incorporated in this Order.

Lost ration papers and cards.

14. If any Retailer's Sugar Ticket or any Ration Paper, Coupon, Permit or other authority be defaced, lost or destroyed, the Food Controller or a Food Committee in accordance with the directions of the Food Controller may on such evidence as he or they think fit renew the same or in the case of a Retailer's Sugar Ticket issue in lieu thereof a Ration Paper. Any Retailer's Sugar Ticket, Ration Paper, Coupon, Permit or other authority so renewed and any Ration Paper so issued in lieu of a Retailer's Sugar Ticket may be issued subject to such conditions as may be notified thereon or otherwise imposed, and it shall be the duty of the person to whom the same is issued to comply with all such conditions.

Part III.

Dealings with Retailer's Sugar Tickets, Ration Papers, &c.

Ownership and custody of documents.

15. (*a*) Every Retailer's Sugar Ticket, Ration Paper, Coupon, Permit and other document issued or to be issued under the provisions of the Sugar Order (No. 2) 1917,(**a**) or this Order is and will, except as otherwise provided by or directed under this Order, remain the property of the Food Controller.

(*b*) The registered customer shall be entitled to the custody of every Retailer's Sugar Ticket issued in respect of a member of his household, but shall deliver the same to such member, when he ceases to be a member of the registered customer's household or otherwise when the custody of the Ticket is required by such member for the purpose of this Order or of any directions given

(**a**) Sugar Order (No. 2), 1917.—That Order (printed St. R. & O., 1917, No. 1256) was repealed by Art. 31 of this Order, p. 510.

under this Order; but, save as aforesaid, the person in respect of whom a Retailer's Sugar Ticket, Ration Paper, Coupon, Permit or other document is issued, shall be entitled to its custody.

(*c*) The person for the time being having possession of any such Ticket, Paper, Coupon, Permit or other document shall deal therewith as provided by this Order or as may from time to time be directed by or under the authority of the Food Controller.

Persons in unauthorised possession of documents

16. When any person is in possession of a Retailer's Sugar Ticket, Ration Paper, Coupon, Permit, or other like document and such possession is not authorised by virtue of this Order, then unless within 7 days of the same having come into his possession he shall have returned the same to the person entitled to the custody thereof or otherwise dealt therewith as provided by this Order, he shall forthwith deliver the same to the Food Controller, or to any Food Committee or Post Office.

Retailer's sugar ticket to be inalienable.

17. Every Retailer's Sugar Ticket, Ration Paper, Coupon or other like authority shall be inalienable, and no person shall assign or attempt to assign or otherwise dispose thereof.

Death of a person.

18. (*a*) Where a person dies the person registering the death shall use his best endeavours to obtain possession of the Retailer's Sugar Ticket, or Ration Paper and unused Coupons, or Permit issued in respect of the person so dying and on registering the death to deliver the same to the person with whom such death is registered.

(*b*) The person having possession of such Retailer's Sugar Ticket, Ration Paper, Coupons or Permit shall deliver the same to any person who in his reasonable belief proposes to register the death but, if he does not do so, shall forthwith deliver the same to a Food Committee.

Persons leaving Great Britain.

19. (*a*) A person shall not embark or attempt to embark at any port in Great Britain as a passenger on a ship unless if so demanded—

(i) he shall have delivered to an alien's officer at the port of embarkation the Retailer's Sugar Ticket issued in respect of him or his Ration Paper and all unused Coupons; or

(ii) he shall have delivered to the alien's officer a statement on a form prescribed by the Food Controller giving such information as is necessary to complete the form and the alien's officer shall have accepted such statement as true.

(*b*) This provision shall not apply to any person who satisfies the alien's officer that he does not intend to be absent from Great Britain for more than one month or to any person leaving Great Britain on naval or military duties.

(*c*) For the purposes of this clause the expression "passenger" includes any person carried on a ship other than the master or a person employed in the work or service of the ship.

Part V.

Miscellaneous.

Birth certificates.

20. Where for the purposes of any application under this Order or otherwise in connection therewith the birth or age of any individual is required to be proved by the production of a certificate of birth, any person shall, on presenting a written requisition in such form and containing such particulars as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government Board(a) for England, or Scotland as the case may be, and, on payment of a fee of sixpence, be entitled to obtain a certified copy of the entry of the birth of that person in the birth register under the hand of the registrar or superintendent registrar having the custody thereof.

Acts on behalf of young persons and persons of unsound mind.

21. Any act or anything required to be done by a person under this Order may in the case of a person under the age of 16 years be done on his behalf by one of his Parents, or by his guardian or the person having custody of him, and in the case of a person of unsound mind by the person for the time being having charge of his affairs.

Applications returns and other documents.

22. A person shall in making and completing any application or return or other document issued or to be made in connection with this Order follow the instructions relating thereto issued by or under the authority of the Food Controller.

Food Committee to act in accordance with directions.

23. Every Food Committee shall in the exercise of any powers conferred upon such Committee for the purposes of this Order comply with such directions as may from time to time be given by the Food Controller, and it shall be the duty of every person to comply with any directions given by the Committee under such powers.

Sugar not obtained by retailer for his retail business.

24. Nothing in this Order shall affect the disposition by a retailer of sugar which he shall prove has been obtained by him for the purposes of some business other than his business as a retailer of sugar.

Use of sugar by retailers for private purposes.

25. Where sugar is not otherwise obtained for the purposes of his household by a retailer, he may supply sugar for the purposes of his own household to the like extent and in the like manner and subject to the like conditions as would be applicable if he obtained sugar from another retailer, but save as aforesaid no retailer shall use for his private purposes any part of the sugar for the time being entrusted to him for the purposes of his business as a retailer of sugar.

Sugar hoarding.

26. Nothing contained in this Order shall entitle a person to acquire any sugar so that the quantity of sugar in his possession or under his control at any one time exceeds the quantity which under the Food Hoarding Order, 1917,(b) he is entitled to hold.

(a) Order of Local Government Board.—An Order, dated February 23, 1918, printed p. 511, prescribes form of requisition for copy of birth certificate.

(b) Food Hoarding Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 219.

Information to be confidential.

27. A person employed by the Food Controller or a member of or a person employed by a Food Committee or any person whose duty it is to deal with any application, Return, Retailer's Sugar Ticket, Ration Paper or other document made or issued in connection with the Sugar Order (No. 2) 1917, or this Order shall not without lawful authority communicate to any person any information acquired by him from any such document.

Delivery of coupons, &c.

28. Every retailer shall as and when so directed by the Food Controller or a Food Committee deliver to them all Coupons, Permits and other documents delivered to him pursuant to the Sugar Order (No. 2) 1917, or this Order.

False statements, forgery, fraud, &c.

29. A person shall not:—

(*a*) Make or knowingly connive at the making of any false statement on any application or return made in connection with or for any of the purposes of this Order;

(*b*) Forge or alter any Retailer's Sugar Ticket or any Ration Paper, Coupon, Permit or other document issued under or for any of the purposes of the Sugar Order (No. 2) 1917, or this Order;

(*c*) Personate or falsely represent himself to be the person to whom such Retailer's Sugar Ticket, Coupon, Permit or other document has been issued or applies;

(*d*) Retain any such Retailer's Sugar Ticket, Ration Paper, Coupon, Permit or other document when he has no right to retain it or fail to comply with any directions issued by or under the direction of the Food Controller with regard to the return thereof;

(*e*) Obtain or attempt to obtain any such Retailer's Sugar Ticket, Ration Paper, Coupon, Permit or other document when he has no right to obtain it;

(*f*) Make or cause to be made or without lawful excuse have in his custody or possession any paper or document so made as to resemble or colourably to imitate any such Retailer's Sugar Ticket, Ration Paper, Coupon, Permit or other document;

(*g*) Use or attempt to use for the purpose of obtaining sugar for himself or for any other person any paper or ticket so made as to resemble or colourably to imitate any such Retailer's Sugar Ticket, Ration Paper, Coupon, Permit or other document or any forged or altered Retailer's Sugar Ticket, Ration Paper, Coupon, Permit or other document;

(*h*) Fraudulently alter or attempt to alter or forge any entry upon any such Retailer's Sugar Ticket, Ration Paper, Coupon, Permit or other document;

(*i*) Forge any die or stamp used by or under the direction of the Food Controller for the purposes of the Sugar Order (No. 2) 1917, or this Order;

(*j*) Fraudulently print or make any impression on any material with such forged die;

(*k*) Fraudulently print or make any impression upon any material by the genuine die used by or under the authority of the Food Controller for the purposes aforesaid;

(*l*) Without lawful excuse (the burden whereof shall lie upon the person accused) make or cause to be made or have in his custody or possession any paper in the substance of which shall appear any words, letters, figures, threads, marks, lines or other devices peculiar to any appearing in the substance of any paper provided or used by or under the direction of the Food Controller for any such Retailer's Sugar Ticket, Ration Paper, Coupon, Permit or other documents.

Interpretation.

30. In this Order and in all authorities, Retailer's Sugar Tickets, Ration Papers, Coupons, Permits, or other documents issued by the Food Controller for the purposes of the Sugar Order (No. 2) 1917, or this Order the following expressions shall have the following meanings:—

"Food Committee" shall mean in respect of any area the Committee constituted for such area in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order 1917.(a)

"Week" shall mean any period of 7 days ending on a Saturday.

"Sugar Ration" shall mean the amount of sugar for the time being fixed by the Food Controller as the amount of the weekly sugar ration.(b)

"Members of a household" shall mean any persons, whether being members of a family, lodgers, guests, servants or other persons ordinarily resident in the same house or other premises, and sharing in common arrangements for the purchase of food, but it shall not include any persons residing in any institution, or on the premises of a catering business as hereinafter defined, and the expression "household" shall have a corresponding meaning.

"Catering Business" shall mean the business or undertaking of an inn, public house, hotel, restaurant, or other place of refreshment open to the public, or of any club, boarding house (other than a boarding house in which the number of bedrooms let and available for letting does not exceed 10), or canteen.

"Institution" shall include public or private hospitals, sanatoria, convalescent or nursing homes, workhouses, infirmaries, asylums, religious or charitable communities, residential schools and colleges, and residential hostels of all kinds.

(a) Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III of this Manual.

(b) Sugar Ration.—*See* Notice printed p. 510.

Provided that where in any case a Food Committee decides that for the purposes of the Sugar Order, 1917,(a) an Institution within the area of such Committee shall be treated as private consumers, and so long as any such decision remains in force the institution shall be deemed not to be an institution for the purposes of this Order.

"Retailer" shall mean a person registered as a retailer of sugar under the Sugar (Registration of Retailers) Order, 1917,(b) and shall include any person carrying on the business of the retailer pursuant to Clause 7 of the Sugar (Registration of Retailers) Order 1917, pending the issue of a further certificate of registration thereunder.

"Registered Customer" shall mean the head for the time being of a household in respect of the members of which the retailer has issued a Retailer's Sugar Ticket or Tickets.

"Retailer's Sugar Ticket" "Ration Paper" and "Coupons" mean the several documents issued or to be issued by or under the authority of the Food Controller for the purposes of the Sugar Order (No. 2), 1917,(c) or this Order and headed with or bearing on their face the respective titles or descriptions above mentioned.

Revocation.

31. The Sugar Order (No. 2), 1917,(c) is hereby revoked but without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any contravention thereof.

Title and extent of Order.

32. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Sugar (Rationing) Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall apply only to Great Britain.

Rhondda,
Food Controller.

31st December, 1917.

NOTICE, DATED DECEMBER 31, 1917, AS TO SUGAR RATION UNDER THE SUGAR (RATIONING) ORDER, 1918.(d)

1917. No. 1353.

In exercise of the powers reserved by the above Order, the Food Controller hereby determines that, until further notice, the weekly sugar ration shall be ½ lb.

Rhondda,
Food Controller.

31st December, 1917.

(a) SUGAR ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 482.
(b) SUGAR (REGISTRATION OF RETAILERS) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 480.
(c) SUGAR ORDER (No. 2) 1917.—Printed St. R. & O., 1917, No. 1256.
(d) SUGAR (RATIONING) ORDER, 1918.—That Order is printed immediately above.

ORDER OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, DATED FEBRUARY 23, 1918, UNDER ARTICLE 20 OF THE SUGAR (RATIONING) ORDER, 1918, PRESCRIBING FORM OF REQUISITION FOR COPY CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH.

1918. No. 236.

64,867

To all Superintendent Registrars and Registrars of Births and Deaths in England and Wales;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by virtue of Article 20 of the Sugar (Rationing) Order, 1918,(a) made by the Food Controller under the Defence of the Ream Regulations, We, the Local Government Board, are empowered to prescribe, as regards England and Wales, the form of written requisition which shall entitle a person to obtain, on payment of a fee of sixpence, a certified copy of the entry of the birth of an individual in the birth register:

Now therefore, We, in pursuance of Our powers in that behalf, hereby Order and Prescribe that the requisition to be made to entitle any person to obtain a certified extract from an entry of a registry of birth under Article 20 of the Sugar (Rationing) Order, 1918,(a) shall be in the Form set forth in the Schedule to this Order.

Schedule.

MINISTRY OF FOOD.

To the Superintendent Registrar or the Registrar of Births and Deaths:—

I hereby apply for an Extract from the Entry of the Birth of the person named below:—

Surname .....
Maiden Surname (in case of married woman) .....
Christian Names (*in full*) .....
Date of Birth (Month)..... (Day of Month)..... (Year).....
Place of Birth .....
Name of Father .....
Name of Mother .....
Maiden Surname of Mother .....
Applicant's Signature .....
Applicant's Address to which Extract should be sent. } .....
.....
Date .....

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Twenty-third day of February, in the year One thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

(L.S.) *W. Hayes Fisher*,
President.

H. C. Monro,
Secretary.

(a) SUGAR (RATIONING) ORDER, 1918. *See* Art. 20 of that Order printed p. 507.

GENERAL LICENCE, DATED JANUARY 4, 1918, UNDER THE SUGAR ORDER, 1917.(**a**)

1918. No. 8.

The Food Controller hereby authorises all dealers in Sugar to deliver sugar against any voucher issued under the above Order during a period of not more than seven days after the expiration of the currency of such voucher.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

4th January, 1918.

THE PUBLIC MEALS ORDER, 1918. DATED JANUARY 21, 1918.

[This Order, which is printed in Group **14** ("Public Meals") (p. 441), prohibits, as from February 3rd, 1918, the consumption in a public eating place of any sugar except (1) that used for cooking, (2) that brought by the customer, (3) that supplied to hotel, &c., residents, and further restricts the amount of sugar to be consumed in such eating places. For restrictions previously in force *see* the now revoked Public Meals Order, 1917, pp. 158-161 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."]

GENERAL LICENCE, DATED FEBRUARY 18, 1918, UNDER THE SUGAR (CONFECTIONERY) ORDER, 1917.(**b**)

1918. No. 202.

On a retail sale of chocolate or other sweetmeats there may, in ascertaining the weight of the articles sold for the purposes of the above Order, be included the weight of any tinfoil, wax paper or other like wrappings of a size, weight and character customarily in use on a sale of the like articles before the 11th January, 1917; and the maximum prices chargeable shall be ascertained accordingly.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

18th February, 1918.

(**a**) SUGAR ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 482.
(**b**) SUGAR (CONFECTIONERY) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 475.

GENERAL LICENCE, DATED MARCH 16, 1918, UNDER THE SUGAR ORDER (IRELAND), 1917.(a)

1918. No. 326.

The Food Controller hereby authorises all dealers in sugar to deliver against any voucher issued under the above Order sugar beyond the amount specified in the voucher to such extent as may be necessary to enable delivery to be made in a usual complete package, provided that the excess amount shall be deducted on the occasion of the next delivery and that the relative invoice shall clearly state the period which on the basis of the voucher is covered by the whole amount delivered.

The Food Controller further authorises all dealers in sugar to deliver sugar against any voucher issued under the above Order during a period of not more than seven days after the expiration of the currency of such voucher.

The Food Controller hereby authorises persons to take delivery of sugar pursuant to the terms of this licence.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

16th March, 1918.

THE SUGAR (DOMESTIC PRESERVING) ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 28, 1918.

1918. No. 387.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Sugar for domestic preserving.

1. When any person receives any sugar issued by the Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply (hereinafter called the Sugar Commission)(b) for the purpose of the preserving of fruit grown by the preserver, such person shall not dispose of or deal with such sugar so as to divert the same to any other purpose or use the same except for the purpose of preserving fruit grown by him.

Statement on invoice.

2. On any sale of any such sugar the vendor shall on the invoice or package clearly state that the sugar may be used only for the preserving of fruit grown by the preserver.

(a) SUGAR ORDER (IRELAND), 1917.—That Order is printed p. 495.
(b) SUGAR SUPPLY COMMISSION.—For names of Commissioners, Secretary, &c., *see* footnote (b) to p. 477.

Sugar deemed to be issued for domestic preserving.

3. Where the invoice relating to or the package containing any sugar bears a statement to the effect that the same may be used only for the preserving of fruit grown by the preserver the sugar shall be deemed to have been issued by the Sugar Commission for the purpose stated.

Disposition of sugar.

4. (*a*) No retailer shall sell or dispose of any sugar issued by the Sugar Commission for the purpose of the preserving of fruit grown by the preserver except to a person named in and to the amount authorised by a permit issued by or under the authority of the Food Controller or the Sugar Commission.

(*b*) Every retailer shall in respect of such sugar comply with such directions as the Food Controller or the Sugar Commission may give from time to time.

Directions as to use of sugar.

5. Any person who shall have acquired any such sugar and who for any cause is thereafter unable to use or fails to use the same for the purpose for which it was issued shall give notice of the fact forthwith to the Food Committee for the area in which he resides and shall hold such sugar at the disposal of such Committee.

Records.

6. Every person dealing with any such sugar shall keep records of the persons to whom such sugar was supplied and of the quantities supplied to them and the dates upon which supplies were made, and such records shall at all times be open to the inspection of any person authorised by the Food Controller or the Food Committee.

False statements, etc.

7. A person shall not—

(*a*) Acquire or attempt to acquire or apply for any such sugar except for the purpose for which the same may be issued;

(*b*) Make or connive at the making of any false statement on any application or declaration to be made in connection with such sugar;

(*c*) Forge or alter any permit issued for the purposes of this Order;

(*d*) Obtain or attempt to obtain any such sugar on a permit issued for the purposes of this Order where the application therefor contained a statement false in any material particular;

(*e*) Fail to comply with any conditions subject to which any permit under this Order is granted to him; or

(*f*) Personate or falsely represent himself to be a person to whom any such permit has been issued or applies.

Interpretation.

8. For the purposes of this Order the expression "Food Committee" means a Food Control Committee established in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.(a)

Infringements.

9. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

(a) Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III. (p. 537) of this Manual.

10. The Sugar (Domestic Preserving) Order, 1917,(a) is hereby revoked but without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any contravention thereof. Revocation, S. R. & O., No. 537 of 1917.

11. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Sugar (Domestic Preserving) Order, 1918. Title.

(*b*) This Order shall not apply to Ireland.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

28th March, 1918.

THE SALE OF SWEETMEATS (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1918, DATED APRIL 12, 1918.

1918. No. 418.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1. Except where dealings in sweetmeats are made in or about premises the rateable value of which does not exceed £40 a year, and which are used at the date of this Order for the purpose of such dealings, a person shall not deal in sweetmeats by retail Registration of retail dealers.

(*a*) after 31st May, 1918, except in or about premises in respect of which he has applied for a certificate of registration as a retail dealer in sweetmeats in respect of those premises; or

(*b*) after 30th June, 1918, except in or about premises in respect of which he is the holder of a certificate of registration as a retail dealer in sweetmeats for the time being in force, granted by the Food Committee for the district in which the premises are situate. Upon the refusal of a certificate of registration the applicant's title, if any, to deal in sweetmeats shall cease.

2. Every application for a certificate of registration shall be made on a form to be prescribed by the Food Controller, and every applicant shall furnish on such form a statement of the particulars required for registration which statement shall be signed by the applicant or his duly authorised agent. Form of application.

(a) SUGAR (DOMESTIC PRESERVING) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 291 of the January, 1918, Edition of the Food Controller's Orders.

Mode of application.

3. Every application for a certificate of registration shall be made to the Food Committee for the district in which the premises of the applicant in respect of which the certificate of registration is sought are situate, and when the same person is applying for registration in respect of premises situate in more than one district a separate application shall be made in each district in respect of the premises situate therein.

Persons entitled to receive a certificate.

4. A Food Committee shall not without the consent of the Food Controller grant a certificate of registration to a person in respect of any premises unless they are satisfied that not less than 20 per cent. of the gross receipts during the year 1916 of all the trades and businesses conducted by the applicant within the district of the Food Committee within which the premises are situate were received in respect of retail dealings in sweetmeats. Where the Food Committee are of opinion that the foregoing condition has been satisfied they shall not refuse a certificate of registration to the applicant except with the consent of the Food Controller.

Form of certificate.

5. Every certificate of registration shall be in the form prescribed by the Food Controller and shall be granted and held subject to such conditions as the Food Controller may determine.

Power to revoke certificate.

6. A Food Committee may with the consent of the Food Controller revoke any certificate of registration issued by them under the provisions of this Order if they are satisfied that any regulation or direction given by or under the authority of the Food Controller relating to the trade or business of the holder of such certificate has not been observed by him or by any of his servants or agents and shall revoke such certificate if required so to do by the Food Controller.

Register of holders of certificates.

7. The Food Committee shall keep in a form prescribed by the Food Controller a register of the person to whom and the premises in respect of which a certificate of registration has been granted under this Order.

Transfer of a business.

8. In the event of the transfer of the business in connection with which a certificate of registration is held or in the event of the death of the holder of a certificate of registration it shall be lawful for the transferee or other person claiming under the holder of such certificate on making application for a certificate of registration to deal in sweetmeats by retail from the date of such application until the decision thereon is intimated by the Food Committee in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as the holder of such certificate was entitled by virtue thereof.

Custody and production of certificate.

9. Every certificate of registration shall be kept on the premises to which it relates and every holder of a certificate of registration shall produce the same for inspection upon demand by any person authorised by the Food Controller or a Food Committee.

Determination of rateable value.

10. Where an application in that behalf is made to them by a person desiring to deal in sweetmeats by retail, a Food Committee shall have power conclusively to determine the rateable value of any premises for the purposes of this Order.

Principle of determination.

11. In determining the rateable value of premises for the purposes of this Order, there shall be taken into account the rateable value of every part of the premises in which a trade or business of any description is being carried on by the applicant.

Interpretation.

12. For the purposes of this Order—

"Sweetmeats" shall include chocolate and sugar confectionery.

"Food Committee" shall mean a Food Control Committee established in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.(a)

Application to Scotland

13. In the application of this Order to Scotland the expression "rateable value" shall mean the yearly value according to the valuation roll.

Exception.

14. Nothing in this Order shall affect the sale of sweetmeats by hawkers from a cart, stall or barrow or sales by means of an automatic machine used for that purpose at the date of this Order.

Penalty.

15. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and extent of Order.

16. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Sale of Sweetmeats (Restriction) Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall not apply to Ireland.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

12th April, 1918.

(a) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (CONSTITUTION) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed in Part III. (p. 537) of this Manual.

18. Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa.

Cocoa-Butter (Provisional Prices) Order, 1918, *p.* 530.
Cocoa Powder Order, 1918, *p.* 527.
General Licence thereunder (Sales before June 1, 1918), *p.* 533.
Coffee (Retail Prices) Order, 1917, *p.* 520.
Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Scheme Order, 1918, *p.* 532.
Foreign Holdings (Returns) Order, 1918, *p.* 527.
Importers (Returns) Order, 1918, *p.* 533.
Raw Cocoa (Prices) Order, 1918, *p.* 531.
Tea (Distribution) Order, 1918, *p.* 524.
Tea (Nett Weight) Order, 1917, *p.* 518.
Tea (Prices) Order, 1918, *p.* 525.
Tea (Provisional Prices) Order, 1917, *p.* 519.
Tea (Provisional Prices) Order No. 2, 1917, *p.* 522.
General Licence thereunder (Green Teas in Bond), *p.* 527.

THE TEA (NETT WEIGHT) ORDER, 1917. DATED APRIL 5, 1917.

1917. No. 318.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Tea to be sold nett weight.(a)

1.—(*a*) On and after the 1st July 1917, all tea sold by retail, whether contained in a package or not, shall be sold by nett weight and in ounces or pounds or in multiples of ounces or pounds and not otherwise.

(*b*) This Article shall not apply to tea sold in a quantity of less than 2 ounces.(a)

Any statement as to weight to be true nett weights.(a)

2. Where on or after the 1st July 1917 any package of tea or any wrapper, band or label on such package contains any statement as to weight, no person shall sell such package by retail or offer or have the same in his possession for sale by retail unless such statement is a true statement of the nett weight of the tea contained in such package.(a)

Exceptions from Articles 1 and 2.

3. Articles 1 and 2 shall not apply to a package of tea proved to have been delivered to the retailer before the 15th May, 1917, and to be in the same state as it was when delivered to him.

Packers and Distributors.

4. On and after the 1st May 1917 no person shall place on any package of tea intended for sale or on any wrapper, band or label affixed thereto any statement as to weight which is not a true statement of the nett weight of the tea contained in such package.

(a) WEIGHING BY RETAILERS OF PACKAGES.—As to the powers of an Inspectors of Weights and Measures, to require the weighing of a package of tea or its contents in his presence and to prosecute offences against this Order, *see* Order of June 11, 1917, printed in Part III., (p. 550), of this Manual.

5. The provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts relating to warranties and invoices shall apply to any proceedings under Articles 1 and 2 of this Order in the same way as they apply to proceedings under those Acts.(a) Warranties.

6. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, *and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.*(b) Penalty.

7. This Order may be cited as the Tea (Nett Weight) Order, 1917. Title of Order.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

5th April, 1917.

THE TEA (PROVISIONAL PRICES) ORDER, 1917. DATED OCTOBER 17, 1917.(c)

1917. No. 1063.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1. The "Tea Control Scheme" shall mean the scheme commonly known as "The 90 per cent. Tea Control, 1917."(d) Class A Tea, Class B Tea and Class C Tea shall respectively mean such Teas as have been or may be so classified under that scheme, whether as originally framed or as amended. Interpretation.

2. No Class A Tea, Class B Tea, or Class C Tea shall be sold or disposed of at prices exceeding the prices permitted under the Tea Control Scheme or except in accordance with the provisions of such scheme. Dealings in Tea of classes A, B and C.

(a) PROVISIONS OF SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS AS TO WARRANTIES AND INVOICES.—*See* footnote (b) to "Cake and Pastry Order, 1917," p. 76.

(b) LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS, &C., OF COMPANY.—Reg. 48A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (printed in Part IX, 4 "Miscellaneous Provisions as to Offences," p. 433, of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual"), which was added to the Code since this Order was made, provides that directors and officers shall be liable for offences by their corporation or company.

(c) REVOCATION OF ORDER.—This Order which was amended by the Tea Provisional Prices) Order No. 2, 1917 (p. 522), was revoked by the Tea (Prices) Order, 1918 (p. 525), so far as regards National Control Tea on Feb. 18, 1918, so far as regards other teas, in England and Wales on March 18, and in Scotland on April 1 (or locally in Great Britain on such later day as Food Control Committees may fix), and in Ireland on such later day as the Food Control Committee for Ireland may fix.

(d) THE 90% TEA CONTROL, 1917.—By arrangement with the trade 30 per cent. of the total imports of tea from India and Ceylon is allocated to be sold to the public retail at 2*s*. 4*d*. per lb., 35 per cent. at 2*s*. 8*d*., and 25 per cent. at 3*s*. The balance of 10 per cent. consists of fine teas at above 3*s*. a lb.

Maximum Price for other Teas.

3.(a) *No Tea other than Class A Tea, Class B Tea, and Class C Tea shall, after the 31st October*, 1917, *be sold or be delivered pursuant to any contract for sale made before that date at a price exceeding a price at the rate of 4s. per lb.*

Provided that as respects sales in Ireland the Food Control Committee appointed for Ireland(b) *by the Food Controller may, subject to any directions of the Food Controller, vary such rate either generally or in any particular case or class of cases.*

Charge for Delivery.

4. Where the purchaser requires Tea to be delivered to his premises, a reasonable additional charge may be made for such delivery not exceeding a charge at the rate of ½*d.* per lb. or any reasonable sum actually paid by the seller for carriage.

Offer and fictitious Transactions.

5. A person shall not sell or offer or expose for sale or make delivery of or knowingly buy or agree to buy or take delivery of any Tea at a price exceeding the price applicable under this Order, or in connection with a sale or disposition of Tea, enter into any fictitious or artificial transaction or make or demand any unreasonable charge.

Infringements.

6. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

7. This Order may be cited as the Tea (Provisional Prices) Order, 1917.

Rhondda,
Food Controller.

17th October, 1917.

THE COFFEE (RETAIL PRICES) ORDER, 1917. DATED DECEMBER 1, 1917.(c)

1917. No. 1228.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Maximum prices.

1. (*a*) No roasted or ground coffee may be sold by retail at a price exceeding the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. and no raw coffee may be sold by retail at a price exceeding the rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.; Provided that—

(i) a person may sell to a customer roasted or ground coffee at any rate not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb., if at the

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(a) REVOCATION OF CLAUSE 3.—Clause 3 was revoked " as on December 17th, 1917 " by Clause 7 of the Tea (Provisional Prices) Order, No. 2, 1917, p. 523.

(b) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE FOR IRELAND.—*See* the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Constitution) Order, 1917, printed in Part III (p. 561) of this Manual.

(c) RETURN OF RAW COFFEE.—The Retail Prices Order was followed by the Raw Coffee (Returns) Order, 1917, which provided for a return to the Food Controller giving particulars of all raw coffee in bond on December 31st, 1917. That Order (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 1305), is omitted from this Manual as now " spent."

time of such sale there is exhibited in a conspicuous position in the place of a sale a notice to the effect that roasted or ground coffee is on sale at a rate not exceeding 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. and if at the like time he is able and willing to sell to any customer to the extent of his reasonable requirements roasted or ground coffee at a rate in accordance with such notice; and

(ii) a person may sell to a customer raw coffee at any rate not exceeding 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb. if at the time of such sale there is exhibited in a conspicuous position in the place of sale a notice to the effect that raw coffee is on sale at a rate not exceeding 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb. and if at the like time he is able and willing to sell to any customer to the extent of his reasonable requirements raw coffee at a rate in accordance with such notice.

(*b*) No additional charge may be made for giving credit or for making delivery.

Fictitious transactions.

2. A person shall not sell or offer or expose for sale, or buy or agree to buy any Coffee at prices exceeding the prices fixed by this Order or in connection with the sale or disposition of Coffee enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or artificial transaction or make or demand any unreasonable charge.

Contracts.

3. Where the Food Controller is of opinion that the price payable under a contract for the sale of Coffee subsisting at the date when this Order comes into force is such that the Coffee cannot be sold by retail at the prices permitted by this Order, he may if he thinks fit cancel such contract or may modify the terms thereof in such manner as may appear to him to be just.

Interpretation.

4. For the purpose of this Order, the expression "Coffee" shall include any mixture of which Coffee forms a part and commonly sold under the name of Coffee, but it shall not include Coffee essence or Coffee and Chicory essence or preparations of Coffee and milk.

Penalty.

5. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and commencement of Order.

6. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Coffee (Retail Prices) Order, 1917.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 10th December, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

1st December, 1917.

The Tea (Provisional Prices) Order, No. 2, 1917. Dated December 14, 1917.(a)

1917. No. 1295.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned.

Interpretation.

1. The "Tea Control Scheme" shall mean the scheme commonly known as "The 90 per cent. Tea Control, 1917."(b) "Class C Tea" and "Class D Tea" shall respectively mean such teas as may have been or may be so classified under that scheme, whether as originally framed or as amended.

"Controlled Tea" shall mean tea which has been or may be sold under the "Tea Control Scheme." "Uncontrolled Tea" shall mean tea which has not been sold under the "Tea Control Scheme."

Maximum prices.

2. (*a*) On and after the 17th December and until the 31st December, 1917, the maximum price on the occasion of any sale of Class D Tea or of Uncontrolled Tea, whether wholesale or retail, shall be at the rate of 4*s*. per lb. including import duty, or 3*s*. per lb. excluding such duty.

(*b*) On and after the 31st December, 1917, the maximum price on the occasion of any sale of Class "D" Tea, whether wholesale or retail, shall be at the rate of 3*s*. 8*d*. per lb. including import duty, or 2*s*. 8*d*. per lb. excluding such duty.(c)

(*c*) On and after the 31st December, 1917, the maximum price on the occasion of any sale of Uncontrolled Tea, whether wholesale or retail, shall be at the rate of 2*s*. 8*d*. per lb. including import duty, or 1*s*. 8*d*. per lb. excluding such duty.

(*d*) On and after the 31st December, 1917, the maximum price on the occasion of any sale in Ireland of Class C Tea, whether wholesale or retail, shall be the maximum price for the time being in force under Sub-Clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of this Clause in relation to Class D Tea. Provided that as respects any sale of tea in Ireland the Food Control Committee appointed for Ireland by the Food Controller may, subject to any directions of the Food Controller, vary the maximum prices fixed by this Clause either generally or in any particular case or class of cases.

(a) Revocation of Order.—*See* footnote (c) to Tea (Provisional Prices) Order, 1917, p. 519.

(b) The 90 per cent. Tea Control, 1917.—*See* footnote (d) to the Tea (Provisional Prices) Order, 1917, p. 519.

(c) Price of Green Tea.—By General Licence of March 8, 1918 (p. 527), the Controller authorised the sale for export of Green Teas in bond at prices exceeding these maxima.

3. The maximum prices fixed by this Order and by the Tea (Provisional Prices) Order, 1917,(a) shall, as from the 17th December, 1917, include all charges for chests or other packages, and no extra charge shall be made therefor, or for giving credit. No extra charge for packages or credit.

4. Where the Purchaser requires tea to be delivered to his premises, a reasonable additional charge may be made for such delivery, not exceeding a charge at the rate of ½*d.* a lb. or any reasonable sum actually paid by the seller for carriage. Charge for delivery.

5. A person shall not on and after the 15th January, 1918, sell or offer or expose for sale, (*a*) any controlled tea which has been mixed with uncontrolled tea or (*b*) any mixture of different classes of controlled tea at a price exceeding the maximum price of tea of that class included in the mixture which has the lowest maximum price. Mixtures of Tea.

6. A person shall not sell or offer or expose for sale or knowingly buy or agree to buy any tea at a price exceeding the price applicable under this Order, or in connection with a sale or disposition or proposed sale or disposition of any tea enter or offer to enter into any artificial or fictitious transaction or make or demand any unreasonable charge. Offer and conditions.

7. Clause 3 of the Tea (Provisional Prices) Order, 1917,(a) is hereby revoked as on the 17th December, 1917, but without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any contravention thereof. Revocation.

8. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Penalty.

9. This Order may be cited as the Tea (Provisional Prices) Order No. 2, 1917. Title.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,

Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

14th December, 1917.

(a) TEA (PROVISIONAL PRICES) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 519. As to the extent to which it is revoked *see* footnote (c) thereto.

The Tea (Distribution) Order, 1918. Dated February 14, 1918.

1918. No. 193.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Interpretation.

1. For the purpose of this Order, National Control Tea shall mean all Indian or Ceylon Tea which may after the 17th February, 1918, be sold by wholesale on account of the Food Controller in whatever hands such tea may be.

Form of application may be prescribed.

2. (*a*) The Food Controller may from time to time prescribe forms of application and other documents to be used for the purpose of obtaining or for any other purpose connected with National Control Tea. Any such form or document may contain directions to be observed as to the completion of the form or any other matter.

(*b*) The Food Controller may from time to time issue directions relating to the distribution, treatment, blending, sale, disposal or use of any National Control Tea, or as to the price and terms upon which any such Tea may be sold or otherwise disposed of.

Completion of Forms.

3. All persons concerned shall in the completion of such form or document and in the distribution, treatment, blending, sale, disposal and use of any National Control Tea comply with the instructions and directions relative thereto for the time being in force.

Records.

4. A person dealing in National Control Tea shall keep or cause to be kept at some convenient place such records as to Tea dealt in and such other matters as the Food Controller may from time to time prescribe together with all relevant documents and accounts, and shall comply with any directions given by or under the authority of the Food Controller as to the form and contents of such records, and shall make such returns and furnish such particulars relating to his dealings in Tea as the Food Controller may from time to time require, and shall permit any person authorised by the Food Controller to inspect the records to be kept under this Clause and all relevant books, documents and accounts.

False Statements.

5. A person shall not—

(*a*) make or knowingly connive at the making of any false or misleading statement in any application or other document prescribed pursuant to this Order, or used for the purpose of obtaining or for any other purpose connected with National Control Tea;

(*b*) forge, alter or tamper with any such application or other document;

(*c*) personate or falsely represent himself to be a person to whom any such application or other document applies;

(*d*) obtain National Control Tea where any statement made on the relative application is false in any material particular, or deliver National Control Tea under any such application where he has reason to believe that any statement in such application is false in a material particular.

Prescribed form and documents.

6. Any form of application or other document purporting to be prescribed or any direction purporting to be given pursuant to this Order, or headed Tea (Distribution) Order, 1918, shall unless the contrary be proved be deemed to be prescribed or given pursuant to this Order.

Penalty.

7. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

8. This Order may be cited as the Tea (Distribution) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

14th February, 1918.

THE TEA (PRICES) ORDER, 1918. DATED FEBRUARY 14, 1918.

1918. No. 194.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Interpretation.

1. For the purposes of this Order, the expression "National Control Tea" shall mean all Indian or Ceylon Tea which may, after the 17th February, 1918, be sold by wholesale on account of the Food Controller in whatever hands such tea may be.

The expression "Institution" shall mean a public or private hospital, sanatorium, convalescent or nursing home, workhouse, infirmary, asylum, corporation or company not established for purposes of trading or profit, a religious or charitable community, a residential school or college and a canteen.

Retail price for tea.

2. The maximum price on the occasion of any retail sale of tea shall, on and after the appointed day, be at the rate of 2*s.* 8*d.* per lb.; provided that where tea is sold to an Institution at one sale in a quantity of not less than 20 lbs., to be delivered in any one month, the maximum price shall be at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. with an addition at the rate of ½*d.* per lb. if the Tea is blended or if the original import packages have been broken.

Delivering packages and credit.

3. Where the purchaser, on the occasion of a retail sale, requires Tea to be delivered to his premises, a reasonable additional charge may be made for such delivery not exceeding ½*d.* per lb. or any reasonable sum actually paid by the seller for carriage; but no charge may be made for packages or for giving credit.

Mixing.

4. A person shall not mix any National Control Tea with any other Tea or knowingly sell or offer or expose for sale any mixture of National Control Tea with other Tea.

Offers, &c.

5. A person shall not sell or offer or expose for sale or knowingly buy or agree to buy any Tea at a price exceeding the price applicable under this Order, or in connection with the sale or disposition or proposed sale or disposition of any Tea enter or offer to enter into any artificial or fictitious transaction or make or demand any unreasonable charge.

Appointed day.

6. The appointed day shall be, as respects National Control Tea, the 18th February, 1918, and as respect all other Teas shall be as follows:—

(*a*) In Ireland such day as the Food Control Committee for Ireland may fix;

(*b*) In England and Wales the 18th March, 1918, and in Scotland the 1st April, 1918, or, as respects any particular district in Great Britain or any particular shop in any such district such later day as the Food Control Committee for that district may fix.

In fixing any day under sub-clauses (*a*) or (*b*) of this clause, a Committee shall comply with any directions given by the Food Controller.

Revocation. S. R. & O., No. 1063 and No. 1295 of 1917.

7. The Tea (Provisional Prices) Order, 1917,(**a**) and the Tea (Provisional Prices) Order, No. 2, 1917,(**b**) shall cease to apply to any sale of tea if and so soon as the provisions of this Order apply thereto, but without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any previous contravention thereof.

Infringements.

8. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

9. This Order may be cited as the Tea (Prices) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

C. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

14th February, 1918.

(**a**) Tea (Provisional Prices) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 519

(**b**) Tea (Provisional Prices) Order, No. 2, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 522.

GENERAL LICENCE, DATED MARCH 8, 1918. UNDER THE TEA (PROVISIONAL PRICES) ORDER NO. 2, 1917.(a)

1918. No. 282.

The Food Controller hereby authorises, until further notice, the sale for export of green teas in bond at prices exceeding the maximum price fixed by Clause 2 (*c*) of the above-mentioned Order. S. R. & O., No. 1295 of 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

8th March, 1918.

THE FOREIGN HOLDINGS (RETURNS) ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 8, 1918.

[This Order, which is printed in Group 7A ("Foreign Holdings of Food") (p. 217), requires returns of tea, coffee, cocoa, etc., held to foreign account.]

THE COCOA POWDER ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 19, 1918.

1918. No. 341.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

PART I.

Manufacture and Sale of Cocoa Powder.

General restriction.

1. No person shall manufacture cocoa powder except such cocoa powder as contains

(*a*) not more than 5 per cent. of cocoa bean shell; and

(*b*) not less than 22½ per cent. and not more than 30 per cent. of cocoa butter.

Sales by manufacturer.

2. Except as provided by Clause 3 of this Order, no manufacturer shall sell any such cocoa powder save as Grade B cocoa powder and in accordance with the following provisions:—

(*a*) The cocoa powder shall be invoiced as Grade B cocoa powder; and

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(a) TEA (PROVISIONAL PRICES) ORDER NO. 2, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 522.

(*b*) The cocoa powder shall be packed in barrels or cases; Provided that the manufacturer may at the request of the purchaser pack the cocoa powder in cartons bearing the words "Grade B Cocoa Powder."

Grade A cocoa powder.

3. A manufacturer may sell as Grade A cocoa powder any cocoa powder which contains not more than 2 per cent. of cocoa bean shell: Provided that

(*a*) Not more than 60 per cent. of the cocoa powder sold by him in any month may be sold as Grade A cocoa powder; and

(*b*) The cocoa powder shall when sold by him be either—

(i) packed in cartons and sold under the manufacturer's name or trade mark; or

(ii) sold to a person duly authorised by the Food Controller to purchase Grade A cocoa powder not packed in cartons.

Records.

4. Every manufacturer of cocoa powder shall keep accurate records containing such particulars as are necessary to show whether or not he is complying with the provisions of this Order, and shall within 7 days of the end of each month forward to the Secretary, Ministry of Food, Palace Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W.1, a return showing as respects the preceding month:—

(*a*) the total amount of cocoa powder manufactured; and

(*b*) the amount of cocoa powder sold as Grade B cocoa powder, and the amount sold as Grade A cocoa powder; and shall make such other returns as to his manufacture of and dealings in cocoa powder as may from time to time be required.

Part II.

Maximum Prices.

General restriction.

5. No person shall sell or offer or expose for sale or buy or offer to buy any cocoa powder at prices exceeding the maximum prices permitted by this Order.

Sales by wholesale of Grade B cocoa powder.

6. (*a*) On the occasion of any sale of Grade B cocoa powder, other than a sale by retail, the maximum price shall be at the rate of 196*s*. per cwt.

(*b*) The maximum price is fixed on the basis of the following terms and conditions being applicable to the transaction:

(i) delivery is to be made at the seller's expense to the buyer's railway station,

(ii) the cocoa powder is to be packed free of charge in non-returnable cases or barrels provided by the seller,

(iii) payment is to be made within one month of the date of the contract subject to discount for payment within that period of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

(*c*) Where the cocoa powder is sold on terms or conditions other than the terms and conditions stated in the foregoing part of this clause, a corresponding adjustment shall be made in

the maximum price; and in particular, if the seller at the request of the buyer packs the cocoa powder in cartons, he may add to the maximum price permitted by this clause a further sum at a rate not exceeding 37*s*. 4*d*. per cwt.

Sales by wholesale of Grade A cocoa powder.

7. (*a*) On the occasion of any sale of Grade A cocoa powder other than a sale by retail, the maximum price shall be at the rate of 2*s*. 8*d*. per lb.

(*b*) The maximum price is fixed on the basis of the following terms and conditions being applicable to the transaction:—

(i) delivery is to be made at the seller's expense to the buyer's railway station.

(ii) the cocoa powder is to be packed free of charge in non-returnable cartons provided by the sellers.

(iii) payment is to be made within one month of the date of the contract subject to discount for payment within that period of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

(*c*) Where the cocoa powder is sold on terms or conditions other than the terms and conditions stated in the foregoing part of this clause, a corresponding adjustment shall be made in the maximum price.

Sales by retail of Grade B cocoa powder.

8. On the occasion of a sale by retail of Grade B cocoa powder, the maximum price shall be at the rate of 2*s*. 2*d*. per lb.; Provided that if the powder is sold packed in cartons, the maximum price shall be at the rate of 2*s*. 6*d*. per lb.

Sales by retail of Grade A cocoa powder

9. On the occasion of a sale by retail of Grade A cocoa powder, the maximum price shall be at the rate of 3*s*. 2*d*. per lb.

Delivery packages and credit.

10. Where the purchaser on the occasion of a sale by retail requires cocoa powder to be delivered to his premises, an additional charge may be made for such delivery not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. or any sum actually paid by the seller for carriage. No charge may be made for packing or packages or for giving credit.

Labels on Grade B cocoa powder.

11. No person shall sell or offer or expose for sale by retail any Grade B cocoa powder packed in cartons unless such cartons bear a label to the effect that the cocoa powder contained therein is Grade B cocoa powder, and that the price must not exceed 2*s*. 6*d*. per lb.

Labels on Grade A cocoa powder.

12. No person shall sell or offer or expose for sale by retail Grade A cocoa powder except in accordance with the following provisions:—

(*a*) The cocoa powder shall be packed in cartons;

(*b*) To each carton shall be attached a label to the effect that the cocoa powder contained therein is Grade A cocoa powder.

Sales by retail of other cocoa powder. Maximum price.

13. On and after the 22nd April, 1918, on the occasion of a sale by retail of any cocoa powder other than Grade A cocoa powder, the maximum price shall be at the same rate as that applicable to Grade B cocoa powder.

Part III.

General.

Cocoa shell.

14. (*a*) No person shall on or after the 8th April, 1918, sell or offer or expose for sale or buy or offer to buy by retail any cocoa shell or any mixture, other than chocolate, which contains more than 5 per cent. cocoa shell at a price exceeding 6*d*. per lb.

(*b*) Where the purchaser on the occasion of a sale by retail requires any article to which this clause applies to be delivered to his premises, an additional charge may be made for such delivery not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. or any sum actually paid by the seller for carriage, but no charge may be made for packing or packages or for giving credit.

Fictitious transactions.

15. No person shall in connection with a sale or disposition or proposed sale or disposition of any cocoa powder, or other article to which this Order applies, enter or offer to enter into any fictitious transaction or make or demand any unreasonable charge.

Penalties.

16. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and commencement.

17. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Cocoa Powder Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 8th April, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food

19th March, 1918.

The Cocoa-Butter (Provisional Prices) Order, 1918. Dated March 19, 1918.

[This Order, which is printed in Group **11** ("Milk, Butter and Cheese") (p. 377), fixes the maximum wholesale and retail prices of cocoa-butter.]

The Raw Cocoa (Prices) Order, 1918. Dated March 19, 1918.(a)

1918. No. 342.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Restriction on Sales.

1. No person shall sell or buy or offer to sell or buy any raw cocoa except in accordance with the following provisions:—

(*a*) The price shall not exceed the fair value ascertained as hereinafter provided, and

(*b*) The contract shall be in writing and in a form approved by the Food Controller.

Fair Value.

2. For the purpose of ascertaining the fair value, the raw cocoa shall be graded by a person authorised in that behalf by the Food Controller, and the fair value shall be ascertained by him on the basis of such grading in accordance with general directions to be issued from time to time by the Food Controller. The determination of such a person shall be conclusive as to the fair value.

Dealings in Grading Certificates.

3. The person so grading shall issue a grading certificate specifying the fair value for each parcel in respect of which a certificate is issued. The grading certificate issued in respect of all raw cocoa sold shall be attached to the contract by the seller prior to delivery of the cocoa, provided that where a parcel of cocoa has been graded and is sold in more than one lot, a copy of the grading certificate certified under the authority of the Food Controller shall be attached to the contract instead of the original grading certificate.

Time of Grading.

4. (*a*) Where at the date of sale, the raw cocoa is outside the United Kingdom, the sale shall be on the terms that such raw cocoa is to be graded upon arrival in the United Kingdom, and the fair value and limit of price shall be determined accordingly.

(*b*) Where at the date of sale the raw cocoa is in the United Kingdom, no sale shall be made thereof unless the fair value has been ascertained in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

Fictitious transactions.

5. No person shall in connection with a sale or disposition or proposed sale or disposition of any raw cocoa enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or unreasonable transaction or make or demand any unreasonable charge.

(a) Returns of Raw Cocoa.—The Raw Cocoa (Prices) Order, 1918, was preceded by the Raw Cocoa (Returns) Order, 1918, which provided for a return to the Food Controller giving particulars of all raw cocoa in bond on January 22nd, 1918. That Order which is printed p. 329 of the January, 1918, Edition of the Food Controller's Orders, is omitted from this Manual as now "spent."

Records.

6. Every person dealing in raw cocoa shall keep such records of raw cocoa bought and sold, prices paid and charged, and the names of buyers and sellers and such other particulars as are necessary for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the provisions of this Order are being complied with, and shall make such returns as to his dealings in raw cocoa as may be required by or under the authority of the Food Controller. All such records shall be open to the inspection of any person authorised by the Food Controller.

Exception.

7. This Order shall not apply to—

(*a*) any purchase of raw cocoa where the cocoa is not in the United Kingdom and also is neither bought for delivery in the United Kingdom nor otherwise intended to be consigned to the United Kingdom; or

(*b*) any purchase by a manufacturer of cocoa powder when both the seller and any agent employed on behalf of the seller are resident outside the British Islands; or

(*c*) such other purchases as the Food Controller may from time to time determine.

Infringements.

8. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title.

9. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Raw Cocoa (Prices) Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 2nd April, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

19th March, 1918.

THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (LOCAL DISTRIBUTION) SCHEME ORDER, 1918. DATED MARCH 21, 1918.

[This Order, which is printed in Group 9A ("Local Distribution and Requisitioning") (p. 242), provides for the local distribution by certain Committees of tea.]

GENERAL LICENCE, DATED APRIL 17, 1918, UNDER THE COCOA POWDER ORDER, 1918.(a)

1918. No. 447.

The Food Controller hereby authorises until 1st June, 1918, a person who has bought before 8th April, 1918, (*a*) any pure cocoa powder containing more than 5 per cent. of cocoa shell, or (*b*) any cocoa powder mixture containing not more than 15 per cent. of cocoa shell, to sell such pure cocoa powder, or such cocoa powder mixture by retail at a price not exceeding the maximum price and subject to the terms and conditions applicable on a sale by retail of Grade B Cocoa Powder under the Cocoa Powder Order, 1918.(a) Provided that in any proceedings the burden of proving that such article was bought before 8th April, 1918, shall rest on the person selling under this licence, and that in no case shall the person purchasing from him be concerned therewith. S.R. & O., No. 341 of 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

17th April, 1918.

THE IMPORTERS (RETURNS) ORDER, 1918. DATED APRIL 27, 1918.

[This Order, which is printed in Group 8A ("Importers' Returns") (p. 221), requires returns to be made of imported cocoa and coffee.]

(a) COCOA POWDER ORDER, 1918.—This Order is printed p. 527.

18A. Waste of Foodstuffs.

Barley (Restriction) Order, 1917, *p.* 534.
Egg (Restriction) Order, 1918, *p.* 534.
Waste of Foodstuffs Order, 1918, *p.* 534.
Wheat, Rye and Rice (Restriction) Order, 1917, *p.* 534.

THE WHEAT, RYE AND RICE (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1917. DATED APRIL 20, 1917.

[This Order, which is printed in Group **3** ("Bread, Flour and Cereals"), p. 78, prohibits the waste of any flour, or article containing flour, made from wheat, rye or rice.]

THE BARLEY (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1917. DATED AUGUST 15, 1917.

1917. No. 821.

[This Order, which is printed in Group **3** ("Bread, Flour and Cereals") (p. 89), prohibits the damaging, etc., of barley or barley flour.]

THE EGG (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1918. DATED FEBRUARY 15, 1918.

1918. No. 200.

[This Order, which is printed in Group **10** ("Meat, Cattle and Eggs") (p. 282), prohibits the waste of eggs or egg products.]

THE WASTE OF FOODSTUFFS ORDER, 1918. DATED FEBRUARY 21, 1918.

1918. No. 212.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Waste of foodstuffs.

1. A person shall not waste any foodstuff or cause or permit any foodstuff to be wasted.

Meaning of "Waste."

2. For the purpose of this Order, foodstuff is wasted:—

(*a*) Whenever the foodstuff, being fit for use in human food, is wilfully or negligently damaged or is thrown away; or

(*b*) whenever any person having the control or custody of the foodstuff omits to take any precaution which ought reasonably to be taken for its preservation; or

(*c*) whenever a person procures for any purpose a greater quantity of foodstuff than is reasonably required for such purpose, and any part of such foodstuff becomes unfit for human food; or

(*d*) whenever any person having the disposal of the foodstuff unreasonably retains the same undisposed of until the same becomes unfit for human food.

Persons responsible

3. For the purposes of this Order every person having control of the foodstuff in any house, shop, warehouse, or other place in which any foodstuff is wasted by the act or default of any person employed in or about the house, shop, warehouse, or other place shall be deemed to have caused such waste, unless he shall have taken reasonable steps to prevent such waste.

Trade Waste.

4. A Trader shall not be deemed to have caused waste of any foodstuffs obtained for the purpose of his business which becomes unfit for human food without any want of due care on the part of himself, his servants or agents, if it is proved that he has been ready and willing at all times to sell such foodstuffs at reasonable prices and that he could not reasonably have made such foodstuffs available for human food otherwise than by way of sale in his business.

Powers of entry.

5. Any person specially authorised in writing by the Food Controller may enter upon any premises in which he has reason to believe that any foodstuff is being wasted and carry out such inspection and examination of the premises and take such samples as he shall think fit.

Interpretation.

6. For the purpose of this Order:—

The expression "food stuff" shall mean any article which is used for food by man, or which ordinarily enters into the composition or preparation of human food.

Penalty.

7. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Title and Commencement of Order.

8. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Waste of Food Stuffs Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 25th February, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

21st February, 1918.

PART III.

CONSTITUTION, PROCEDURE, AND ACCOUNTS OF FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES AND ENFORCEMENT OF ORDERS AND PROSECUTIONS.

ORDERS OF THE FOOD CONTROLLER UNDER DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS NOW,

APRIL 30TH, 1918,

IN FORCE, OR COMING INTO FORCE,

AND ORDERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS ANCILLARY THERETO.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

This Part of this Manual is confined to the Orders relating to the Constitution, Procedure, Accounts, &c., of Food Control Committees, and the powers as to Enforcement of, and of Prosecuting under the Controller's Orders.

The inclusion of the full text of this class of Orders is a new feature in this Edition: in the previous (January) one only an epitome of such Orders was given in an Appendix. An outline of the provisions as to Food Control Committees and their powers and the general system of local organisation (corresponding to such former Appendix) is now given in section VI of the Introduction to this Manual.

This Part of this Manual is divided into three sections relating to England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, and these are again sub-divided so as to bring together first what relates to the constitution, &c., of the Committees, and secondly the powers as to enforcement, &c., of Orders.

Following the plan adopted in Part II of this Manual each sub-group of Orders is preceded by a list of the Orders falling thereunder arranged in their alphabetical sequence: in the text the sequence of each such sub-group is that of their date of issue.

ALEXANDER PULLING.

April 30, 1918.

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1. *England and Wales*, p. 537.
2. *Scotland*, p. 555.
3. *Ireland*, p. 560.

1.—England and Wales; Committees; Enforcements, &c.

(*a*) *Constitution, &c., of Committees*, p. 537.
(*b* *Enforcement of Orders and Prosecutions*, p. 550.

(a) Constitution, &c., of Food Control Committees.

Committees (Disqualification for Membership) Order, 1918, *p.* 544.
Food Control Committees (Audit of Accounts) Order, 1917, *p.* 543.
Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917, *p.* 537.
Food Control Committees (Financial Statement, &c.), Order, 1918, *p.* 545.
Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 2), 1917, *p.* 541.

THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (CONSTITUTION) ORDER, 1917, DATED AUGUST 22, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 869.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby Orders as follows:—

1. There shall be a Food Control Committee appointed for the district of every Local Authority and such Committee shall be appointed by the Local Authority(**a**):

Provided that a Local Authority may combine with any other Local Authority or Authorities in appointing a Food Control Committee and in assigning to such Committee the whole or such parts of the districts of the constituent Local Authorities as they may determine.

A person appointed to be a member of the Committee need not be a member of the Authority by which he is appointed. At least one member of every Committee shall be a woman, and at least one other member a representative of labour.

2. The Food Control Committee shall, except in such cases as the Food Controller may otherwise determine, consist of such number of persons not being more than 12 as the appointing Authority may determine.

3. The Clerk of the appointing Authority shall notify the Food Controller of the names and addresses of the persons appointed as members of the Food Control Committee.

(**a**) LOCAL AUTHORITY.—The definition of "local authority" contained in this Order is identical with that in all the other Orders relating to England and Wales and comprised in this Part of the Manual. *See* footnote (**a**), p. 540, which gives detail as to the Authorities and their Districts.

4. The term of office of a person appointed to be a member of a Food Control Committee shall be one year, and any person on ceasing to be a member of a Committee may be re-appointed: provided that—

(*a*) If a person so appointed is a member of the appointing Authority, he shall cease to be a member of the Committee if he ceases to be a member of that Authority; and

(*b*) A member of the Committee may resign by sending to the Clerk of the appointing Authority notice of his desire so to do; and

(*c*) A member whose office expires by effluxion of time, shall continue to hold office until his successor is appointed; and

(*d*) The appointing Authority may if they think fit at any time remove any member of the Committee and appoint another person to be a member of the Committee in his place.

5. If any vacancy occurs in a Food Control Committee by death, resignation or otherwise, the appointing Authority shall as soon as possible fill up the vacancy.

6. A Food Control Committee may subject to the provisions of this Order meet together for the despatch of business adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit.

7. The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of a Food Control Committee may be determined by the Committee provided that in no case shall the quorum be less than three.

8. A Food Control Committee shall appoint some member of their body to be their Chairman, and the person so appointed shall, if he so long remain a member of the Committee, hold office as Chairman for such period as may be specified in the resolution of the Committee by which he is so appointed or until he resign the office. In the absence of the Chairman from any meeting the Committee may appoint some member of the Committee to act as Chairman at that meeting.

9. Every question at a meeting of a Food Control Committee shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members of the Committee present and voting on the question, and, in case of equal division of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

10. The proceedings of a Food Control Committee shall not be invalidated by any vacancy in their number or by any defect in the appointment of any member of the Committee or of the Chairman.

11. A Food Control Committee shall make to the appointing Authority or Authorities such reports as to their acts and proceedings as such Authority or Authorities may require, but no act direction or decision of a Food Control Committee shall require confirmation by any such Authority.

12. A Food Control Committee shall appoint such officers to hold office during the pleasure of the Committee as they shall think fit, but no salary shall be payable to any officer during such time as he is a member of the Committee or of any Authority appointing any member of the Committee or of any Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee.

13. A Food Control Committee may appoint such and so many Sub-Committees consisting wholly or partly of the members of the Committee as the Committee think fit, and except so far as the Food Controller may direct a Committee may delegate subject to such conditions as they may think fit to any such Sub-Committee any powers and duties of the Committee, and any such delegation may be for the whole or part of the area for which the Committee acts.

14. Where a Committee delegates any of its powers or duties to a Sub-Committee the following provisions shall have effect:—

(*a*) So far as is practicable at least one member of the Sub-Committee shall be a woman and at least one other member a representative of labour.

(*b*) The Committee shall send notice of the appointment of the Sub-Committee to the Food Controller, and the notice so sent shall specify the area for which the Sub-Committee is appointed to act, and shall state which of the powers and duties of the Committee have been delegated to the Sub-Committee.

(*c*) The provisions of this Order relating to the Chairman and proceedings of a Committee shall apply to a Sub-Committee as they apply to a Committee with the necessary modifications.

15. If any difficulty arises with respect to the constitution of a Food Control Committee or otherwise in relation to the operation of this Order, the Food Controller may make any appointment, and do anything which appears to him necessary or expedient for the establishment of such a Committee or otherwise for securing the full operation of this Order and of any subsequent Order relating to the constitution, powers and duties of Food Control Committees.

16. The powers and duties of a Food Control Committee shall be such as are from time to time assigned to them by the Food Controller and the Committee shall in the exercise of those powers and the performance of those duties comply with such directions as may be given by the Food Controller from time to time.(**a**)

17. A Food Control Committee shall furnish such reports, returns and information as may from time to time be required by or on behalf of the Food Controller.

(**a**) Powers and Duties of Food Control Committees.—As to the chief duties which have (April 30, 1918) been assigned to Food Control Committees in Great Britain by Orders of the Food Controller, *see* Section VI. of the Introduction to this Manual.

18. Powers and duties conferred or imposed on a Food Control Committee by the Food Controller shall, unless otherwise expressed, be exercisable and shall operate within and in relation to the area for which such Committee acts.

19.—(i) Any direction or decision of a Food Control Committee given under any power conferred by the Food Controller may be proved;

(*a*) by the production of a newspaper purporting to contain a copy of the direction or decision as an advertisement, or,

(*b*) by the production of a copy of the direction or decision purporting to be certified as a true copy by the Chairman of the Committee or by some person authorised by the Committee in that behalf.

(ii) A direction, or decision, so proved shall be taken to have been duly given, unless and until the contrary is proved.

20. A Food Control Committee shall expend only such monies as are authorised generally or specially by the Food Controller and such further monies as may be authorised by the appointing Authority or Authorities, and the expenses of the Food Control Committee shall be payable in the first instance by the appointing Authority or Authorities, and so far as not repaid by the Food Controller shall be borne by such Authority or Authorities.

21. A Committee appointed after the 27th July, 1917, by a Local Authority or Authorities as a Food Control Committee, shall, if the Committee conform as to membership with the provisions of this Order, be deemed to have been appointed pursuant to this Order.

22. In the application of this Order to England and Wales the expression " Local Authority " shall mean the Common Council of the City of London and the Councils of Metropolitan and Municipal Boroughs and of urban and rural districts and the Council of the Isles of Scilly.(**a**)

(**a**) Local Authorities in England and Wales and their Districts.—The Common Council, to whom the whole of the powers of the former Commissioners of Sewers were transferred by 60 & 61 Vict., c. cxxxiii., are now the Public Health authority for the city.

There are 28 Metropolitan Borough Councils constituted by Orders in Council (S. R. & O., 1900, Nos. 380-407) under the London Government Act, 1899 (62 & 63 Vict., c. 14), the borough areas comprising the whole administrative county of London except the city. Many of the municipal boroughs and urban districts are now co-terminous with a single parish: the rural districts comprise groups of parishes and as originally constituted, and still in certain cases, are co-terminous with a poor law union—minus the boroughs or other urban districts within the union. A statement showing what parishes were on April 1st, 1915, within the district of each borough, urban, or rural district council ("Statement of the County Boroughs, &c., in England and Wales") is published by H.M. Stationery Office.

The Council of the Isles of Scilly, which was established by 53 & 54 Vict., c. clxxvi. (confirming an Order of the Local Government Board), has amongst other powers those of a Rural District Council.

23. In the application of this Order to Scotland, the expression "Local Authority" shall mean:—

(i) in each County a Joint Committee of the County Council and the Town Councils of the Royal, Parliamentary and Police Burghs within the County with a population, according to the 1911 Census, not exceeding 5,000, provided that the Town Council of any other Royal, Parliamentary or Police Burgh may, if it so decides, agree to join the Joint Committee;

(ii) in all other Royal, Parliamentary or Police Burghs, the Town Council.(a)

24. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.

(*b*) This Order shall not apply to Ireland.(b)

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

22nd August, 1917.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (FOOD CONTROL) ORDER (No. 2), 1917, DATED AUGUST 22, 1917, MADE BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

1917. No. 887.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled;—

To the Councils of the several Metropolitan Boroughs, Municipal Boroughs, and other Urban Districts in England and Wales;—

To the Councils of the several Rural Districts in England and Wales;—

To the Council of the Isles of Scilly;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by Regulation numbered 2J of the Defence of the Realm Regulations(c) it is among other things provided that We, the Local Government Board,(d) may, by arrangement with the Food Controller, confer and impose on any local authorities and their officers any powers and duties in connection with the enforcement of certain of the Defence of the Realm Regulations,

(a) LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN SCOTLAND AND THEIR DISTRICTS.—A statement showing what parishes are within the district of each local authority forms the Parl. Paper 1915 [7992]. Since the date of that Return, Findochty has been "declared to be a burgh."

(b) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE FOR IRELAND.—For Ireland there is one general Food Control Committee, *see* the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Constitution) Order, 1917, p. 561.

(c) DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS.—Reg. 2J is printed in Part I of this Manual, p. 12.

(d) LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.—This Board was established by the Local Government Board Act, 1871 (34 & 35 Vict. c. 70). As to the construction and proof of Orders of the Board, *see* section IV. 3 of the Introduction to this Manual.

and any powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge of any functions assigned to local authorities by any Order made by the Food Controller under the said Regulations;

And whereas the Food Controller has, in pursuance of the said Regulations, made the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917(a):

Now therefore, in pursuance of Our powers in that behalf, and by arrangement with the Food Controller, We hereby Order as follows:—

ARTICLE I.—In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears:—

(*a*) The expression "Local Authority" means, as the case may be, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, the Council of a Metropolitan Borough, the Council of a Municipal Borough or other Urban District, the Council of a Rural District, or the Council of the Isles of Scilly(b);

(*b*) The expression "District" means the District subject to the jurisdiction of the Local Authority for the purposes of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, or of the Public Health Act, 1875, as the case may be.

(*c*) The expression "Food Control Committee" means a Food Control Committee appointed pursuant to the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.(a)

ARTICLE II.—We hereby confer and impose upon the Local Authority and upon such of their officers as they may designate or appoint for the purpose the powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge within their District, in conformity with the Defence of the Realm Regulations, of the functions assigned to Local Authorities by the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.(a)

ARTICLE III.—A Local Authority may lend without charge to any Food Control Committee wholly or partly appointed by them, for the purposes of the powers and duties of the Committee, and for such period as the Local Authority may from time to time determine, any premises which the Local Authority may have available, and the services of any of the officers and servants of the Local Authority.

ARTICLE IV.—(1) Any expenses incurred by a Local Authority in the execution of this Order shall be defrayed in like manner as if the expenses had been incurred in the execution of the

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(a) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (CONSTITUTION) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 537.

(b) LOCAL AUTHORITY.—The definition contained in Art. I is identical with that in all the other Orders relating to England and Wales and comprised in this Part of this Manual. See footnote (a), p. 540, which gives details as to the Authorities and their Districts.

Public Health Act, 1875, or the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as the case may be.(a)

(2) Where two or more Local Authorities have concurred in the appointment of a Food Control Committee, any expenses incurred by those Local Authorities under this Order shall be defrayed in such proportions as may be agreed upon, or in default of agreement as may be determined by the Local Government Board.

ARTICLE V.—This Order may be cited as "The Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 2), 1917."

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Twenty-second day of August, in the year One thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

(L.S.) *W. Hayes Fisher,*
President.

H. C. Monro,
Secretary.

THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS) ORDER, 1917, DATED DECEMBER 14, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 1298.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller, in pursuance of an arrangement made with the Local Government Board and the Secretary for Scotland, hereby orders as follows:—

1. (*a*) The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of Food Control Committees appointed by Local Authorities in England and Wales in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917,(b) (hereinafter referred to as the Order) shall be made up yearly to the thirty-first day of March, the first account being made up to the 31st March, 1918.

(*b*) The said accounts shall be audited by a district auditor, and the enactments relating to audit by district auditors of accounts of urban district councils and their officers, and to all matters incidental thereto and consequential thereon, shall apply to the audit of the said accounts.(c)

(a) EXPENSES IN EXECUTION OF ORDER.—For enactments referred to *see* official "Index to Statutes in Force" (1916 Edit.), sub voc. "District Council, England, 3 (Financial Provisions)"; "London County", 2 (f) (3).

(b) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (CONSTITUTION) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed, p. 537.

(c) ENACTMENTS AS TO AUDIT BY DISTRICT AUDITORS.—*See* the District Auditors Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. 6.), and s. 14 of the Local Government (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 12).

2. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of Food Control Committees appointed by Local Authorities in Scotland in pursuance of the Order shall be made up yearly to the thirty-first day of March, the first account being made up to the 31st March, 1918, and the said accounts shall be audited:—

(*a*) In the case of the accounts of a Food Control Committee appointed by the Joint Committee of the County Council and the Town Councils of the Royal, Parliamentary and Police Burghs within the County for the purpose of the Order, by the Auditor appointed by the Secretary for Scotland to audit the accounts of the County Council concerned(**a**); and

(*b*) In the case of the accounts of a Food Control Committee appointed by a Town Council, by the Auditor of the accounts relating to the Public Health General Assessment levied by the Town Council.(**b**)

3. This Order may be cited as the Food Control Committees (Audit of Accounts) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. Beveridge,

Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

14th December, 1917.

THE COMMITTEES (DISQUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP) ORDER, 1918, DATED JANUARY 2, 1918, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1918. No. 2.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Disqualification for membership.

1. Where a person has on or before the date of this Order been convicted or is after the date of this Order convicted of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations(**c**) by reason of any contravention of any Order of the Food Controller or by reason of any act done by him in connection with any act prohibited by any such Order, he shall be disqualified to be appointed a member of any Food Committee or of any Feeding Stuffs Committee or any sub-committee appointed by

(**a**) AUDIT OF SCOTTISH COUNTY COUNCIL ACCOUNTS.—*See* s. 69 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 50).

(**b**) AUDIT OF BOROUGH ACCOUNTS.—*See* s. 94 of the Town Councils (S.) Act, 1900 (63 & 64, Vict. c. 49).

(**c**) SUMMARY OFFENCE AGAINST THE REGULATIONS.—*See* Section VII of the Introduction, p. ix.

any such Committee; and if he be a member of any such Committee or sub-committee, he shall immediately after the date of this Order or the date of such conviction as the case may be, cease to be a member thereof, and shall be disqualified for re-appointment.

2. The Food Controller may, on cause shown, if he thinks fit, order that the disqualification attaching to any person under this Order shall cease. Removal of disqualification.

3. In this Order:—

The expression "Food Committee" means a Food Control Committee constituted in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917,(a) and the Food Control Committee for Ireland.(b) Interpretation.

The expression "Feeding Stuffs Committee" means a Port Feeding Stuffs Committee or a Provincial Feeding Stuffs Committee appointed pursuant to the Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Committees) Order, 1917.(c)

4. This Order may be cited as the Committees (Disqualification for Membership) Order, 1918. Title.

By Order of the Food Controller.

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

2nd January, 1918.

THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (FINANCIAL STATEMENT, &C.) ORDER, 1918, DATED MARCH 20, 1918, MADE BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

1918. No. 389.

64,874

To every Food Control Committee appointed by Local Authorities in England and Wales;—

To every District Auditor and Assistant District Auditor;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by the Food Control Committees (Audit of Accounts) Order, 1917,(d) made by the Food Controller under the Defence of

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(a) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (CONSTITUTION) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed, p. 537.

(b) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE FOR IRELAND.—*See* the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Constitution) Order, 1917, p. 561.

(c) CATTLE FEEDING STUFFS (COMMITTEES) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed, p. 107.

(d) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed, p. 543.

the Realm Regulations, it is provided that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of Food Control Committees appointed in pursuance of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917,(a) by Local Authorities in England and Wales, shall be made up yearly to the 31st day of March, and shall be audited by a district auditor, and the enactments relating to audit by district auditors of accounts of urban district councils and their officers, and to all matters incidental thereto and consequential thereon, shall apply to the audit of the said accounts:

Now therefore, in pursuance of Our powers in that behalf, and by arrangement with the Food Controller, We, the Local Government Board, hereby Order and Prescribe as follows;—

Article I.—(1) Subject to any departure to which We may hereafter assent, or to any direction which We may hereafter give, the Financial Statement to be prepared and submitted to the District Auditor, in accordance with Section 3 of the District Auditors Act, 1879,(b) by every Food Control Committee appointed by Local Authorities in England and Wales, for the period from the date when the Food Control Committee came into office up to the 31st day of March, 1918, and for each succeeding year, shall, until We otherwise Prescribe, be in the Form in the Schedule to this Order:

Provided that in the case of the Financial Statement for any period ending on the 31st day of March, 1918, such verbal alterations as may be necessary shall be made in the Form with respect to the period to which the Financial Statement relates

(2) The Financial Statement shall be made in triplicate, and shall contain the particulars specified or referred to in the said Form, so far as they are applicable, and the certificate of the District Auditor to be appended to each of the Statements shall be in the form set forth in the Schedule to this Order at the foot of the Statement; one of the Statements shall, after it has been duly certified by the District Auditor, be forwarded by him to the Food Controller, and another of the said Statements, certified as aforesaid, shall be forwarded by him to Us.

Article II.—In relation to the audit of the accounts of every Food Control Committee appointed by Local Authorities in England and Wales, We direct as follows:—

(1) Subsection (10) of Section 247 of the Public Health Act, 1875,(c) shall be modified so as to require the District Auditor to send to Us, instead of to the Clerk to the Food Control Committee, the report on the accounts of the Committee in that subsection mentioned. The report shall be made in such form and within such time as We may direct.

(a) Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed, p. 537.

(b) District Auditors Act, 1879.—*i.e.* 42 & 43 Vict., c. 6.

(c) Public Health Act, 1875.—*i.e.* 38 & 39 Vict., c. 55.

(2) Subsection (10) of Section 247 of the Public Health Act, 1875, shall be further modified by the addition thereto of the following proviso:—

Provided that a food control committee may, on the completion of the audit, if they think fit, in lieu of publishing an abstract of their accounts in some one or more of the local newspapers circulated in the district, cause to be advertised in some one or more of those local newspapers notice that the audit has been completed, and that the audited accounts and statutory financial statement will be open for inspection, without payment, by any ratepayer or owner of property, or by any parochial elector, as the case may be, in the area of jurisdiction of the food control committee, at all reasonable times within the period of fourteen days from a prospective date to be mentioned in the notice.

Article III.—This Order may be cited as "The Food Control Committees (Financial Statement, &c.) Order, 1918."

The Schedule.

_____ Food Control Committee appointed by the _____ Council of _____

Financial Statement.

THE DISTRICT AUDITORS ACT, 1879 (42 VICT. c. 6), AND THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS) ORDER, 1917.

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE of the above-named Food Control Committee for the Year ended the 31st day of March, 19 .

Name of Executive Officer or other person keeping the Accounts. _____

Office Address _____

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE _____ FOOD

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Advances by Appointing Authority or Authorities—(names and amounts should be specified separately where more than one appointing authority)		
Repayment of Expenditure by the Ministry of Food	.. ..	
Receipts in relief of general administrative expenses:—		
(*a*) Costs recovered in respect of prosecutions for offences against Orders made by the Food Controller		
(*b*) Other items, specifying them:—		
_____		
_____		
Other receipts, namely*:—		
_____		
_____		
_____		
TOTAL RECEIPTS .. .. £		
BALANCE AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR £		
TOTAL INCLUDING BALANCE .. .. £		

* Small items of receipts under this heading may be classed as "Miscellaneous."

I hereby certify that I have compared the entries in this Financial State- and that the regulations with respect to this Statement have been duly

I hereby further certify that I have ascertained by Audit the correctness of the year ended the 31st day of March, 19 , included in this Statement, and

As witness my hand this _____ day

_____

† The amount to be in-

CONTROL COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST MARCH, 19 .

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General administrative expenses—		
(i) Salaries and other remuneration of officers and assistants :—		
(*a*) Staff appointed directly by the Committee . ..		
(*b*) Extra remuneration of staff of the Appointing Authority in respect of inspections and prosecutions ..		
(ii) Other extra expenses of the Appointing Authority in respect of inspections and prosecutions		
(iii) Provision of office accommodation :—		
(*a*) Rent, rates, taxes and insurance		
(*b*) Lighting, heating, and water		
(*c*) Office furniture and fittings		
(*d*) Other items, specifying them :—		
_____		
_____		
(iv) Travelling expenses and compensation for loss of remunerative time of members of Food Control Committee ..		
(v) Other establishment charges :—		
(*a*) Printing and stationery		
(*b*) Advertisements		
(*c*) Postages		
(*d*) Travelling expenses of officers		
(*e*) Other items, specifying them :—		
_____		
_____		
_____		
Food Economy Committee :—		
Expenses of food economy campaign		
Other expenses, namely :—*		
_____		
_____		
_____		
Repayment of advances by Appointing Authority or Authorities :— (Names and amounts should be specified separately where more than one appointing Authority)		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		£
BALANCE AT END OF THE YEAR		£
TOTAL INCLUDING BALANCE		

* Small items of expenditure under this heading may be classed as "Miscellaneous."

_____ Executive Office of the Committee,

_____ day of _____ 19 _____

	£ s. d.
TOTAL EXPENDITURE AS SHOWN ABOVE	
LESS AMOUNT, IF ANY, DISALLOWED AT AUDIT	
AMOUNT ALLOWED AT AUDIT £	

ment with the Accounts of the Food Control Committee relating thereto, complied with.

this Statement, and that the expenditure of the Food Control Committee during allowed by me at the Audit, is †_____

of _____, 19 .

Stamp.

_____ District Auditor.

serted in words at length.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Twentieth day of March, in the year One thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

(L.S.) *W. Hayes Fisher,*
President.

Walter T. Jerred,
Assistant Secretary.

(b) Enforcement of Orders and Prosecutions in England and Wales.

Enforcement (England and Wales) Order, 1917, *p.* 551.
Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 3) 1917, *p.* 553.
Weights and Measures, Order as to Powers of Inspectors, *p.* 550.

ORDER, DATED JUNE 11, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER CONFERRING CERTAIN POWERS ON INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND AUTHORISING THEM IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND TO PROSECUTE OFFENCES BEFORE COURTS OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

1917. No. 538.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Food Controller hereby authorises every Inspector of Weights and Measures and Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures(**a**) and every other person performing the duties of an Inspector of Weights and Measures:—

(*a*) to take samples of any flour in the possession of any miller or baker or seller of flour or bread;

(*b*) to require any person, having in his possession for sale by retail any package of tea, to weigh such package or its contents in his presence; and

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(**a**) INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—These are officers of, and appointed by, the Local authorities, viz., in the City, the Court of Aldermen, in certain English municipal boroughs of over 10,000 population, the Town Council. in Scottish burghs the Magistrates, in Dublin the Commissioners of Police, in Irish boroughs the Town Council, and elsewhere throughout the U.K. the County Councils. *See* s. 50 and sch. 4 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 49), as amended by the Local Government Acts.

(*c*) in England and Ireland to prosecute any offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations occasioned by any breach of Article 5 of the Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 2), 1917. the Bread Order, 1917, the Cake and Pastry Order, 1917, and the Tea (Nett Weight) Order, 1917, and of any other Order hereafter to be made by the Food Controller in respect of which any powers or duties are conferred upon an Inspector of Weights and Measures.(**a**)

Devonport,
Food Controller.

11th June, 1917.

THE ENFORCEMENT (ENGLAND AND WALES) ORDER, 1917, DATED NOVEMBER 9, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 1130.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. The Food Controller hereby confers upon every Food Control Committee appointed in England and Wales pursuant to the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917(**b**) (hereinafter called Food Control Committee) the power of enforcing within their area all Orders heretofore made or hereafter to be made by the Food Controller under the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, other than such Orders, if any, as the Food Controller may from time to time except from this Order.

2. The Food Controller hereby authorises every Food Control Committee and such officers and other persons as they may designate or appoint for the purpose, to prosecute any summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations occasioned by any breach of any Order the power of enforcing which is conferred on the Committee by this Order.

(**a**) ORDERS, BREACHES OF WHICH MAY BE PROSECUTED BY INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN ENGLAND OR IRELAND.—The following is a list of such of these Orders as are now (April 30, 1918) in forces showing the page on which each such Order appears in this Manual :—
Bread Order, 1917, p. 71.
Cake and Pastry Order, 1917, p. 75.
Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 2), 1917, p. 68.
Tea (Nett Weight) Order, 1917, p. 518.

(**b**) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (CONSTITUTION) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed, p. 537.

3. Subject to the approval of the Food Controller an arrangement may be made between a Local Authority and the Food Control Committee for the district of that Authority whereby the power and authority conferred on the Committee by the preceding clause of this Order shall to the extent specified in the arrangement be exercisable by such Local Authority either to the exclusion of or concurrently with the Committee and where any such arrangement has been made the Local Authority and such officers and other persons as they may designate or appoint for the purpose shall in accordance with the arrangement have the power and authority to prosecute summary offences occasioned by any breach of an Order of the Food Controller.

4. In any proceedings taken by a Local Authority or a Food Control Committee or an officer or other person designated or appointed by them for the purpose of prosecution in respect of a breach of any Order of the Food Controller, it shall be presumed until the contrary is proved that the authority conferred by clause 2 or clause 3 of this Order applies in respect of such Order.

5. The Order of the Food Controller, dated 8th May, 1917 (relating to prosecutions by Local Authorities)(a) shall be revoked as at the 1st January, 1918, but without prejudice to any proceedings commenced before that date under the authority thereby conferred.

6. For the purpose of this Order the expression "Local Authority" means the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, the Council of a Metropolitan Borough, the Council of a Municipal Borough or other Urban District, the Council of a Rural District or the Council of the Isles of Scilly.

7. (*a*) This Order may be cited as The Enforcement (England and Wales) Order, 1917.

(*b*) This Order shall extend only to England and Wales.

Rhondda,

Food Controller.

9th November, 1917.

(a) Order of May 8, 1917.—That Order was printed at p. 192 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (FOOD CONTROL) ORDER (No. 3), 1917, DATED NOVEMBER 9, 1917, MADE BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

1917. No. 1176.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled;—
To the Councils of the several Metropolitan Boroughs, Municipal Boroughs and other Urban Districts in England and Wales;—
To the Councils of the several Rural Districts in England and Wales;—
To the Council of the Isles of Scilly;—
And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by Regulation numbered 2J of the Defence of the Realm Regulations(a) it is among other things provided that We, the Local Government Board, may, by arrangement with the Food Controller, confer and impose on any local authorities and their officers any powers and duties in connection with the enforcement of certain of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and any powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge of any functions assigned to local authorities by any Order made by the Food Controller under the said Regulations;

And whereas by the Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917,(b) made in pursuance of Regulation numbered 2J of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, We conferred and imposed upon every Local Authority as therein defined, and upon such of their officers as they might designate or appoint for the purpose, the powers and duties of enforcing within their District, in conformity with the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the whole or parts of certain Orders made by the Food Controller, and specified or referred to in the Order;

And whereas the Order has since been applied to the whole or parts of divers other Orders made by the Food Controller;

And whereas the Food Controller has, in pursuance of the said Regulations, made the Enforcement (England and Wales) Order, 1917:(c)

Now therefore, in pursuance of Our powers in that behalf, and by arrangement with the Food Controller, We hereby Order as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.—In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears:—

(*a*) The expression "Local Authority" means, as the case may be, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, the

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(a) REGULATION 2J.—This is printed p. 12.
(b) LOCAL AUTHORITIES (FOOD CONTROL) ORDER (No. 1), 1917.—That Order was printed p. 187 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."
(c) ENFORCEMENT (ENGLAND AND WALES) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 551.

Council of a Metropolitan Borough, the Council of a Municipal Borough or other Urban District, the Council of a Rural District, or the Council of the Isles of Scilly; (a)

(*b*) The expression "District" means the District subject to the jurisdiction of the Local Authority for the purposes of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, or of the Public Health Act, 1875, as the case may be.

ARTICLE II.—From and after the 31st day of December, 1917, the Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917, (b) shall, as respects every Local Authority, be rescinded, except so far as may be necessary in any case in relation to any proceedings commenced by the Local Authority before that date.

ARTICLE III.—Where a Local Authority are, in pursuance of the Enforcement (England and Wales) Order, 1917, (c) for the time being authorised by the Food Controller to prosecute a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations occasioned by a breach of an Order of the Food Controller, the Local Authority and such of their officers as they may designate and appoint for the purpose shall have the power of enforcing such Order within their District in conformity with the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and We hereby confer such power accordingly.

ARTICLE IV.—Any expenses incurred by a Local Authority in the execution of this Order shall be defrayed in like manner as if the expenses had been incurred in the execution of the Public Health Act, 1875, or the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as the case may be. (d)

ARTICLE V.—This Order may be cited as "The Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 3), 1917."

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Ninth day of November, in the year One thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

(L.S.) *W. Hayes Fisher*,
President.

H. C. Monro,
Secretary.

(a) LOCAL AUTHORITY.—The definition contained in Article I is identical with that contained in all other Orders relating to England and Wales and comprised in this Part of this Manual. *See* footnote (a), p. 540, which gives details as to the Authorities and their Districts.

(b) LOCAL AUTHORITIES (FOOD CONTROL) ORDER (No. 1), 1917.—That Order was printed p. 187 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

(c) ENFORCEMENT (ENGLAND AND WALES) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 551.

(d) EXPENSES IN EXECUTION OF ORDER.—For enactments referred to *see* official "Index to Statutes in Force" 1916 edit. *sub. voc.* "District Council England, 3 (Financial Provisions)"; "London County 2 (f) (3)."

2. Food Control Committees in Scotland; Enforcement of Orders, &c.

(*a.*) *Constitution, &c., of Committees*, p. 555. | (*b.*) *Enforcement of Orders*, p. 557.

(a.) Constitution, &c., of Food Control Committees in Scotland.

Committees (Disqualification for Membership) Order, 1918, *p.* 557.
Food Control Committees (Audit of Accounts) Order, 1917, *p.* 557.
Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917, *p.* 555.
Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) (No. 2), Order, 1917, *p.* 555.

THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (CONSTITUTION) ORDER, 1917, DATED AUGUST 22, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

[This Order which constitutes Food Control Committees for the district of every Local Authority throughout Scotland applies also to England and Wales and is printed with other Orders so relating p. 537 above.]

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (FOOD CONTROL) (SCOTLAND) (No. 2) ORDER, 1917, DATED AUGUST 22, 1917, MADE BY THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.

1917. No. 864.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 2J of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and by arrangement with the Food Controller, I hereby order as follows:—

(1) In this Order:—

(*a*) the expression "Local Authority" shall mean:—

(i) in each County a Joint Committee of the County Council and the Town Councils of the Royal, Parliamentary and Police Burghs within the County with a population, according to the 1911 Census, not exceeding 5,000, provided that the Town Council of any other Royal, Parliamentary or Police Burgh may, if it so decides, agree to join the Joint Committee;

(ii) in all other Royal, Parliamentary or Police Burghs the Town Council.(**a**)

(**a**) LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN SCOTLAND.—The definition is identical with that in Art. 23 of the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917 (p. 541), which *see*, and footnote (**a**) thereto.

(*b*) the expression " Food Control Committee " shall mean a Food Control Committee appointed pursuant to the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.(a)

(2) I hereby confer and impose upon the Local Authority and upon such of their officers as they may designate or appoint for the purpose the powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge within their district, in conformity with the Defence of the Realm Regulations, of the functions assigned to Local Authorities by the Food Control Committee (Constitution) Order, 1917,(a)

(3) (i) Any expenses incurred by a Local Authority in the execution of this Order shall be defrayed out of the public health general assessment, provided that such expenses shall not be reckoned in any calculation as to the statutory limit of that assessment, and where the local authority is a Joint Committee Sub-sections (8) and (10) of Section 76 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, shall apply as if the Joint Committee were appointed under that Section, provided that the rate therein referred to shall mean the public health general assessment.(b)

(ii) Where two or more Local Authorities have combined in the appointment of a Food Control Committee any expenses incurred by those Local Authorities under this Order shall be defrayed in such proportions as may be agreed.

(4) A County or Town Council, District Committee, Parish Council, School Board, or other local body may make available, without charge, to a Food Control Committee, for the purposes of the powers and duties of the Committee any of their premises and the services of any of their officers.

(a) Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 537.

(b) Section 76 (8) (10) of Local Government (S.) Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 50).—These subsections which provide for the costs of a joint committee are as follows :—

" 76 (8). The costs of a joint committee shall be defrayed by the councils by whom any of its members were appointed in the proportion agreed to by them. The proportion of the costs falling to be defrayed by any county council or town council shall be paid out of the county fund or burgh fund, as the case may be, and shall be provided for by a rate to be imposed and levied as nearly as may be in the same manner and subject to the same provisions as if the costs had been incurred by the county council or by a district committee, or by the town council, as the case may be.

(10). For the purposes of this section town council shall include police commissioners of a burgh or police burgh."

Section 8 of the Town Councils (Scotland) Act, 1900 (63 & 64 Vict. c. 49), transferred the powers of police commissioners to the town councils of burghs, including police burghs.

This Order may be cited as the Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) (No. 2) Order, 1917.

(L.S.)

Robert Munro,
His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office, Whitehall.
22nd August, 1917.

THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS) ORDER, 1917. DATED DECEMBER 14, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

[This Order, which also applies to England and Wales, is printed p. 543.]

THE COMMITTEES (DISQUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP) ORDER, 1918, DATED JANUARY 2, 1918, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

[This Order, which also applies to England and Wales and Ireland, is printed p. 544.]

(b) Enforcement of Orders in Scotland.

Food Control Committees (Scotland) Powers Order, 1917, *p.* 558.
Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) (No. 3) Order, 1917, *p.* 558.
Weights and Measures, Order as to Powers of Inspectors, *p.* 557.

ORDER, DATED JUNE 11, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER CONFERRING CERTAIN POWERS AS TO SAMPLING AND WEIGHING ON INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN SCOTLAND.

[This Order, which applies also to England and Wales, is printed with other Orders so relating at p. 550 above.]

THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (SCOTLAND) POWERS ORDER, 1917, DATED NOVEMBER 20, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 1189.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. The Food Controller hereby confers upon every Food Control Committee appointed in Scotland pursuant to the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917,(a) and such persons as they may designate or appoint for the purpose, the power of enforcing within their area all Orders heretofore made or hereafter to be made by the Food Controller under the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations other than such Orders as the Food Controller may from time to time except from this Order.

2. This Order may be cited as the Food Control Committees (Scotland) Powers Order, 1917.

By order of the Food Controller,

U. F. Wintour,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

20th November, 1917.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (FOOD CONTROL) (SCOTLAND) (No. 3) ORDER, 1917, DATED NOVEMBER 20, 1917, MADE BY THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.

1917, No. $\frac{1187}{S. 87}$.

Whereas the Food Controller has made an Order (the Food Control Committees (Scotland) Powers Order, 1917),(b) conferring upon Food Control Committees and such persons as they may designate or appoint for the purpose the power of enforcing Orders made by the Food Controller;

And whereas it is desirable that Local Authorities in Scotland should be enabled to assist Food Control Committees in the exercise by the said Committees of the power conferred upon them by the Food Controller;

(a) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (CONSTITUTION) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 537.

(b) FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (SCOTLAND) POWERS ORDER, 1917.—This Order is printed above.

And whereas when the requisite arrangements for the enforcement of the Food Controller's Orders have been made by Food Control Committees it will no longer be necessary for Public Health Authorities in Scotland to exercise the powers for such enforcement conferred upon them by the Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order, 1917, made by me on the 14th May, 1917;(a)

Now therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 2J of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and by arrangement with the Food Controller, I hereby order as follows:—

(1) The Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) (No. 2) Order(b) shall apply to the Food Control Committees (Scotland) Powers Order, 1917,(a) in like manner as it applies to the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.(c)

(2) The Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order, 1917,(a) shall be revoked as from the 1st January, 1918.

(3) This Order may be cited as the Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) (No. 3) Order, 1917.

(L.S.) *Robert Munro,*
His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office,
Whitehall,
20th November, 1917

(a) Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order, 1917.—This Order was printed p. 194 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."
(b) Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) (No. 2) Order.—This Order is printed p. 555.
(c) Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 537.

3. Food Control Committee for Ireland; Enforcement and Prosecutions.

(*a.*) *Constitution, &c., of Committee and Sub-Committees*, p. 560.

(*b.*) *Enforcement of Orders and Prosecutions*, p. 563.

(a.) Constitution, &c., of Committee and Sub-Committees.

Committees (Disqualification for Membership) Order, 1918, *p.* 563.

Food Control Committee for Ireland: Minute Constituting, *p.* 560.

Food Control Committee for Ireland (Constitution) Order, 1917, *p.* 561.

MINUTE OF THE FOOD CONTROLLER, DATED AUGUST 31, 1917, AS TO THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE FOR IRELAND.

The Food Controller on the recommendation of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant for Ireland, has appointed the following to be a Committee under the name of Food Control Committee for Ireland for the purposes set out below:—

The Rt. Hon. F. S. Wrench (Chairman).
Mr. Robert A. Anderson.
Mr. Harold A. Barbour.
Mr. W. T. Green.
Mr. E. Bourke.
Mr. J. R. Campbell.
Mr. Dominick J. Daly.
Mr. Thos. Farren.
Mr. Patrick Lynch.
Mr. Matthew J. Minch.
Mr. Robert Waugh.

The duties of the Committee will be:—

A.—To advise the Food Controller

(i) as to maintenance of the food supply and its distribution in Ireland.

(ii) as to any modifications that may be necessary in Orders made or proposed to be made by him under the Defence of the Realm Regulations in view of any special requirements of Ireland.

(iii) as to the steps to be taken for the administration and enforcement of the Food Controller's Orders in Ireland.

(iv) and generally as to any question referred to them by the Food Controller.

B.—To take steps, subject to the direction of the Food Controller, for giving effect in Ireland to Orders issued by the Food Controller.

It is in contemplation to set up Local Committees in the County Boroughs of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Derry, Limerick and Waterford.(a)

Ministry of Food,
Grosvenor House, W.1.

[This Minute appeared in the Press of September 1st, 1917.]

THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE FOR IRELAND (CONSTITUTION) ORDER, 1917, DATED NOVEMBER 7, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 1160.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. The Food Control Committee for Ireland nominated by Minute of the Food Controller dated 31st August, 1917,(b) (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") shall be subject to the provisions and exercise the powers herein expressed.

2. The Committee shall consist of the persons nominated as above mentioned and of such other persons as may from time to time be nominated in writing for the purpose by the Food Controller, and every member of the Committee shall hold office until his nomination is revoked by the Food Controller.

3. The Food Controller may in writing nominate a member of the Committee as Chairman, and another member of the Committee as Vice-chairman, and may at any time revoke any such nomination. In the absence of the Chairman from any meeting, the Vice-chairman shall act as Chairman, and in the absence of both of them, the Committee may appoint some member of the Committee to act as Chairman at that meeting.

4. The Committee may subject to the provisions of this Order meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit.

5. The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the Committee may be determined by the Committee, provided that in no case shall the quorum be less than three.

6. Every question at a meeting of the Committee shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members of the Committee present and voting on the question, and in the case of an equal division of votes the Chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

(a) IRISH COUNTY BOROUGHS.—The 6 boroughs named are the only county boroughs in Ireland.

(b) MINUTE OF AUGUST 31, 1917.—This is printed, p. 560.

7. The proceedings of the Committee shall not be invalidated by any vacancy in their number.

8. The Committee may appoint such and so many Sub-Committees whether consisting of members of the Committee or not, as the Committee may think fit, but the Chairman of the Committee shall ex officio be a member of every such Sub-Committee. Except so far as the Food Controller may otherwise direct, the Committee may delegate, subject to such conditions as they think fit, to any such Sub-Committee any powers and duties of the Committee, and any such delegation may be for the whole or any part of Ireland.

9. The provisions of this Order relating to the proceedings of the Committee shall apply to a Sub-Committee as they apply to a Committee, with the necessary modifications. The Chairman of the Committee shall receive due notice of every meeting of the Sub-Committee and of the general nature of the business to be transacted thereat and shall be chairman of any meeting of a Sub-Committee at which he is present. A Sub-Committee shall appoint some member of their body to be their Chairman and the person so appointed shall if he so long remains a member of the Sub-Committee hold office as Chairman for such period as may be specified in the resolution of the Sub-Committee by which he is so appointed, or until he resigns the office, and shall act as Chairman of every meeting of the Sub-Committee at which the Chairman of the Committee is not present.

10. The powers and duties of the Committee shall be such as are from time to time assigned to them by the Food Controller and the powers and duties of a Sub-Committee shall be such as are from time to time assigned to them by the Food Controller or delegated to them by the Committee. In the exercise of those powers and the performance of those duties, the Committee and every Sub-Committee shall comply with such directions as may from time to time be given by the Food Controller and also, in the case of a Sub-Committee, by the Committee.

11. The Committee may make such arrangements as they shall think fit in relation to the use for the purpose of the Committee or of any Sub-Committee of the services of any officer of police or police constable or of any officer of any local authority in Ireland.

12. The Committee shall furnish to the Food Controller, and every Sub-Committee shall furnish to the Food Controller and the Committee, such reports returns and information as may from time to time be required by him or them.

13. (i) Any direction or decision of the Committee given under any power conferred by the Food Controller and any direction or decision of any Sub-Committee given under any power conferred by the Food Controller or delegated to them by the Committee may be proved:—

(*a*) by the production of a newspaper purporting to contain a copy of the direction or decision as an advertisement; or

(*b*) by the production of a copy of the direction or decision purporting to be certified as a true copy by the Chairman of the Committee or by some person authorised by the Committee in that behalf.

(ii) A direction or decision so proved shall be taken to have been duly given unless and until the contrary is proved.

14. This Order may be cited as the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Constitution) Order, 1917.

Rhondda,
Food Controller.

7th November, 1917.

THE COMMITTEES (DISQUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP) ORDER, 1918. DATED JANUARY 2, 1918.

[This Order, which also applies to England and Wales and Scotland, is printed p. 544.]

(b) Enforcement of Orders and Prosecutions in Ireland

Food Control Committee for Ireland (Powers) Order, 1917 p. 563.
Weights and Measures, Order as to Powers of Inspectors, p. 563.

ORDER DATED JUNE 11, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER CONFERRING CERTAIN POWERS AS TO SAMPLING AND WEIGHING ON INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN IRELAND, AND AUTHORISING THEM TO PROSECUTE BEFORE COURTS OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION FOR BREACHES OF CERTAIN ORDERS OF THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

[This Order which applies also to England and Wales is printed with other Orders so relating at p. 550 above.]

THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE FOR IRELAND (POWERS) ORDER, 1917, DATED NOVEMBER 9, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 1138.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. The Food Controller hereby confers on the Food Control Committee for Ireland the power of enforcing in Ireland all Orders heretofore made or hereafter to be made by the Food Controller under the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations except such orders, if any, as the Food Controller may from time to time determine, and hereby authorises the Committee and such persons as they may designate or

appoint for the purpose to prosecute any offence committed in Ireland against the Defence of the Realm Regulations occasioned by any breach of such Order. In any proceedings in respect of any breach of any Order made or to be made by the Food Controller it shall be presumed, until the contrary be proved, that the powers and authorities hereby conferred, apply in respect of such Order.

2. Where under any Order of the Food Controller made before the date of this Order and for the time being affecting Ireland any right or power is expressed to be conferred on a Food Control Committee established pursuant to the Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917,(a) or any Local Authority, the Food Control Committee for Ireland shall have as respects Ireland the same right or power and every such Order and any amendment thereof shall take effect as respects Ireland as if the expression Food Control Committee or Local Authority as the case may be included the Food Control Committee for Ireland.

3. Sub-clause (*e*) of Clause 7 of the Meat (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917,(b) and *Sub-clause* (*c*) *of Clause* 5 *of the Butter* (*Maximum Prices*) *Order*, 1917,(c) are hereby revoked.

4. The following provisions shall be added at the end of Sub-clause (*f*) of Clause 6 of the Flour and Bread (Prices) Order, 1917(d):—

> Such Magistrates or other persons shall forthwith send to the Food Control Committee for Ireland a copy of every licence issued by them under this clause together with a statement of all the relevant circumstances and shall cancel or modify such licence if so required by the Committee or the Food Controller.

5. Nothing in this Order shall prejudice or affect the powers and duties of any officer of police or any police constable or other person.

6. This Order may be cited as the Food Control Committee for Ireland (Powers) Order, 1917.

Rhondda.
Food Controller.

9th November, 1917.

(a) Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 537.

(b) Meat (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 257.

(c) Butter (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 323. By the Butter (Maximum Prices) (Ireland) Order, 1918 (p. 384), the application of the 1917 Order and of the Butter (Maximum Prices) Amendment Order, 1917 (p. 339), to Ireland was cancelled, and this reference was thereby revoked.

(d) Flour and Bread (Prices) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 90, as so amended.

APPENDIX.

THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (FOOD PROFITS) ACT, 1918
(8 & 9 GEO. 5, c. 9).

An Act to provide for the forfeiture to His Majesty of double the amount received from the sale of goods at prices in excess of those allowed by the Food Controller (16th May, 1918).(a)

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Forfeiture of excess profits from over-charging for food.

1.—(1) Where a person has, after the passing of this Act, sold any goods at a price in excess of that allowed by or under any order made by the Food Controller in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations,(b) that person, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable, shall forfeit to His Majesty a sum equal to double the amount of such excess, and that sum shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Crown.

(2) In any proceedings in England or Ireland under this Act against any person in respect of any such sale as aforesaid, the court, if satisfied that there has been a breach by him of any order so made by the Food Controller, may order an account to be taken with respect to that sale, and with respect to any other sales by that person of any goods to which any such order applies, and may, upon such account being taken, direct the payment of double the amount of the excess thereby appearing to have been realised on the sales.

(3) In any proceedings in Scotland under this Act against any person in respect of any such sale as aforesaid, the court, if satisfied that there has been a breach by him of any order so made by the Food Controller, may proceed in like manner as if such proceedings were an action of count reckoning and payment concluding for production of an account of the aforesaid sale, and of any other sales by that person of any goods to which any such order applies, and for payment of double the amount of the excess thereby appearing to have been realised on the sales.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Food Profits) Act, 1918.

(a) PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.—For reference to the Debates on the Bill during its passage through Parliament *see* the Introduction to this Manual.

(b) POWERS AND ORDERS OF THE FOOD CONTROLLER.—Such of the Defence of the Realm Regulations as confer powers on the Food Controller form section 2 (pp. 5-16) of Part I of this Manual. All the Controller's Orders as to maintenance of food supply in force or coming into force (April 30, 1918) are printed in full in Part II of this Manual.

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In this Index the following abbreviations are employed :—

Bd.	... Board.	Introd.	... Introduction to this Volume.
D.R.	... Defence of the Realm.	O.	... Order.
Dept.	... Department.	Reg.	... Defence of the Realm Regulation.
E.	... England and Wales.	S.	... Scotland.
H.M.	... His Majesty the King.	Sch.	... Schedule.
I.	... Ireland.	U.K.	... the United Kingdom.

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(**a**) Except condensed, &c., milk and milk sold for consumption on seller's premises.
(**b**) Except red and black currant jelly and jam or jelly sold for consumption on seller's premises, or in certain small quantities.
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(**d**) Except live fish and cooked fish.

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